IS THIS A SCHEME?

MOTIVE OF THE SUDDEN FULFILMENT OF ROTHSCHILD CONTRACT.

Charged that the Gold Syndicate Contract was Closed so as to Leave the Way Open for Another Issue of Bonds and a New English Grip on the United States Government—Lawyer Stetson, President Cleveland's Law Partner, Knows all About it but Just at this Time He is not Talking.

New York, July 2.—The New York Mercury (silver) gives the following on the syndicate's deal on the last bond issue:

After the contract was signed, the right was reserved to the treasury department, under the third section of the compact, to substitute any bonds of the United States bearing 3 per cent interest, payable in gold. The president at once communicated to congress the terms of the contract, at the same time asking for the passage of a law authorizing the issue of 3 per cent gold bonds, but the authority was not given and the contract went into full effect February 18. Two days thereafter it was announced, with much circumstantiality, that the syndicate had then paid into the treasury $32,558,137.50 gold for the American half of the bonds.

Immediately upon the signing of the contract there was an earnest desire on the part of the American bankers and capitalists to get in. Application was made to the syndicate and the applicants were let in. But under this stipulation: All who were admitted were required to unite in a practical underwriting of the issue of bonds. That is to say, as one-half of the bonds were reserved for Americans, as these subscribers were required to deposit with the syndicate gold coin, not obtained from the treasury ,to double the amount of their subscriptions, which gold was to be placed under the absolute control of Messrs. Morgan and Belmont, to be used by them as they saw proper. The subscriptions came from every quarter, and it was stated by the syndicate that they were so large that no more than 50 per cent could be awarded. The bonds were offered in New York at 122¼ and in London at £227 per $1,000 bond, equal, with exchange at $4.90, 111.23. The subscribers agreed to the stipulation of the syndicate, and, therefore, these bankers were enabled promptly to make full payment for the bonds immediately after the closing of the books.

But the gold so paid did not go into the treasury, though it was credited in the treasury accounts, for as late as June 21 $6,856,752.84 gold was transfered to the treasury from one or more of the banks selected by the syndicate as the depository of their money.

GOLD FROM EUROPE.

Immediately upon the signing of the contract it was announced that £1,685,000 gold had been bought in London for the syndicate, and on the 21st of February they paid over to the treasury 143.10202 ounces of gold on foreign account.

Not all of the American bankers who subscribed for the bonds paid in full their quota of gold until some time in May, and then the full amount due from them was collected and then was turned over to the treasury on June 8, $10,449,462.70 and credited on foreign bond account. As at that time $14,545 972.67 had been imported there remained to be paid $7,562,702.13. The Campania arrived on Saturday of last week with about $880,000 gold for the syndicate, leaving $6,680,621.79 due, and this amount was announced at the treasury yesterday as having been paid, thus closing the contract.

But the terms of the agreement were not literally complied with by this payment, and it is inferred that either the president or the secretary of the treasury waived that proposition of the contract which required that one-half of the gold should be imported from Europe. This however is a matter which the administration will have to explain to the people some day, and most likely the explanation will h re to be made to Congress at the next session.

The American subscribers to the bond issue who practically underwrote the whole issue were admitted to participation with the syndicate in the profits of the contract, and, therefore they were only too willing to submit to the exactions of these bankers. Not only were these contributors admitted to participation but the leading foreign bankers in this city were invited to join, for it was evident that a contract requiring the importation of 1,750,000 ounces of gold, with exchange likely to rule at or near the gold exporting point, could not be fulifilled without the cooperation of the other foreign bankers, and these gentlemen agreed that they would, so far as possible, prevent the export of gold during the pendency of the agreement.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

On the announcement of the contract exchange became unsettled and lower, chiefly because the plans of the syndicate were not then disclosed. Soon after, however, the market grew more settled, and influenced by a natural reaction rates advanced, and when the first £1,000,000 gold was bought in London for shipment to New York sterling was a fraction below the gold exporting point, and consequently the importation was made at a loss of fully 3 per cent per pound sterling. But the syndicate was then operating against its credit in Europe, and technically the shipment of gold was a merchandise and not an exchange transaction.

Then followed adroit maipulation of the exchtange market in the direction of higher prices for exchange, in order that the syndicate bankers might sell bills, drawn agains, their credit, at abe highest possible figures, so that when they covered these drafts their profits would be enhanced. Gradually the rates for exchange moved upward, and early in March they were at $4.80½ for sixty day and $4.90½ for sight. But though these figures were above the normal gold exporting point no gold was shipped because such was the control which the syndicate held of the European markests that the price of gold in London was uncertain, and, moreover, if any banker had desired to ship he could not have obtained full weight coin for the purpose, for he would have been indirectly supplied by the syndicate. Therefore, there was really no profit which could be safely calculated upon in shipping gold at the then ruling rates.

After selling bills at the highest prices to a very large amount the syndicate began to place in Europe first class securities, such as New York Central stock, very desirable railroad mortgages, New oYrk city and other securities, and then they drew against them, which resulted in a decline in sterling exchange early in May to $4.86½ for sixty day and $4.87½ for sight. At the same time there was a good demand in Europe for other American securities, and some of the large bankers drew exchange against stocks and bonds which they had placed abroad. Thus the syndicate was enabled to cover the bills which they had sold at high prices, and at the same time to continue to import gold as merchandise in payment for the bonds under their contract. When they had covered their exchange the market for sterling gradually advanced, and before the end of May it was up to $4.89 for long and $4.90 for short, and it is now $4.89½ for sixty day and $4.90½ for sight.

MANIPULATION OF MONEY.

After the sale of the American half of the bonds to subscribers, a large part of the proceeds, accruing after the delivery of the bonds on March 1, was deposited in certain of the banks and kept out of circulation, resulting in an abnormal advance in the rates for money on call to 3@3½ per cent. This, to some extent, affected exchange by enabling bankers generally to draw bills in anticipation of covering later on, and the proceeds of these bills were loaned in the money market at fair rates.

The desired object was soon accomplished, and eraly in May the syndicate began the distribution of 40 per cent, amounting to about $12,000,000, of these legal tenders among the "participating" banks, thus directly easing the money market. Then followed a calling of the gold due from those of the subscribers for the bonds who had not deposited the full amount of the metal at the time, and this and the transfer of $10,449,462.70 June 7, and of the $6,856,752.84 on June 21, had more or less influence on the bank reserve, but the rates for money were not affected.

This is the question which now naturally arises. It has until recently been suspected that the contract would remain in full force at least until October 1, and that as the payments by the syndicate on foreign account were much in advance of their requirements, and they would leisurely proceed to import the gold necessary for the fullfillment of their contract. As neither Messrs. Belmont nor Morgan will tell why they have taken the action they took yesterday, and as it is presumed that the treasury officials and the participating bankers, and indeed all concerned are indisposed to make any explanation the public are left to conjecture the motive.

One good guess that can be made is that the syndicate contract has been closed so as to leave the way open for another issue of bonds.

By referring to the signatures of the syndicate contract it will be seen that Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson is one of the witnesses. Mr. Stetson is a law partner of the president, and Mr. Stetson doubtless was aware of all the circumstances which led up to the making of the contract and also to all the unwritten agreements connected therewith. But Mr. Stetson won't talk.

THE MOTIVE SUGGESTED.

Now, suppose that Mr. Morgan discovered while he was in Europe that there was a very great probability that the $31,157,700 bonds which had been sold to Europeans, and which were recently delivered, would speedily be returned, and also that foreigners who had bought other American securties were indisposed longer to hold them, and that these also would come back back.

This discovery, if it were made, would very naturally induce the Rothschild branch of the syndicate to counsel a termination of the contract, while it could be terminated with glory to the syndicate, with a view of being prepared to take hold of a new or a secret understanding of the old contract, and thus keep control of the business of furnishing gold to the government.

If this really is the scheme, how beautifully it worked. The profits of the syndicate have been enormous; the banks and bankers who participated in the contract have realized, of will realize, a very large amount of money; the foreign bankers certainly have lost nothing by their adherence to the agreement, and one and all of them will be only too glad to get into a new deal.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The natural sympathy we have for the Cuban revolutionists must not blind our eyes to the rights that Spain has in the premises. The president has quoted the law. It is plain. It will have to be obeyed. —Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

No one, no matter how warmly sympathizing with the cause of the Cuban patriots, can claim that the government has done more than its plain duty in taking the proper steps to maintain an effective neutrality.—New Orleans Picayune.

But it (the proclamation) is likely to encourage the insurgents from the fact that it was called out by the alarm and protest of Spain, and in this way may be taken as an indirect admission of the seriousness of the problem which confronts the Spanish government in restoring tranquillity in the island.—Indianapolis News.

The United States is supposed to act as it would wish Spain to act if an insurrection were in progress in some portion of the United States, an insurrection which might be aided by the shipment of men and arms from Cuba. The rights and wrongs of the insurrection itself do not concern our government.—Kansas City Star.

Unquestionably a widespread sympathy prevails in this country with the heroic efforts of the insurgents to wrest Cuban independence from Spain. With this sympathy, while it is restrained within decorous limits, the government has nothing to do. But our people owe it to themselves and to a friendly power to prevent any extension of aid to the rebels.—Rochester Herald.

His Last Resort.

"My doctor is a real joker," said a Lewiston lady. "I didn't know that my talking bothered him when he was writing prescriptions until yesterday. He never mentioned it, and I always asked him all sorts of questions while he was writing them out. Yesterday he examined me and sat down to write something. I kept talking. Suddenly he looked up and said: 'How has your system been? Hold out your tongue.' I put out that member, and he began to write. He wrote, and I held out my tongue, and when he got through he said, 'That will do.' 'But,' said I, 'you haven't looked at it.' 'No,' said he, 'I didn't care to. I only wanted to keep it still while I wrote the prescription.'"—Lewiston Journal.

A Timely Incident.

Henry Irving acted in "Don Quixote" on the evening of the day on which it became known that he had been knighted. When Maria in the play says to the hero, "But you have not been knighted!" the audience rose and cheered, and toward the end of the play, where he says, "Knighthood sits like a halo round my head," the play had again to be stopped for several minutes till the house quieted down.—New York Sun.

Plausible.

Biggs—Why does Brown always write his jokes on such thin paper?

Diggs—So the editors can see through them, I suppose.—Albany Journal.

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OLD FIDDLE TRACED

VALUABLE STRADIVARIUS KNOWN BY ITS SWEET SOUNDS.

Stolen from Its Resting Place and an Amateur Detective in New York Volunteers to Hunt for It—Bargains with a Suspected Dealer for an Instrument—Violin is Taken to the Young Man's Home where the Owner of the Fiddle is Concealed—Recognizes its Tone—The Dealer is Arrested.

New York, July 2.—The examination of Victor Fletcher, the instrument-dealer of No. 23 Union Square, who was arrested last Wednesday on the charge of having in his possesion the stolen and long-missing Stradivarius violin of the late Prof. Bott, was called today before Justice Simms in the Jefferson Market police court, but was adjourned until July 5. Assistant District Attorneys Allen and McNanus appeared for the prosecution and for Mrs. Bott, the slaimant of the instrument; while Mr. Palmer of Hoadly, Lauterback & Johnson acted for the accused man.

Before the hearing Mrs. Botts said: "I knew our violin as soon as I heard it played in the distance, and when I had a chance to see it last Tuesday I recognized it at once. There is no other fiddle like it. Its back is of one piece, which is an unusual thing, and in the inside there is a small bit of wood missing, which shows by reason of the lighter color when you peer inside. On another part of the violin a small piece of wood was once broken off by my husband, and I had to glue it on afterwards. The violin was in our possession for more than twenty years, and was the chief treasure of our household for all that time so that I could not very well make a mistake. Long before Prof. Bott acquired it even, he used to get the permission of old Herr Baurath Hausman, the friend of the Duke of Cambridge, to whom this Stradivarius originally belonged, to play on the instrument on the gala nights of the Hanover Orchestra or the Royal Conservatory, where my husband was director and teacher. I should not have undertaken this prosecution," added the old German woman with tears in her eyes, "if my husband had not been brought to his death by this terrible affair, and if he had not bequeathed the lost violin, of which he left a minute description in his will, to our young son, who is now serving the colors in Germany. Nevertheless," she concluded reverently, "Prof. Bott forgave all his enemies on his death-bed, although he shook his head and frowned when I mentioned Mr. Fletcher's name on the day before."

The hearing today was to have been in a private room in the interior of the old Jefferson Market building. At an early hour the room began to be filled with lawyers, witnesses and connoseurs. Among the experts who had come to testify for or against the genuineness of the instrument were old George Gemuendner and young August Gemuendner; Remenyi, the Hungarian; Albertini, the Spaniard; P. A. Josephs, the Scotch maker; Leopold Lichtenberg, the first teacher of the violin at the National Conservatory; Henry Schradick, of the Leoipsic Conservatory; John Friedrich, an instrument maker in this city; Nahan Franko, the present leader of the Casino orchestra; Carl Richter Nicolai, the violinist, and many other musicians and experts. When Justice Simms saw the large number of witnesses, indicating a long hearing, which would probably have to be adjourned to next week, since there were many other cases awaiting disposition, he ordered the postponement.

The story of the recovery of what is believed to be the famous violin was obtained from one of the friend of Mrs. Bott, who was in court. It proved to be equal in interest to that of the loss of the instrument last year, when two men drove up to Prof. Bott's house and in his absence abstracted the fiddle from a locked bureau drawer. It appears that the arrest of Fletcher was due almost entirely to the clever ruse of an amateur detective, who was moved to work on the case by his friendship for Assistant District Attorney Allen and by his sympathy for old Prof. Bott and his widow. This gentleman, H. P. Durdan, who is an officer of the Canadian Pacific railway, and an accomplished musician, some six weeks ago met Prof. Bott at No. 23 Gramercy Park, the residence of Colonel Allen, who has had charge of the case for more than a year. Detective Sergeants Vallely and Ivanhoe, the police detectives who had been "put on" the robbery when the complaint was first made, had made so utter failure of their work, that the young man volunteered to discover the lost fiddle and bring the thief to justice. From that time on he worked incessantly on the case.

After a clue indicating that the violin had been recovered in Paris had proved to be misleading, Mr. Durdan opened negotiations with Fletcher, to whom suspicion had been first directed by his former friend, the old violipist. Fletcher, previous to this, had been sued in the court of common pleas by Miss Maud Powell, the violiniste, for the recovery of $500 which she paid for an alleged Duiffoprugear violin that afterwards proved to be a modern instrument of almost worthless make. Judgment for $455, confirmed by the court of appeals, was rendered against him. Fletcher came into prominence again when sued Nathan Franko, the violinist, for defamation of character. The violinist, who claimed Fletcher owed him money, confronted the instrument-dealer with three witnesses, Victor Herber, the 'cellist, Herr Oestreicher of Mr. Thomas' orhestra, and Mr. Benedix, a violinist of Herr Seidl's orchestra, all of whom stated in court that they would not believe Fletcher under oath; and an instrument-maker named Tubbs, who now resides in Boston, testified in court, before the then Police Justice Smith, that he had been employed by Fletcher for several years in "aging" instruments, and had thus aged no less than two hundred violins, changing them from worthless fiddles to "old" instruments of high price. According to the expert testimony of George Gemuendner & Josephs, well-known instrument- makers in this city, this was done in so cunning and skillful a manner that even experts were deceived. Fletcher was sued by a young English 'cellist, J. Beresford of Fox, a relative of Lord Beresford in London, to whom Fletcher sold an alleged Stradivarius 'cello for £550. The instrument turned out to be a French 'cello of inferior make, and the English musician sued for the recovery of $2,740, whereupon he was in turn sued for defamation of character. This latter suit was discontinued, while the former, upon Mr. Fox's return to London, was settled out of court. Justice Lawrence discharged Fletcher from custody on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient. Having ascertained Mr. Fletcher's part in these various transactions, the amateur detective opened negotiations with the dealer for the purchase of a Stradivarius violin. Owing to the dealer's professed inability to procure the desired instrument in a short time, the negotiations remained open until the death of Prof. Bott. On that same day the instrument-dealer, it is said, sought out Mr. Durdan, telling him that he had secured the coveted Cremona fiddle.

At the instance of Colonel Allen, Mrs. Bott on the following day wrote Fletcher a letter informing him that she was about to set sail for Europe and begged him to keep a sharp lookout for the stolen "Strad." The negotiations between the amateur detective and Mr. Fletcher, after this, became more brisk. Still the dealer refused to produce the violin, which he professed to have in his possession, till last week. Upon a promise to sell the fiddle for $5,500 he finally consented to take it to the young man's rooms, in the house where Assistant District Attorney Allen resides. On Tuesday of this week he went with the violin and was induced to play on it, while the would-be purchaser accompanied him on the piano. When the first notes of "The English Serenade" had been intoned, Mrs. Bott, who together with Assistnt District Attorney Allen was concealed in the rear room, exclaimed: "Das ist unsere Geige"—That is our instrument! Later, the young man obtained permission to play on the violin himself, but the dealer, so it is said, insisted that all the windows and doors should be closed. Mr. Durdan did so, but when he had finished he turned to another person who came into the room by appointment, saying: "What do you think of that for a $5,500 fiddle?" and with the further exclamation: "I must show this fiddle to the old gent and get some cigars," he quickly stepped into the rear room with the fiddle, closing the door behind him.

When Mrs. Bott saw the violin she nearly fainted for joy. Eagerly seizing it with both hands, she quickly pointed out the similar points of her husband's fiddle in such a manner as to carry conviction to the minds of Colonel Allen and Mr. Durdan. The young man then returned to Fletcher with the instrument and a box of cigars, while detectives who were waiting outside in Gramercy Park, by a preconcerted signal, were informed of the outcome of the test.

With another pretext postponing the purchase of the instrument to another day, Fletcher was dismissed. Five minutes afterwards Detective Sergeants Von Gerichten and Reilly arrested him on Fourth Avenue, without a warrant, on the charge of carrying stolen goods. Fletcher flew into a rage, and demanded to see the warrant, but, despite his protests, was taken to police headquarters, whence he was escorted to the Jefferson Market police court on the following day. The question of his "unwarranted" arrest was there argued at length, but Justice Simms ruled that the bearer of presumably stolen property could be arrested without a warrant, and the indignant dealer was accordingly held in $2,500 bail.

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FOR RENT—Pleasantly furnished rooms at 450 N. Market. For information call between 12 and 1 o'clock or after 6 o'clock in the evening. d37-3t.

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FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, at 240 N. Emporia Ave. References required. d37-3t.

FOR RENT—From two to five good furnished or unfurnished rooms. Enquire 604 N. Emporia Ave. d37-3t.

FOR RENT—Two to four furnished rooms for housekeeping. 217 North Emporia Ave. d29-4t.

FOR RENT—Desirable rooms for light housekeeping; terms reasonable. 337 N. Fourth. d26-6t.

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room for rent; with board. 302 South Lawrence Ave. d25-6t.

FOR RENT—Pleasant front room, for one or two gentlemen, at 232 S. Lawrence. d7-tf.

FOR EXCHANGE.

AGENTS WANTED.

STRAYED.

FINANCIAL.

CASH paid for Wichita and State National bank deposit certificates, by C. A. Wright & Co., 153 N. Market St. d37-3t.

LOST.

LOST—Sunday, June 23, at Riverside park, a gold watch. Finder please leave at Eagle office and get reward. No insinuation meant by add June 27. d38-2t.

LOST—On Lawrence Ave., between Oak and Central, a black silk belt and silver buckle. Return to 829 North Lawrence Ave., and receive reward. d31-tf.

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Piles, Fistula, Fissure

And all diseases of the rectum cured without knife, ligature, or caustics.

CURES GUARANTEED. NO Money to be paid until patients cured.

PRIVATE DISEASES in both sexes quickly cured in the shortest time and on the most reasonable terms without the use of dangerous drugs.

Female ailments in all forms, as Leucorrhœa, Painful Periods, Suppression, etc., a specialty.

Epilepsy or Falling-Fits speedily controlled and permanently cured. Correspondence by mail promptly answered.

MEDICINE FURNISHED IN ALL CASES.

Consultation, confidential and invited.

Office open from 8 a. m. until 7:30 p. m.; Sundays until 1:30 p. m. Call at office opposite Stimson & McNamara.

DR. J. E. BENNETT.
126 N. Main st., Wichita, Ks.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

A Trip to Colorado

Can be made cheaply this summer by taking advantage of the low rate of one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip, offered by the Great Rock Island Route for the National Educational meeting at Denver. Tickets will be on sale at all stations of the Great Rock Island Route, July 4, 5, 6 and 7, and will be good returning until September 1st. The very best of the Rock Island Route train equipment, comprising comfortable and free chair cars, luxurious Pullmans and the finest dining car service in the world, will be placed in service for this occasion. In selecting your route you should remember that after close of the Denver meeting no Colorado trip is complete without a visit to Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak and the Manitou region, and that as the Great Rock Island Route runs solid trains of perfect equipment directly east from Colorado Springs, your return trip can be most expeditiously and comfortably made from that point, without the necessity of returning to Denver, by having your tickets read over the C. R. I. & P. Ry.

For full information concerning details of rates and tickets see local agent.

A beautiful souvenir called the "Tourist Teacher," describing the excursion and giving valuable information about mountain side trips, will be sent on application by letter of postal. Address JNO. SEBASTIAN, C. P. A. Chicago, Ill.

ROCK ISLAND EXCURSIONS.

July 4 to 8, Denver, Colo., and return.....19.00
July 5 to 8, Boston, Mass., and return.....35.95
July 15 to 16, Baltimore, Md., and return.....22.45
August 11 to 12, Denver, Colo., and return.....17.00
August 19 to 24, Boston, Mass., and return.....35.95
September 8 to 10, Louisville, Ky., and return.....19.40

For further information call at city ticket office, corner Main and Douglas.
J. H. PHILLIPS, Ticket Agent.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

July 4th excursions—One fare for round trip to points within 200 miles.
3 8t J. H. PHILLIPS, Agent. 3

ARE YOU GOING TO KANSAS CITY? REMEMBER THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Is the ony line that runs a strictly Wichita-Kansas City train. Leaving Wichita at 9:05 p. m., arriving at Kansas City next morning at 7:20. This train is made up at Wichita, and therefore always leaves on time. Nice chair cars and Pullman sleepers.

Notice the leaving time, and the next time you go to Kansas City take the Missouri Pacific. Always on time. Never late. Fine equipment. Leaves Wichita at a reasonable hour and arrives at Kansas City neither too late nor too early. Ticket office 114 North Main street. Depot corner Second and Wichita streets.

SANTA FE EXCURSIONS.

Denver, Col.—Annual meeting of the National Educational association, tickets on sale July 5 to 8. One fare plus $2.00 for round trip.

Boston, Mass.—United Societies of Christian Endeavor, tickets on sale July 5 to 8. One fare for round trip.

Baltimore, Md.—Baptist Young People's Union of America, tickets on sale July 15 and 16. One fare for round trip.

Denver, Col.—Annual meeting American Pharmaceutical association, tickets on sale August 11 and 12. One fare for round trip.

Boston, Mass.—Triennial Conclave Knights Templar, tickets on sale Aug. 19 to 24. One fare for round trip.

Louisville, Ky.—National Encampment G. A. R., tickets on sale Sept. 8 to 10. One fare for round trip.

Ottawa, Kans.—Chautauqua Assembly, tickets on sale June 17 to 28. One fare for round trip.

Winfield, Kan.—Chautauqua Assembly, tickets on sale June 17 to 28. One fare for round trip.

For further information call at city ticket office, 158 North Main street or Douglas avenue station.
WINBY JONES, AGT.
ALBERT F. DOYLE