The Times.

VOL. 5.—NEW SERIES. NO. 105. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TRYING TO SAVE WANAMAKER.

Secretary Foster's Statement Regarded as a Subterfuge.

PROMISES MUCH BUT PLEDGES NOTHING,

Although His Friends Deny It, Pious John Must Do a Great Deal of Explaining Yet—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—[Special.]—Secretary Foster's official statement concerning the Philadelphia bank scandal, given to the press to-night, is regarded as a subterfuge.

In general terms it promises much, but really does not pledge the administration to anything.

Secretary Foster declares that all the evidence of the Government shall be laid before the committee of the Philadelphia authorities, but he does not make any pledge of Government assistance in developing all the facts. It is evident that the administration is still intent upon saving Wanamaker.

WANAMAKER AS A WITNESS.

There is considerable public curiosity to know why Mr. Wanamaker has been asked to appear as a witness in the Keystone Bank investigation in Philadelphia, and what is the meaning of the intimations that have been thrown out from time to time giving the suggestion that he is in some way interested in the affair.

On behalf of Mr. Wanamaker it has been emphatically stated that his relations with the bank had been of a legitimate nature in the course of business dealings regular in character. Reports to the contrary, it is said, have been put forth by persons who have a political or personal motive for attacking Mr. Wanamaker.

The reports which have been circulated and which, it is said, have led to his being asked to appear before the investigating committee are that when the Government first became aware that the bank was in a bad condition there came coupled with this information a suggestion that a full disclosure of the affairs of the bank at the time would in some way involve Mr. Wanamaker, and that to prevent this disclosure there was influence used which delayed the closing of the bank, and after it was closed to delay the appointment of a receiver.

LOANS TO MR. WANAMAKER.

Another statement made and which Mr. Wanamaker will probably be asked about when he appears before the committee is that Mr. Wanamaker got $200,000 through Mr. Marsh from the bank when it was illegal for any one person to be accommodated with loans beyond $50,000, and when the bank was in such a condition that the withdrawal of such a sum impaired the credit of the bank; that an account kept in the name of Mrs. Wanamaker was overdrawn, and that W. H. Wanamaker, or the firm, had drafts in the bank which had been protested.

Among the reports also put out in regard to Mr. Wanamaker's relations with the bank, and which at present seems to have little basis except that of rumor, is one that Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Lucas, the president, now dead, against whom the losses of the bank are charged, had business transactions together and that between them they lost some $700,000 or more in the Reading railroad business, and that over-issues of stock were made to cover up these losses.

DIDN'T RETURN AS USUAL.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker went over to Philadelphia on Saturday, as has been his custom, to spend Sunday at his home. He generally returns on the morning train on Monday, but to-day he did not come in at his usual time. His private secretary, Mr. Marshall Cushing, said that he did not expect him until this afternoon. He was, however, not certain that he was coming back at that time. He had telegraphed to learn exactly when he would be here. In regard to the Keystone Bank investigation, Mr. Cushing said that Mr. Wanamaker would be glad to have all the facts known. He had nothing to conceal, and, as all who know the Postmaster-General were well aware, there was nothing improper or corrupt in his relations with the bank. Mr. Cushing regarded the attacks made upon Mr. Wanamaker by Democratic newspapers as political, and he said all the stories afloat in regard to Mr. Wanamaker were a combination of the political and financial influences which were desirous of ruining him. The latter he regarded as much more serious and said that if the origin of the stories reflecting upon Mr. Wanamaker's financial status could be discovered legal measures could be instituted. He said that Mr. Etting, the member of the Philadelphia council who offered the resolutions asking the President to investigate the action of the Treasury Department with the view of discovering the influences which had been brought to bear, had a personal grudge against Mr. Wanamaker. Mr. Etting had insulted Mr. Wanamaker at a meeting of the city council, but when he was a candidate for re-election he came to Mr. Wanamaker and asked him to sign his papers. This request was refused, and now, Mr. Cushing says, the opportunity was embraced by Mr. Etting to get even with Mr. Wanamaker.

REPORTS MADE BY EXAMINER DREW.

It is understood that there is an issue between the Controller of the Currency and Bank-Examiner Drew as to the time when the latter informed the department of the condition of the Keystone Bank. The first formal report in which it is set forth that the accounts of the bank balance, but explaining that there had been a deficiency of $600,000 settled by the Lucas estate with Mr. Drew, was made on the 24th of January and received on the 26th, but it is understood that Mr. Drew claims that he informed the Controller fully as to the condition of the bank by private letters and telegrams before this report was made.

MR. WANAMAKER EXPLAINS.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker appeared before the sub-committee of councils that is investigating the affairs of ex-City Treasurer Bardsley to-day.

Mr. Wanamaker stated that he had prepared and proposed to read a statement in answer to all the allegations which have connected his name with the Keystone Bank, and give a complete account of his transactions with that institution. He stated that all discounts granted to his firm or himself were made in the customary manner. The highest amount of single-name paper was $50,000 up to February, 1890. In February, 1890, in addition to this, he had a discount of $50,000 for five months, which was understood to be personal to him individually at the time he received it. He never asserted to any person, directly or indirectly, or to the Secretary of the Treasury or the Comptroller for the receivership of the Keystone Bank nor to any one else, nor did he in any way endeavor to influence the appointment, remotely or otherwise.

He never had a business transaction with Mr. Bardsley individually or as city treasurer, or with any one representing him in either capacity. Neither had his firm, except that Bardsley had small accounts for merchandise at the store, payable monthly, and he never subscribed any money for Bardsley's benefit at any time.

BAUM RETURNS GOOD FOR EVIL.

Referring to the published statement that during the time he was a United States Senator, President Harrison exercised his influence to have the pension allowed which was the other day granted to Mrs. Elizabeth L. S. Harrison, his brother's widow, Pension Commissioner Raum said to-day:

"An examination of the papers in the case and inquiry among those who have had charge of it for years fail to disclose any intercession whatever by general, Senator or President Harrison, or by any one representing him. The case was never disallowed. The truth is Mr. Harrison never made any request, at any time, in any form, affecting the pension which has been granted his brother's widow and knew nothing about the status of the case at the time the pension was allowed. It went through on its merits alone."

THE 4½ PER CENT. BONDS.

Secretary Foster said this afternoon that he had not yet determined what to do about the 4½ per cent. bonds. The New York bankers insisted that if the bonds were extended at a lower rate of interest than 2 per cent. they would lose money. At the same time they admitted that the Government was in a position to force them to take the bonds at whatever rate of interest it saw fit to allow. Many offers were being received, he said, from Western banks to extend bonds at any rate of interest the Secretary of the Treasury chose to fix, and "I have no doubt," said Secretary Foster, "that the Western banks would extend their holdings of 4½ per cents without interest."

CAPITAL NOTES.

Virginia postmasters have been appointed as follows: J. A. Brittingham, Davis' wharf, Accomac county; H. Fitzgerald, Hopkins, Accomac county; E. Shelton, Dole Green, Hanover county; W. P. Wood, Pridemore, Lee county; J. M. Wheeler, Walnut Hill, Lee county.

A postoffice has been established at Horton's store, Prince William county, with William H. Partlow as postmaster.

DIAMOND BATTLES.

Victors and the Vanquished in the Two Base-Ball Associations Yesterday.

At Boston:

Chicagos	0 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0—5
Bostons	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Batteries: Hutchison and Kittridge; Clarke and ——.

At Philadelphia:

Philadelphias	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3
Cincinnatis	1 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0—6

Batteries: Esper and Clements; Mullane and Harrington. Umpire, Lynch.

At New York:

New Yorks	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0—6
Pittsburgs	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Batteries: Welch and Clark; Baldwin and Mack. Umpire, Hearst.

At Brooklyn:

Clevelands	0 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 0—6
Brooklyns	0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 3—7

Batteries: Gruber and Zimmer; Lovett and Daily. Umpire, McQuaid.

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

At Columbus:

Athletics	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4
Columbus	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Batteries: Weyhing and Cross; Gastright and O'Connor. Umpire, Kerins.

At Cincinnati:

Cincinnatis	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—4
Washingtons	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 4 x—6

Batteries: Maines and Keily; Carsey and Lohman. Umpire, Matthews.

At Louisville:

Louisvilles	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 x—2
Baltimores	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Batteries: Bell and Ryan, McMahon and Robinson. Umpire, Jones.

At St. Louis, Mo.:

St. Louis-Boston game postponed. Wet grounds.

HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

League.	*W.*	*L.*	*Ass'n.*	*W.*	*L.*
Chicago	24	14	St Louis	33	18
New York	23	15	Boston	29	17
Philadelphia	21	19	Baltimore	26	19
Boston	19	20	Cincinnati	22	25
Cleveland	20	22	Columbus	22	26
Pittsburg	18	18	Louisville	22	30
Brooklyn	17	22	Athletic	21	24
Cincinnati	16	24	Washington	13	29

Results of the Turf.

Following are the results of the races at the various tracks yesterday:

The entries for Westchester to-day are:

First race, one mile—Banquet, 129; Terrifier, 114; Text, Saunterer, 108; Odette, 107; Chesapeake, 115; Glideaway, Mountain Deer, Sequence (colt), Prince Charming, Unogrande, 93.

Second race, one mile—Prince Charming, 95; Bermuda, Saunterer, Kingmaker, 102; The Forum, 119; L'Intriguante, 110; Masterlode, 115; Frontenac, 117.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, Larchmont stakes—Strathdyke, Canvass, Clara (colt), Judge Toney, 113; Airshaft, Lilly B. (colt), Hellgate, Annie B., 118; St. Florian, 123; Airplant, 121.

Fourth race, mile and five-sixteenths—Riley, 118; Sir John, 116; Raceland, 114; Masterlode, 95; Snowball, 90.

Fifth race, fourteen hundred yards, "Ladies' Stakes"—Maywood, Hannah, Nut Brown, 112; Equity, Graylock, Castalia, 117.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Kempland, 117; Watterson, 113; Common Sense, 111; Little Jim, 106; Calcium, Uncertainty, 104; Arab, 103; Gertie D., Bliss, 102; Humdrum, 100; Pearl Set, 93; Vivid, 95; Flavia, 101; Atlantic, Massive, 84; Senator, 92.

MORRIS PARK.

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Foxford first, Longstreet second, Chesapeake third. Time, 1:15.

Second race, mile and a eighth—Judge Morrow first, Cassius second, Hypatica third. Time, 1:58½.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile—Airplant first, Guilty second, Disappointment third. Time, 1:01.

Fourth race, one mile—Pessara first, Russell second, Reckon third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—Prohibition first, Takeback second, Shellbark third. Time, 1:09½.

Sixth race, one mile—Lepanto first, Vardee second, Ballyhoo third. Time, 1:43½.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Martha first, Krikina second, Jim Wasson third. Time, 1:15¾.

Second race, seven-eighths of a mile—Plina first, Bob Fisher second, Letton third. Time, 1:31.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile—Eclipse first, John Atwood second, Onward third. Time, 1:00¾.

Fourth race, one mile—Longford first, Bryan Boru second, Harry Ireland third. Time, 1:42¾.

Fifth race, one and a half miles—Troy first, Bassanio second, J. J. Oqxb third. Time, 2:40.

Sixth race, five-eighths of a mile—Rustic first, Sam Morse second, Carnot third. Time, 1:02½.

CHICAGO.

First race, one and one-eighth of a mile—Ethel first, Hoskey second, Trick third. Time, 2:01.

Second race, five furlongs—Black Duke first, Arthur Davis second, Engarta third. Time, 1:09.

Third race one and one-eighth of a mile—Ormie, first, Osborne second, Billy Pinkerton third. Time, 1:52.

Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Rolley first, Joe Carter second, Gilford third. Time, 1:35.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Ivanhoe first, Renounce second, Miss Mary third. Time, 1:23½.

ST. LOUIS.

First race, one mile and a hundred yards—Bonnie Annie first, Wild Cherry second, Lidal third. Time, 2:01½.

Second race, one mile—Rorka first, Koahama second, George K. third. Time, 1:57.

Third race, half a mile—Vancluse first, Adalia second, Minnie L. third. Time, 33½.

Fourth race, one and a quarter miles—Vergie D'Or first, The Bishop second, Progress third. Time, 2:27¾.

Fifth race, one and a eighth miles—Parametta first, Robespiere second, Robin Hood third. Time 2:08½.

Sixth race, mile and a sixteenth—Royal Garter first, Frank Libby second, Argenta third.

The Gray and Blue Reunion.

MONTICELLO, ILL., June 8.—Colonel E. T. Lee, manager of the Blue and Gray reunion at Chicago during the World's Fair, has just returned from the South, where his scheme met with hearty approval. Justice Lamar gave it his hearty endorsement, as did many other prominent Southern leaders. The masses of the Southern soldiers, he said, are heartily in favor of the movement.

CUMMING'S BOLD COUNSEL.

Sir Edward Clarke Excoriates His Future King in the Baccarat Trial.

GREATEST SENSATION OF THE TRIAL.

The Wilsons also Get a Severe Overhauling at the Hands of the Sarcastic Barrister—Foreign Events.

[By Cable to The Times.]

LONDON, June 8.—The resumption of the baccarat trial to-day showed no abatement of public interest. There was an absence of several of the more prominent attendants of last week, notably Lady Gordon Lennox and Lady Dorothy Nevill, but in their seats were seen Sybil St. Clair Erskine and the Countess of Lathom.

The multitude of people who struggled outsids to catch a glimpse of the aristocracy evidently included a large proportion of the striking buss drivers, and some were disposed to be boisterous. Cumming looked brighter than on Friday. The rest had evidently done him good. Public opinion votes him to be the best-looking man in the crowd. He bears a remarkable resemblance to the famous lion-slayer, his near relative, and is said to have displayed similar nerve in action.

IT WAS THE PRINCE'S JEALOUSY.

The story now goes that the Prince of Wales was jealous of the friendship of Lady Brooke for Gordon Cumming, and told the baccarat story to break it up. The club men are not sure that he succeeded, and it is intimated that since the beginning of the trial Cumming and Lady Brooke have been seen to converse together on terms of evident friendship. Lady Brooke, perhaps on account of the connection of her name with various rumors, has of late been quite austere in her company. She had the aged Duke of Cambridge for a guest the other day, and seemed to take particular pleasure in entertaining the old gentleman, while a dozen young titled swells stood around in disgust at her indifference to them.

SAME SCENES WITNESSED.

Prior to and after the opening of the Queen's Bench Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice this morning the same scenes which were witnessed on each day of the trial last week were repeated inside and outside the new law courts, with the exception of the fact that much of the noise and bustle of this part of the Strand was wanting to-day, owing to the omnibus strike. The absence of those clumsy, nearly always overloaded vehicles from the Strand enabled larger crowds to assemble in front of the new law courts, but on the other hand there was an almost entire absence of that ceaseless rumble of wheels and "tooting" of omnibus drivers and conductors in that and similar neighborhoods, much to the relief of the nervous people who have business about the courts.

On the other hand there was increase in the number of "four-wheelers," "hansoms" and other such vehicles arriving and departing at and about the new law courts, and all or nearly all of the fashionables of last week's audience managed to appear (fully equipped with luncheon baskets and flasks) in their now familiar places, from which they watch the development of the great baccarat scandal.

The general opinion expressed before the court opened was that Sir Charles Russell and Sir Edward Clarke might be abie to finish their addresses respectively for the defendants and for the plaintiff to-day, and that the Lord Chief Justice would make his charge to the jury to-morrow morning. This, however, is only a matter of conjecture.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL RESUMES.

Sir Charles Russell upon the opening of court resumed his address for the defense, interrupted on Friday last by the adjournment of the Court of Queen's Bench until to-day. Sir Charles commenced by calling attention to Sir William Gordon-Cumming's methods of playing baccarat, saying:

"If what Mr. Arthur Stanley Wilson has sworn to took place it excluded all that class of suggestion—of which no trace appeared in the correspondence between Sir William Gordon-Cumming, General Owen Williams and Lord Coventry—to the effect that the accusation arose from a misunderstanding of the plaintiff's system of play, known as coup de trois."

The evidence for the defense, continued Sir Charles Russell, had given a variety of details which pointed out the truth rather than a parrot-like repetition of the alleged events.

Sir Charles Russell then said that in his opinion the only course open to Sir Edward Clarke, leading counsel for the plaintiff, which, he added, would be fatal, was to denounce the whole accusation as an invention.

SIR WILLIAM'S DEPARTURE.

"Now," said Sir Charles, "in regard to the events which resulted from the plaintiff's leaving Tranby Croft on the morning of September 11th without seeing anybody in the house into which he had been introduced as a friend of the Prince of Wales, with a full knowledge that he was leaving behind him a blasted reputation, if a confirmation of the evidence given is needed it comes from the acts and from the conduct of the plaintiff himself, who was doubly condemned by the independent testimony of witnesses who had no motive against him, but every motive to prevent a scandal and by his own conduct when brought face to face with the accusation made against him.

"Was it possible for an innocent man to adopt the course taken by the plaintiff? He says that he did not ask to be confronted with the witnesses because he was advised not to do so. But the impulse of an honorable man would have been to insist that his accusers should be brought face to face with him. Instead of this the jury had had placed before them the feeble suggestion that the witnesses mistook for acts of cheating coups de trois. If this were so the plaintiff's conduct could have been explained, but there was not a syllable of a suggestion of that kind uttered at Tranby Croft. The plaintiff signed the paper and knew that so doing was the same as an admission of guilt."

MR. BERKELEY'S TESTIMONY.

Sir Charles then dwelt at length upon the testimony of Mr. Berkeley, who, it will be remembered, is a lieutenant in the Scots Guards, the regiment in which Sir William Gordon-Cumming held the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel. Counsel for the defendants showed that Mr. Levett was anxious to be able to shield or be of service to the plaintiff for the sake of the regiment to which they both belonged, but had the manliness to declare to Sir William Gordon-Cumming that he could not refuse to believe his own eyes.

Sir Charles Russell then cleverly endeavored to discount the arraignment of the Wilson family and other members of the Tranby Crofe baccarat party, which he anticipated would be one of the features of the address for the plaintiff, which the solicitor-general, Sir Edward Clark, would make for the other side, concluding with the remark that he confidently left the defendants' case in the hands of the jury, being fully aware that the latter would do their duty and by their verdict uphold the evidence which had been given in their behalf.

SIR WILLIAM'S BOLD DEFENDER.

When Sir Charles Russell sat down, after having made a most able speech for the defense, there was a murmur of surprise, counsel for the defendants having closed his address rather unexpectedly. Hardly had Sir Charles taken his seat, and while defendant's counsel was still receiving the congratulations of his friends, the solicitor-general, Sir Edward Clarke, leading counsel for the plaintiff, took the floor, and in a few sentences tersely invited the attention of the jury, his whole manner indicating that sensation was coming. Sir Edward Clarke commenced by saying that it had been the "common talk" that the Prince of Wales' continual presence in court during the trial of this suit had been for the purpose of restraining the tongues of the lawyers engaged in the case from commenting upon the Prince of Wales' connection with it. This remark caused a sensation, but it was nothing to what followed further utterances of counsel for the plaintiff.

THE PRINCE ATTACKED.

Continuing, Sir Edward Clarke intimated that the presence of the Prince of Wales in court would not prevent him from making any comment necessary, saying that he (counsel) had a painful duty to perform and that he intended to perform it honestly and fairly.

"His opponents," he continued, "had always been careful to allude to him, counsel for the plaintiff, as the solicitor general," and he added: "While I am proud of that title I must remind the jury that I appear in this case simply as an English barrister, and I am obliged to disregard friendships and even my own interest and comment on the conduct and evidence of one of the highest in the land."

Sir Edward Clarke, as he uttered these last words, turned squarely around until he faced the Prince of Wales, upon whom every eye in court was then fixed and who nervously crossed his legs, while the audience was utterly aghast at what was considered to be the audacity of the solicitor-general.

In several directions the whispered comment, "Why, he is going to attack the Prince of Wales," was distinctly heard and caused all attention to be riveted upon plaintiff's counsel.

Continuing, the solicitor-general remarked that Sir Charles Russell, for the defendants, had said that, "even if the jury found for the plaintiff and disregarded the document the latter had signed at Tranby Croft, the military authorities would take the matter up, and that Sir William Gordon-Cumming's name would be stricken from the army list."

"I wish to say in unmistakable terms," exclaimed Sir Edward Clarke, raising his voice until it echoed tellingly through the court, "that it would be impossible for the authorities to do any such thing, and to leave on that list the names of field marshal, the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams.

A GREAT SENSATION.

This bold statement seemed to completely take away the breath of the audience, and caused by far the greatest sensation of the entire trial. A hushed murmur of astonishment not unmixed with dismay and some irritation, and taking several seconds, swept here and there about the court-room like breakers on a rocky coast. One must thoroughly understand the almost religious worship of royalty which prevails throughout Great Britain to clearly understand the full meaning, the crushing significance of the solicitor-general's words aimed directly at the heir apparent. It was as if a thunder clap had suddenly shaken the building and as if a flash of lightning had unexpectedly revealed the Prince of Wales in colors totally unexpected—those of a common mortal, subject to the laws of England, and, according to the solicitor-general's intimation, a possible violator of the military regulations to the extent that his name was liable to be struck from the army list.

THE PRINCE UNMOVED.

Amidst this storm the Prince of Wales sat on the bench to the left of the Lord Chief Justice immovable, not a muscle of his face apparently twitching, leaning his head upon his arm and endeavoring to appear totally unconcerned.

After the sensation had somewhat subsided Sir Edward Clarke, apparently satisfied with the effect which he had produced, directed his attention to the discrepancies which he claimed between the precis drawn up at Tranby Croft, which accused Sir William Gordon-Cumming of withdrawing as well as adding counters to those he had previously staked at baccarat, and the statement "which the Wilson family now disclaim" that there was a preconcerted plan to watch Sir William Gordon-Cumming on the second night of the baccarat playing—September 9th—the solicitor-general pointed out that the precis was written when the event to which it referred should have been still fresh in everybody's memory, when the event first occurred, and that they were indorsed as correct by the Prince of Wales, by Lord Coventry and by General Owen Williams, and yet, he added, now such important details as the agreement to watch the plaintiff were repudiated by the Wilson family.

THE WILSONS ARRAIGNED.

Sir Edward followed with an arraignment of the Wilsons, which was most severe and cutting and which demonstrated, from the smiles which pervaded the court-room, that the spectators of this famous trial are not much in sympathy with them.

"Yes," exclaimed the solicitor-general, at a certain portion of his address, referring to the Wilsons, "they undoubtedly have money"—putting cruel emphasis upon the word "money"—"but even if Sir William Gordon-Cumming would condescend to take it from such a source I shall not ask the jury to fix the damages beyond a nominal sum."

At another stage of his address the solicitor-general said that it was not doubted that the evidence clearly showed that the Wilson family had agreed to watch Sir William Gordon-Cumming on the second night.

"But," he added, "they now saw the mistake which such an admission would be. They knew that to admit this would be that Tranby Croft would become a by-word in the land. Were this established Tranby Croft would be in the future known as the place where a man who for twenty-three years had enjoyed an unsullied reputation, consorting with the highest in the land, was to be watched and trapped, and they (the Wilsons) would at last know that nobody would ever visit their place again—a house which would be shunned by all honorable poople as the place where a reputation is not safe.'

There is no doubt as to the accuracy of the precis as representing the story told to the Prince of Wales to Lord Coventry and to General Owen Williams. But is it likely that such men would be careless of what they put down upon such an occasion?

"No, thank God. The charge that a distinguished officer has been caught cheating at cards is not so frequent here in England as to be lightly dismissed or carelessly recorded, and, although Mrs. Wilson says that she dismissed the subject from her mind and did not tell her husband about it, men like General Williams and Lord Coventry, accustomed to the best society in the land, would not regard it as of so small importance.

ANOTHER GENERAL SMILE.

Another wholesale smile was enjoyed in court when Sir Edward Clarke referred to the difference existing between the society which Lord Coventry and General Williams had been accustomed to from birth and the society which the Wilsons had been used to.

Alluding to his question, put during the cross-examination of the witness for the defense as to the lavish hospitality of the Wilsons and as to the question asked of him, the solicitor-general, as to if he meant to say that the Tranby Croft party was in a state of intoxication on September 9th, counsel for the plaintiff said:

"No, but I did mean to say that it was quite possible that they were not in a judicial frame of mind.

"The family," he added "after agreeing to watch Sir William Gordon-Cumming on the second night of the baccarat playing, spent the day on the race-course, where the Prince of Wales' horse won, and, returning from the races, they sat down to a long dinner.

RECESS AND ADJOURNED.

When the court adjourned for luncheon, shortly after Sir Edward Clarke had made the above intimations as to the state of sobriety of the Tranby Croft party, the Prince of Wales hurriedly left his seat on the bench, and, contrary to his usual habits of politeness, completely disregarded the humble courtesies of several dames who were seated in his immediate vicinity.

Sir Edward resumed his address after lunch. After he had finished the court adjourned until to-morrow, when Lord Coleridge will deliver his charge to the jury.

THE PRINCE AND THE PEOPLE.

Much Conjecture as to the Outcome of the Baccarat Scandal.

[By Cable to the Times.]

LONDON, June 8.—Almost the sole topic of conversation this evening is the attack of Sir Edward Clarke upon the Prince of Wales. Sympathy is not altogether with Sir Edward, for the Prince of Wales is personally popular. On the other hand, there is a strong and growing feeling that Gordon-Cumming is the victim of a conspiracy which has had another motive besides the preservation of honor at cards, and that the Wilsons have rather sought than avoided the notoriety attendant upon the trial. The evidence of their plebian antecedents, as compared with the family record of Gordon-Cumming, has caused a feeling against them in that aristocratic society in which they have been attempting to hold their own, and the general opinion in clubs and lobbies is that, whatever the outcome of the trial, the Wilsons will never again shine in high society.

THE PRINCE STRIVING TO SAVE THEM.

The Prince of Wales is evidently determined to save them if he can, and he has caused young Wilson to be elected to the Marlborough, which is known as the Prince's private club. This, however, does not mean an open road for the young man to club society in London, for the Prince has found before now that London clubs will not tolerate his dictation, and that is one reason he started the Marlborough, where he could reign supreme in the company of the people whom he sometimes chooses for associates.

The outcome of the trial is a subject of wide speculation. The jurors are mostly London tradesmen. A verdict satisfactory to the Prince would be to the personal interest of any one of them, for there is nothing a London tradesman loves so much as to put the royal or princely arms on his bags and his boxes. Cumming, therefore, has powerful influence against him from the evidence. On the other hand, the natural English sympathy for the under one in the fight is with him, and jurymen are not as subservient as some years ago.

SIR EDWARD'S SHARP WORDS.

Sir Edward Clarke went on to say that there was nothing in the charge that could not be explained by Sir William's system of play. The Prince of Wales had condemned an intimate friend without hearing. Looking the Prince in the eye, Sir Edward asked what the reason was that required the signing of the document. It was to save the Prince of Wales. There was the strange and subtle influence of royalty to dictate Cumming's action. The influence which had adorned history and made many a knight do an unknightly and dishonoring deed to save their king, because they gave their honor as freely as they would give their lives for the interests of the dynasty to conceal the failings of a prince. [Slight applause, which was checked].

The document was signed to save the Prince from scandal. The motto of the Cummings was "without fear." The plaintiff had gone into the witness box without fear, confident that the verdict of the jury would wipe the stain from his record of noble service in a gallant regiment.

AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming was loyal to the Prince. He was willing to sacrifice himself in order to save the reputation of one the recollection of whose friendship will always be bright in his memory.

Then turning to the jury, Sir Edward said: "It is too late to undo much of the mischief that has been done." Then facing the Prince and looking directly in his face Sir Edward said: "It may be too late to save the reputation of some mentioned in this case, but not too late to prevent the completion of the sacrifice of a gallant officer."

The speech was regarded as eloquent and telling, and there was spontaneous applause at the end. Lord Coleridge ordered silence, saying that the court-room was not a theatre. There was renewed applause later when Mr. William Gordon-Cumming arose. The jury appeared greatly impressed by the address of Sir Edward Clarke, and it was remarked by several in court that Cumming would get a verdict or the jury would disagree.

THE HATFIELD DIVORCE.

Julia Sues the Bigamist for a Separation—Decision Presented.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Judge O'Brien, in the special term of the Supreme Court this morning, heard evidence in the divorce case of Julia Hatfield against David Hatfield, a pawnbroker of Richmond, Va., who is serving a term at Sing Sing for bigamy.

Some time ago he was convicted of a bigamous marriage with Sarah Marks, of this city, who subsequently secured an annulment of this ipse facto marriage.

Mrs. Hatfield then brought a suit for divorce on the ground of Hatfield's adultery with Sarah Marks.

The latter swore that no marriage ceremony had taken place; that it was simply a betrothal. They produced physicians who testified to the virginity of Sarah Mark's subsequent to the alleged marriage with Hatfield.

The defendant also denied the charge.

Dr. Felton swore that Mrs. Hatfield had asked him to use his influence to keep Miss Marks away from the trial.

The judge reserved his decision.

THE BEHRING SEA BILL PASSED.

In Moving a Second Reading Salisbury Refers to the Death of Canada's Premier.

LONDON, June 8.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury, in moving a second reading of the bill relating to the Behring sea, made a sympathetic reference to the death of Sir John Macdonald.

He said the bill was to enable England to be free to act on the subject of arbitration and for giving compensation where there should be any real loss through England's action.

The Government did not admit liability for the usual compensation.

The bill was read a second and third time and passed.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Salisbury said regarding the Behring Sea bill: "Canada has consented to an order in council forbidding the killing of seals in Behring sea by British subjects on two conditions: first, that arbitration shall proceed; second, that compensation shall be paid to the owners of the fishing vessels sustaining a loss through the action of the Government. Whether the Government could persuade Canada to pay a part of the compensation Lord Salisbury did not know, but it was impossible to defer action until the difficulty could be solved. Therefore the government had assumed the liability, which could not be heavy."

Lord Kimberly expressed his satisfaction with the fact that there was every prospect of closing the long controversy with the United States.

RECEIVING COAL.

Columbian Government Permits the Esmeralda to Load With Fuel.

PANAMA VIA GALVESTON, TEX., June 8.—With the permission of the Columbian Government the Esmeralda, Chilian insurgent cruiser, is receiving about 400 tons of coal, supplied by the Panama railroad to enable it to proceed to Arica.

The Esmeralda will probably leave this port about the 10th of June.

"The Boy" Elected a Member of the Club.

[By Cable to the Times.]

LONDON, June 8.—Arthur Stanley Wilson has been elected a member of the Marlborough Club.

He is the son of Mrs. Wilson at whose residence the famous Baccarat game was played, and he was proposed for membership by the Prince of Wales.

Ship-Workers Strike.

[By Cable to The Times.]

GLASGOW, June 8.—Seven thousand shipworkers in the yards of the Clyde struck today against a 5 per cent. reduction of wages.

Deficit of Rye.

[By Cable to the Times.]

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, June 8.—It is officially stated that winter wheat is below the average and there is a large deficit of rye.

General Longstreet All Right.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 8.—General James Longstreet, who has been reported as seriously ill, telegraphs to Jerome Hill, of this city, under date of June 7th: "Am in excellent health."

MAYO'S FACTORY BURNED.

The Alarm Turned in About 3 O'Clock This Morning.

THE PLUG DEPARTMENT A TOTAL LOSS.

The Origin of the Fire Not Known—Hard to Estimate the Damage—All the Apparatus in the City Called Out.

At exactly five minutes past 3 o'clock this morning the fire bells began their clamor and sounded Box 81. This is a private box, and is located in the P. H. Mayo & Brother Tobacco Company's large factory at the corner of Seventh and Cary streets. Almost before the bells ceased ringing the blazes were bursting from almost every window in the top floor, and before the fire department could possibly reach the spot the north side of the immense building seemed wrapped in flame.

The firemen responded promptly, and in the quickest time imaginable they were at work. Engine after engine followed each other in quick succession, and the clamor of hose reel and truck seemed everywere but all seemed to no avail, such headway had the fire gained. It spread rapidly indeed, and at this writing there seemed to be no chance of saving any part of the building, and it seemed more than probable that the entire structure would go. A few minutes after the first alarm went in the three sixes were sounded, and that alarm brought every steamer and truck to the fire, with one exception, and at exactly 3:20 the general alarm, 92, was sounded, which brought out the remaining steamer and truck. Shortly after the general alarm the two tens were sounded, which means to cut off the electric current, and the whole city was left in darkness, save the light from that lurid glare which was cast many squares by the burning building.

This will undoubtedly prove to be the biggest fire which Richmond has experienced for many years. It is impossible to tell at this time what the loss will be.

The loss of the one factory alone will run up above the tens of thousands, and a number of other buildings are in imminent danger.

The city electric-light plant is situated just across Seventh street from the burning building, and Allen & Ginter's cigarette factory is diagonally opposite, and a number of other large buildings are located so close as to be in great danger.

The fire department of Richmond has proven itself to be one of the most efficient in any city in the country, and it is only their good work which can save the surrounding buildings, to say nothing of any part of the factory.

The fire originated in the plug department, and seemed to come first from the upper windows, but no cause of its origin could be assigned.

At 4:15 o'clock it was burning more brightly than ever, and though working with might and main, the men seemed making little headway. It was impossible, by reason of the late hour at which the fire broke out, to even estimate the loss, but any one who has ever seen that great establishment, the pride of Richmond, as a tobacco manufacturing centre can form a better idea than can be described of the immensity of the blaze and of the enormous loss. While the loss is not known, it is said positively to be fully covered, whatever it may be, by insurance. Granting that that be true, however, the loss to the firm will be a heavy one by the inconvenience and loss of trade caused by delay and by the destruction of all books and papers which were not locked up in the safes and vaults.

Besides the loss to the firm a large number of persons will necersarily be thrown out of employment, as several hundred hands were employed daily in the establishment, and the weird, drawling music from the throats of the factory hands, which is so familiar to Virginia people, will not be heard again in the P. H. Mayo & Bro. (incorporated) factory for many months to come.

At 4:20 this morning the firemen were still hard at work endeavoring to save the portion of the building facing on Cary street, and the office, and chances are that the department will be successful. Any information of a definite character is still unattainable. All that is known is that the first appearance of fire was a flame seen rushing out of the elevator shaft above the drying-room, and it spread with wonderful rapidity, making such headway that it was impossible to be controlled until that entire portion of the building with its contents were destroyed.

TRIAL OF REFORMED MINISTERS.

One of the Accused Parsons Makes an Able and Amusing Defense.

PITTSBURG, PA., June 8.—To-day when the roll of the delegates to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod was being corrected a motion was made, and after considerable oppposition was carried, restoring the names of the suspended ministers on the roll of delegates.

The attendance at this morning's session was small. The cases of the trials of the suspended ministers was resumed at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. A. W. McClurkin was the first to take the floor in reply to the arguments made by Revs. Mr. McAllister and George. Mr. E. M. Milligan followed immediately. In his reply to the arguments advanced by Messrs. McAllister and George, Rev. Mr. Milligan allowed no essential point to remain uncovered, and while the major portion of his address was confined to a careful analysis of the statements made by his accusers, he did not fail to indulge in sarcasm of the two-edged variety, and his thrust in this direction afforded the spectators no end of enjoyment.

Mr. Milligan had not yet finished his address when the hour for noon recess arrived.

Immediately upon the reconvening of the Synod this afternoon, Rev. Mr. Milligan resumed his argument in rebuttal. He said that after a lapse of six months the Pittsburg Presbytery was unable to bring proof to support the charges that the East End meeting was a secret one.

Typos in Session.

BOSTON, MASS., June 8.—The International Typographical Union meeting in Faneuil Hall this morning began its thirty-ninth annual convention. After addresses of welcome had been made and responded to, President Edward T. Plank, of Indianapolis, said in relation to a reduction of the number of hours of labor, that the movement is one that should be undertaken only when fully prepared for an earnest and long struggle, and then only concerted action by all unions at the same time. Under the circumstances it would be a good plan, he said, to adopt a resolution at this session and submit the question to a popular vote whether or not to make an attempt to enforce a nine-hour day next spring. In this way they might gain the support of the American Federation of Labor at its next session, and prudence suggests that they take every precaution to strengthen their resources before engaging in a struggle such as may be expected to take place when the decisive time arrives.

The New Way Open.

NORFOLK, VA., June 8.—Yesterday the connection between the Norfolk and Western railroad system and the