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VOL. XIII. ST. PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1891. NO. 156.

DE VINNE IS GUILTY.

The Editor of the Sun Convicted of Uttering a Malicious Libel.

Correspondent Keevil Places the Blame Upon the Editor's Shoulders.

The Odd Fellows of Wisconsin Install Officers for the Year.

South Dakota Sheep Breeders Adjourn--Other Northwest News.

Special to the Globe.

STILLWATER, Minn., June 4.—The second trial of Editor De Vinne, of the St. Paul Sunday Sun, results in a conviction, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty at 9 o'clock this evening, with a recommendation of mercy. The new jury was secured at noon, and the case was tried in the afternoon for a second time. The evidence elicited was the same as at the former trial, but was more damaging for the defendant. The large court room was packed by parties eger to hear the testimony. Al Keevil, who is charged with writing the article, testified that before it was published he had explained to De Vinne the exact nature of it. The defense practically admitted that the article was a malicious libel, but endeavored to prove, as before, that the editor had not seen it. The arguments made by both counsel for the defense and for the prosecution were eloquent and were listened to attentively. The case was given to the jury at 4:45, with the above result.

Installed Their Officers.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 4.—The following officers of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F., for the ensuing year were installed this forenoon: Grand master, Harry E. Dickinson, of Milwaukee; deputy grand master, Fred M. Griswold, of Lake Mills; grand warden, J. S. Jorgerson, of Green Bay; grand secretary, Richard Hoe, of Jefferson; grand treasurer, David Adler, of Milwaukee; grand chaplain, W. J. Fisher, of Horicon; grand marshal, B. L. Strouse, of La Crosse; grand conductor, Ben Heinemann, of Wausau; grand guardian, F. W. Harriman, of Appleton; grand herald, William Tessin, of Milwaukee. Three directors, B. L. Strouse, Martin Rich and Mrs. George Shavely, were elected for the Odd Fellows' home at Green Bay. The Daughters of Rebekah also installed their grand officers. All business was concluded by noon, and in the afternoon the steamers Plowboy and Emerald took the delegates and visitors for an excursion among the Apostle islands.

Sheep Breeders Adjourn.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., June 4.—The State Sheep and Wool Growers' association closed a profitable three-day session here this afternoon, to meet in Aberdeen next June. Statistics show that 200,000 sheep are owned in South Dakota, and the owners of over two-thirds of these were present at the convention. Parties were also here from Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and they testify that the papers presented to this body were some of the very best that they ever heard.

He Gets $10,000.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 4.—George Boivine, of Quebec, Can., obtained judgment to-day in the United States circuit court, in session in this city, against the Penokee Lumber company, of New York, for $10,000 for the loss of an arm and foot at the company's mill in Morse, Ashland county, in 1889. He sued for $25,000. The evidence showed the slasher table at which Boivine worked was in an unsafe condition.

Found "Whitey" Guilty.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., June 4.—A murder trial with a history dating back to 1880 was concluded here to-day, the jury's verdict being manslaughter against "Whitey," a full-blooded albino, whose aliases are John Clark and John Carroll, for killing a border ruffian character, known as Jack the Boatman, on Nov. 6, 1880, a time when murder was an every day occurrence in Pierre. The case possesses romantic interest.

Wooly South Dakota.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, S. D., Juna 4.—Special Agent Heath, who has been detailed to canvass wool prospects in North and South Dakota, by the department of agriculture, has just completed his work, states that the two Dakotas will shortly rank high among the wool and mutton producing states. There will probably be an increase of 100,000 pounds in South Dakota alone, in the wool clip over that of 1890.

Nellie's Parent's Objected.

Special to the Globe.

SAUK CENTER, Minn., May 4.—F. S. Hunt, a prominent young veterinary surgeon, was quietly married last night by Judge L. R. Barto to Miss Nellie Deidrich, also of this city. The girl's parent's objected to the marriage, and were not informed of the event until to-day, when Hunt went for his wife's clothes and his own.

Around the Shafting.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., June 4.—J. P. Swanze, of West Duluth, millwright at Duncan, Brewer & Company's saw mill, was caught on a shaft in the mill just after the noon hour to-day and wound around the shafting. Before the mill could be stopped he had received terrible injuries. There are slight hopes of his recovery.

Killed a Cyprian.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., June 4.—Julia Rivers, a noted madam of one of the houses of ill-fame in this city, last night became engaged in a brawl with a frequenter of the place, named John Voicht, and both being in liquor, the woman received injuries from which she died to-day. Voicht is under arrest.

Shot in the Bowels.

Special to the Globe.

PARK RAPIDS, Minn., June 4.—Merret Devereaux, a boy ten years of age, living a mile and a half south of this place, accidentally shot himself while trying to load a twenty-two caliber rifle. The ball entered his side just above the bowels.

Bishop Flasch's Illness.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4.—Bishop Flasch's condition is unchanged tonight. He is very weak and no effort will be made to remove him to La Crosse unless he rallies. The bishops of the province will meet here to-morrow to decide upon candidates for the Green Bay see, made vacant by the elevation of Bishop Katzer to the archbishopric.

Found Him Insane.

Special to the Globe.

HENDERSON, Minn., June 4.—The trial of Thomas J. McMahon, for murdering his wife on May 23, 1890, was concluded to-day. The jury, after being out ten hours, brought in a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity.

Brown Skips Out.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., June 4.—W. A. Brown, of St. Paul, indicted for passing a worthless check, forfeited his bond of $100 to-day.

ARGUING FOR JUSTICE.

The Suspended Presbyterian Divines Maintain Their Rights.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 4.—The arguments of the suspended ministers on their appeals were continued when the Reformed Presbyterian synod opened its eighth day's session this morning. It is expected that the arguments will be concluded to-morrow, but no one will venture to say how much longer the trials will last. Many delegates were absent to-day, having found it impossible to longer attend the synod. Rev. O. B. Milligan was the first to address the synod on his own behalf. When he began to speak there were calls of "Take the platform," but he refused, saying he did not want to do anything which could be construed into contempt, but the calls became so general that he finally ascended the platform and began his argument. He denied that he had violated any law or pratice of the church, and claimed the right to express his private views. The act of the synod last year, he said, in forbidding expression of opinions, is in violation of the rights of men. It violates the right Christ gave to have and express views, and until the synod rescinded that action it was violating this Christ-given right.

SLOW CITY, SLOW PAY.

Millions of Dollars Owing Philadelphia for Back Taxes.

PAILADELPHIA, June 4.—For some time past the auditors of the city controller's office have been at work preparing a statement of the taxes due to city by delinquent property owners. The statement has been completed for the years 1869 to 1880 inclusive, and shows that the city has been carrying on its books as assets claims amounting to millions of dollars, most of which are absolutely worthless. The report states that for the years mentioned there are $413,849.63 in taxes that are uncollectible, and $99,186.66 collectible. Prior to 1869 there was no system of bookkeeping in vogue, and the proper returns were not made to the controller. The last report of the controller showed $3,593,161.55 carried as assets under the head of "outstanding taxes for 1868 and prior years." Among the delinquent taxpayers is ex-City Treasurer Bardsley. Mr. Bardsley was a large property owner, and he figures as the city's debtor to the amount of $11,971.88. This sum is the accumulation of unpaid taxes since the year 1877. Bardsley's name never appeared among the list of delinquent taxpayers.

LIFE SAVER LOST.

Two Steamers Suffer on Lake Erie's Rock-Bound Shore.

ERIE, Pa., June 4.—Capt. William Clark, superintendent of the life saving station of this port, was drowned in the surf about 2 o'clock this morning. The propeller Badger State had been driven on the beach about a mile from the flash light, and Capt. Clark's crew went to her assistance. While endeavoring to pass a line from the propeller to the tug Erie the lifeboat was capsized by a high wave and failed to right itself. The crew clambered on to its bottom, but another wave struck the captain and hurled him about thirty feet from the boat. The John Craig, a large steamer, is also aground and in danger of being destroyed. The revenue cutter Perry is at the scene doing all she can to reach the Badger State, but no small boat can live in the sea. The Buffalo life crew is on the way to Erie with Capt. Dobbins, superintendent of the district.

A Difference of $5,000,000.

RICHMOND, June 4.—The conference between the state debt commission and the bondholders' committee terminated yesterday. Both sides refuse to make any statement. It is understood that the committee fully explained the terms they desired, but that the two bodies are about $5,000,000 apart in their figures. The committee return to New York for another conference with the bondholders.

Dead Is the Peacemaker.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4.—Near Walton, Ky., yesterday, Sam Wright, an old farmer, shot and killed Albert Scurvin, a railroad employe. Wright was abusing a negro, who was working under Scurvin, and Scurvin asked him to desist, whereupon Wright, who was furiously angry on account of some insult by the negro, shot Scurvin.

A Paymaster $10,000 Short.

NEW YORK, Jund 4.—Fred C. Ward, paymaster of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, is alleged to be $10,000 short in his accounts. Mr. Ward, who is suffering from concussion of the brain, incurred in a recent railroad accident, has been made delirious by the charge and protests his innocence. The company has suspended judgment until his recovery.

Ran Into the River.

CHICAGO, June 4.—William McDonald, proprietor of the Alhambra laundry, at Twenty-first and State streets, was driving south on Halsted street near the bridge last night, when his horse became frightened and ran away. The bridge was open. The animal ran toward the river and went in with the wagon and driver. McDonald was drowned.

Fuel Gas Discovery.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—Dr. Alphonse Henning, who has been making experiments on behalf of the Springfield Iron company, has invented a process for making fuel gas containing as high as 60 per cent of combustible matter, and at the same time obtaining larger quantities of ammonia and tar, per ton of coal used, than ever secured.

THE ITATA IS OURS.

Insurgents Surrender the Much-Wanted Craft and Her Cargo.

Secret Overtures From the Insurgents Made Public at Last.

The Chilian Sea Rover Will Be Returned to San Diego for Trial.

Account of a Destructive Naval Battle in Valparaiso Harbor.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The navy department received official information to-night of the peaceful surrender of the Chilian insurgent steamer Itata at Iquique to-day. This information was contained in a dispatch from Acting Rear Admiral McCann received by Secretary Tracy several hours after the regular time of closing of the department. The dispatch came in cipher, and it took about three hours to translate it, and even then there were several instances in which its contents had not been fully interpreted. In effect the dispatch stated that the Itata had arrived at Iquique from Tocopilla last night and was placed at the disposition of Admiral McCann this morning. She had on board, the dispatch says, 5,000 rifles, and also ammunition taken from the schooner Robert and Minnie off the port of San Diego, Cal. She had no other munitions of war than those belonging to the ship, and had transferred nothing to the Esmeralda, with whom she communicated off Acapulco, Mex. After communicating with this insurgent cruiser she went to Tocopilla. Admiral McCann says that the Charleston arrived to-day and that the Pensacola was expected before to-morrow. The Itata will be delivered to the United States court at San Diego and the proceedings against her for violation of the laws will be resumed at the point where they were interrupted by the unlawful departure of the steamer, and the responsible parties will, if they appear, also be called upon to answer the additional charge of contempt of court in running away while under injunction. Secretary Tracy gave to an Associated Press reporter to night the chain of circumstances that has led up to the surrender to the United States of the Itata to-day. The secretary said that the desire for a surrender came from the leaders of the insurgent party at Iquique. Shortly after the vessel had finally escaped from the custody of the marshal at San Diego, the government was informed by these leaders that they disapproved the action of the officers of the vessel, and offered through Admiral McCann to peacefully surrender her as soon as she arrived in Chilian waters. These offers were then communicated to the department at Washington, and in due time were accepted by this government without, however, implying any recognition on the part of the United States of the insurgents as beligerents. The proposition for a peaceful surrender was pending at the time the Charleston, which was in pursuit of the Itata, was at Acapulco replenishing her diminished coal supply. As soon as the office was accosted, a telegram authorizing him to cease the chase was sent to Capt. Remy, of the Charleston, but he had already sailed when the telegram reached Acapulco. The fact of the acceptance of the offers to surrender the Itata on her araival in Chilian waters was therefore communicated to Admiral McCann, who was therefore prepared to receive the Itata on her arrival. Secretary Tracy said that the Itata would be sent up the coast to San Diego to answer the charges against her in court.

Resume of the Affair.

This ends a remarkable naval chase. The judicial proceedings will be watched with interest, and, as important questions of international law may be brought forward if the owners of the Itata insist on a full legal determination of all matters they may fairly bring up, it is likely that the case will be a celebrated one, and a precedent that will be among the first looked up hereafter should cases arise to which the questions settled in this case will be applicable. It is five weeks since the Itata gave the court officers the slip at San Diego, and without waiting the usual formalities, cleared out of the port. Saturday the second of May the treasury department in answer to an inquiry, telegraphed the collector of customs at Wilmington, Cal., that the department saw no reason to prevent the transfer of arms from the Robert and Minnie to a transport for shipment to South America. That transport was the now well-known Itata. The following day the Chilian minister at Washington made representations to Secretary Foster and Attorney General Miller that the Itata was about to violate our netrality laws. At the minister's suggestion the detention of the vessel was ordered and proceedings were instituted in court to libel her. A deputy marshal was put aboard the Itata to prevent her departure. Wednesday, May 6, the Itata's commander quietly got up steam and put out of port with the deputy marshal aboard, the local pilot, it is asserted, being compelled to steer the vessel out of the harbor with a pistol pointed at his head. The deputy marshal was put ashore in safety a few miles away from San Diego. When these facts became known they created a great deal of excitement, and the officers of the government deliberated on the course to pursue. It was manifest that the United States could not permit the Itata to disobey a federal court in this summary fashion and measures were taken to recapture her and compel an answer to the proceedings in court. The Charleston was at Mare island and was ordered to prepare for a cruise after the fleeing insurgent craft. Saturday, May 9, the Charleston was in readiness and put out to sea on its stern chase. The Itata by this time had a good lead, and in a few days it became evident that nothing remained but to settle down and await events.

IQUIQUE, June 4 (via Galveston).—The Itata arrived here this morning with 5,000 rifles aboard. She was immediately surrendered to the American admirals, McCann and Brown. The commander of the Itata states that the arms were not embarked at San Diego, but at a point many miles at sea. The Iquique government claims that this circumstance modifies the situation considerably and will probably result in a speedy solution of the difficulties between the admirals and the Junta. The authorities at the same time declare that the cargo of the Itata is of little importance, taking into consideration the small number of the arms.

FIERCE NAVAL BATTLE.

Account of a Sea Fight at Valparaiso in April.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—News of the fiercest sea fight that has taken place during the whole of the Chilian war has just been received here. It took place in the harbor of Valparaiso on April 18 between the insurgent cruiser Magallenese and the government torpedo boats Alden, Condelle and Lynch. Four days after the encounter between the same vessels at Channel bay, the news of which was received in New York Monday last. After the battle, the Magallanese decided to attack the government ships, and if possible, destroy them before they could again be fitted for sea. Favored by darkness the Magallanese crept into the harbor of Valparaiso and began the attack by ranging close alongside the already crippled Alden and firing a broadside into her that did terrible execbtion. Nearly half the torpedo boat's crew were either killed or wounded, and the vessel was completely riddled. An alarm was sounded in the forts, but as the vessels lay so close together the gunners in the forts dared not fire, for fear of hitting their own vessels. Getting clear of the Alden, the Magallanese at once attacked the Lynch, but the fire was returned with interest. The smokestack of the Lynch was blown away, and a boat containing ten men, who had been sent to try to attack the rebel vessel with a torpedo, was blown out of the water. The Condell had steamed to the outside of the Magallanese, thus getting the latter between two fires. The Magallanese was shot through and through. Over forty of her crew were lying dead or dying on her decks, but her guns were untouched, and her captain made up his mind to try to better his position. Suddenly the rebel vessel began to move astern and ceased firing. The night being so dark the government steamers were unknowingly firing into each other, and the Condell began to fill rapidly. The trick was not discovered until the Magallanese had turned, and, steaming across the stern of the Condell, poured in a broadside that nearly demolished the latter, dismounting every gun, and killing fourteen and wounding six of the crew. The rebel steamer then started to steam out of the harbor at full speed. Every gun in the forts on shore opened on her, but only once was she struck. A heavy shell landed fairly on her deck just forward of her pivot gun and burst. The explosion tore a big hole in the deck, the pivot gun was thrown over on its side, and four men were killed. Soon after that she was out of range of the forts, and ran up the coast to Caldera. Over 1,400 men were killed during this fierce conflict, fully one-half of whom were on board the Magallanese. No attempt was made by the foreign war ships to stop the fight, which lasted fully an hour. The Gondell had to be run on the beach to prevent her sinking, while the Alden was so badly damaged that it will take a long time to repair her. In addition to the loss of nearly half of her crew, the Lynch lost four out of her six officers, including her commander.

CALLING IN MONEY.

National Depositaries Asked for Three Million.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The secretary of the treasury to-day called upon a number of national bank depositaries, to transfer to the subtreasury a portion of the amount of public moneys held by them, and not needed for the transaction of public business. These banks, which are mostly what is known as "surplus" banks, had been notified by the late Secretary Windom, and had previously transferred the amount of two calls made by him. The amount to be transferred on or before June 30, 1891, under this call, is about $3,000,000.

It is probable that other calls will be made from time to time on these and other national bank depositories until their holdings shhll have been reduced to about the amount needed to be kept therewith for the proper transaction of current public business.

Caught Rifling Letters.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—For several weeks past it has been suspected by the chief of the dead letter bureau of the postoffice department that some one in his office was stealing money inclosures. The case was reported to the chief postoffice inspector, and the result was that today Arthur U. Sayles was arrested with eight letters in his possession, two of which were test letters containing marked money. Sayles confessed his guilt. It is estimated that he has taken at least $1,000.

A $4,000 Plum.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The president to-day appointed Hon. William D. Owen, of Indiana, to be superintendent of immigration, an office created at the last session of congress, with a salary of $4,000 per annum.

Postmaster for Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The president to-day appointed Edward P. Thompson to be postmaster at Indianapolis, vice William Wallace, deceased.

Swift Pigeon Shooting.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 4.—A large crowd attended the pigeon shooting match at Hollywood this afternoon between G. Edgar Murphy, of New York, and Capt. A. W. Mooney, of London, England. The match was for $1,000 a side, and the conditions were 100 birds each at thirty yards rise, with a twenty-one-yard boundary line, the use of both barrels being allowed. Fully $25,000 was wagered on the result. The match was the fastest ever shot, occupying two hours and thirty minutes. John S. Hoey was the referee, Philip Daly Jr., the rapper, and G. Murphy, scorer. Mooney won the match by a score of 87 to Murphy's 82 killed.

Immigrants Sent Back.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Twenty-three immigrants were to-day sent back to Europe by the federal authorities at the barge office. They were all without money and liable to become public charges. One of the men returned made affidavit that he had been assisted to come to America by government agents in Ireland.

May Succeed Raum.

GUTHRIE, O. T., June 4.—It is said here that Gov. Steele, of Oklahoma, has been offered a position as commissioner of pensions by President Harrison. Gov. Steele is an Indiana man and was appointed governor by the president.

Italy Still Contributes.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Yesterday 4,136 immigrants passed through the barge office to swell our Italian population.

Steamship Arrivals.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Werra, New York.
PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Minnesota, London.
LONDON—Sighted: Augusta Victoria and Germanic, New York.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Rhynland, Antwerp.

TOOK HIS 'KIT' ALONG

His Highness of Wales Always Carries a Gambling Outfit.

Reluctant Testimony Against the Prince by Young Mr. Wilson

Though Things Look Black, Cumming Carries a Proud Front.

Sensations Enough Yesterday to Satisfy the Most Fastidious.

LONDON, June 4.—The sensational testimony given yesterday by Stanley Wilson had, if anything, whetted the appetite of high society for more pabulum of the same scandalous sort, and earlier than usual to-day, inside the high court of justice the same thrones were gathered, and a repetition of the now familiar scenes was witnessed. Outside the court, the scenes were of a like nature in the fact that crowds of people assembled to see the distinguished people arrive; but a heavy downpour of rain kept many of the outsiders away, and compelled those who braved the depressing weather to keep their umbrellas hoisted throughout the morning. The lord chief justice, in order to try to make more rapid progress with the trial, by arrangement with counsel on both sides, opened the court at 10:30 a. m., instead of 11. But long before the opening hour, the animated fashionables who have been in attendance throughout the trial were in their usual places, ready for another day of baccarat revelations. The Prince of Wales, who had stayed until late in the morning at a state ball, was among the early arrivals. He was greeted by the audience rising to their feet. He bowed pleasantly, right and left, and seated himself in the familiar red velvet armchair, on the left of the chief justice. Shortly afterward, Sir William Gordon Cumming, dignified and appartly confident in spite of the general belief that the "celebrated case" was going against him, entered the court with his head erect and his

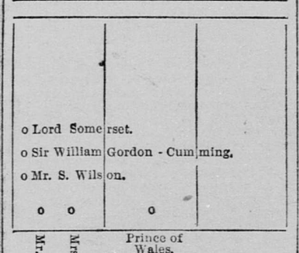
Gray Eyes Flashing Scorn

in the direction of his enemies, and took his accustomed place near his counsel. The plaintiff is a much better looking man than his portraits, now in all the show windows, make him out to be. His tanned, soldiery, features are clear and firm, and he has a mouth and chin which denote determination. The anxiety and worry which the baronet has suffered are beginning to leave their traces on his face and are shown in his weary looks and the dark circles which can be plainly noticed about his eyes. Outside of the immediate entourage of the Prince of Wales and the Wilsons and their friends, the ladies in court now make no secret of the fact that their sympathy is with Sir William Gordon Cumming, though it is difficult for them to explain their reasons for this sympathy. Possibly the fact that the baronet's strange actions at the Tranbycroft games of baccarat leaked out in spite of the compact entered into between himself and the defendants that the affair was to be kept secret, and the utter social ruin which awaits him if unsuccessful in the present suit, have much to do with touching the hearts of the fair dames and damsels present. It is observable in this trial that the ladies who frequent the court room manifest a consideration for the comfort of the judge, jury and auditors which is too often lacking. Conversation ceases when the court is declared open, and not even the entrance into the room of the long-suffering social lion, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, has tempted the haughty dames who have adorned the royal courts for the past several days to be guilty of the outrageous conduct which has too often in the recent past scandalized the actors, judges and clergy of London.

A COOL CUSTOMER.

Young Mr. Wilson Seems Equal to Any Occasion.

LONDON, June 4.—On the opening of court to-day Arthur Stanley Wilson, whose imperturable, dramatic demeanor yesterday made him a sort of hero in the drama of society, was the first witness to be placed on the stand this morning. Mr. Wilson's cross-examination was thereupon continued, and commenced with a long and not very interesting discussion as to the positions of the tables used in playing baccarat in September at Tranbycroft.



PLAN OF TABLES SEPT. 8.

Replying to the question of Sir Edward Clarke, the solicitor general, leading counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Wilson said: "When I gave orders to change the tables after the disclosures of the first night's play I was ready to stake my life that Sir William Gordon Cumming cheated. I and my mother sat down to play on the second night, Sept. 9, believing that the chalk line which we had marked on the tab'e would prevent any further attempt to cheat."

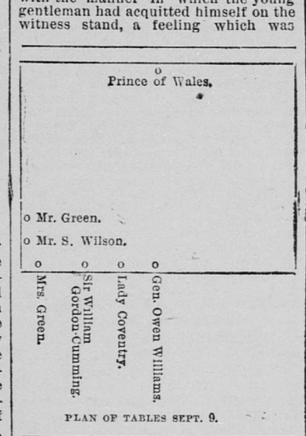
"And not a word was said to the plaintiff about it," asked Sir Edward Clarke, in apparent surprise. "Certainly not," replied young Mr. Wilson sharply. "What was my word against that of Sir William Gordon Cumming?" Continuing, the witness said: "On the second night I first noticed that there was something wrong with Sir William Gordon Cumming twenty minutes after the beginning of play.

"Lady Coventry was sitting between the plaintiff and Gen. Owen Williams. I sat around the corner. The plaintiff did not put his hands over the line until he knew that his own side won, and then he put over a £10 counter, making his stake £15 instead of £5."

"Then," asked Sir Edward Clarke, "why did you not say to Sir William Gordon Cumming: You only staked £5." "Because there were ladies present, and it would have been an ungentlemanly thing to have had a row before them."

"And," continued the solicitor general, "you went on staking your money after seeing the plaintiff cheat?" "Yes," replied Mr. Wilson, coolly.

As counsel for the defendants did not show any disposition to re-examine this witness, being, it was evident, satisfied with the manner in which the young gentleman had acquitted himself on the witness stand, a feeling which was



PLAN OF TABLES SEPT. 9.

clearly shared by Mr. Wilson, he calmly left the box and resumed his seat with his admiring relatives, who seemed delighted with his successful appearance before the public. But the young gentleman had hardly reached his seat when he was recalled to the witness box at the instance of the lord chief justice, who asked him if he (Lord Coleridge) had rightly understood him (Mr. Wilson) to say that he shared in the winnings of the plaintiff.

"Certainly not, my lord," replied Mr. Wilson, sharply, almost indignantly, as a red flush crossed his face.

THE GREEN FAMILY.

Lycett and His Wife Tell the Same Old Story.

LONDON, June 4.—Hardly had the fluttering murmurs of surprise caused by Sir Edward Clark's questioning of Lieut. Levett ceased, when Lycett Green was called to the stand. Mr. Green is a clean-shaven young gentleman from Yorkshire, where he holds the distinguished and honorable position of a "master of the hounds," and is considered a crack cross-country rider. He gave his evidence quietly, and with an air of truth, which made an impression upon everybody present. This witness said that he was married some six years ago to the daughter of the elder Mr. Wilson, the father of Arthur Stanley Wilson. In substance, Mr. Green's testimony confirmed the evidence of his brother-in-law as to the occurrence which took place at Tranbycroft in September last. The witness had hardly commenced to give the interesting portion of his testimony, when the lord chief justice gave the signal for recess and luncheon, and, as on the previous three days of the trial, the Prince of Wales honored Lord Coleridge.

Still another sensation was reserved for the fourth day's trial. Upon the reassembling of the court after luncheon, the foreman of the jury handed the lord chief justice a threatening and abusive note, which he said he had just received. Mr. Green, who had just reentered the witness box, said that he had also received a similar note. The lord chief justice read the letter handed to him by the foreman of the jury and assured him that it would receive due attention. The examination of Mr. Green was then continued. He gave a graphic description of the events which took place during the second evening's play at Tranbycroft. He said that when he saw the plaintiff put the extra counters over the line when he (Sir William) saw a card favorably declared, his first impulse was to expose the plaintiff, but as the Prince of Wales and the ladies were present, he desisted, and and left the room. Some time later he sent a note to Mrs. Wilson saying: "I have distinctly seen Sir William Gordon Cumming cheating twice. I cannot remain in the room any longer. Something ought to be done to stop the game." Subsequently, said Mr. Green, he asked to be confronted with Sir William Gordon Cumming, and the latter denied his guilt.

Mr. Green was examined by Mr. Gill, who soon managed to considerably liven up the proceedings. Mr. Gill began by asking the witness a number of questions as to his duties on the day of the races, and witness replied in substance that they consisted in entertaining a race party. Mr. Gill thereupon remarked that luncheon was going on all the afternoon, perhaps. To this the witness angrily replied: "Do you hint that I was drunk?" a question which was followed by loud laughter in court and by "no, no" from Mr. Gill. The lord chief justice here again interposed, saying that he did not understand the drift of the cross-examination as conducted by Mr. Gill. The latter promptly replied: "Perhaps the jury understand that there is much more in this case than is seen on the surface."

Continuing, the witness, who had by this time recovered his composure, said that he had certainly not told the Prince of Wales that the plaintiff had made withdrawals of counters when the words were against him. Mr. Green also repeated his denial that an agreement had been entered into to watch Sir William Gordon Cumming. He added, however: "But after having been informed that Sir William Gordon Cumming was cheating, I naturally looked at his play on the second night, and I was horrified at the plaintiff's acts at the card table. After this I avoided watching him."

Mrs. Lycett Green, wife of the last witness and daughter of Arthur Wilson Sr., was the next witness called to the stand. Mrs. Lycett Green said that in 1888 Sir William Gordon Cumming dined at her house and there taught her to play baccarat. Mrs. Green explained that she had previously met the plaintiff at the house of her mother, Mrs. Arthur Wilson, and that she had intimately known a relation of Sir William Gordon Cumming, for which relation she still had a great regard. Mrs. Green then described the positions of the baccarat players during the games played at Tranby Croft in September last, and said in reply to a question on the subject put by Sir Charles Russell, that she heard the Prince of Wales several times tell the plaintiff to put his stakes where they could be seen. Upon one of these occasions Sir William Gordon Cumming replied, according to this witness: "It is on the paper in front of me." Mrs. Green added that she noticed that the plaintiff on the night in question was "in luck and nothing more."

The witness then gave an account of the events which took place during the

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TO EXTEND TRADE.

Secretary Blaine's Negotiations With Canada Made Public.

American Convention With Newfoundland Displeased Macdonald.

Sir Charles Tupper's Interesting Conference With Mr. Blaine

The Question of Reciprocal Trade to Be Reopened in October.

OTTAWA, June 4.—The first intelligence of a paper dealing with the Washington reciprocity negotiations has been laid before the dominion parliament. In bringing down the paper Sir John Thompson explained that he could not bring down everything, as he has not received permission, but he expects to make the remaining documents public within a few days. The documents presented include the protest of the Canadian government against the projected United States treaty with Newfoundland. The facts of this branch of the case are as follows: When Newfoundland negotiated the treaty Sir Julien Pauncefote cabled the colonial office that Canadian opinion of the subject be invited. Simultaneously Sir John Macdonald communicated with Sir Charles Tupper, urging him to make an objection to the convention, on the ground that it would be injurious to Canada, and that it would violate the imperial policy of considering the Atlantic fisheries in the foreign negotiations as a whole. The result of the protest was the postponement of the Newfoundland treaty, and the endeavor to make a bargain for Canada. The letters which indicate the attitude of Mr. Blaine toward Canada's proposal are missing. For the publication of these, permission has not yet been obtained.

One Interesting Communication

is dated Jan 23, and is addressed by Lord Knutsford, colonial secretary. In it it says: "The Newfoundland ministers inform me they are willing to negotiate for an arrangement with Canada on a basis similar to that of the proposed convention with the United States. Her majesty's government strongly hopes that your government will on this understanding withdraw opposition to the ratification of a treaty between Newfoundland and the United States." The reply to this, if there was any, is not given. The documents then deal with the missions to Washington last April. First comes a letter dated March 26, from Sir Julien Pauncefote to Lord Stanley, stating he had seen Secretary Blaine with a view to inquiring when would be the most convenient time for the Canadian delegates to come to Washington. Mr. Blaine informed him that he would send a written reply. This reply is not included in the correspondence. There is given, however, a letter from Mr. Blaine dated April 6, touching the resumption of negotiations which the Canadian ministers were unable to carry on with the secretary of state on the occasion of their visit to Washington, and fixing Oct. 12 as the date for resuming negotiations. The most important communications are the reports by Sir Charles Tupper in company with Sir Julian Pauncefote, and his second interview on the occasion of his return to Washington in company with Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster. The first of these reports is addressed to Sir John Macdonald. Tupper gives the details of his arrival in Washington, and of his admittance with Pauncefote to an audience with Mr. Blaine, and then describes the talk thus: "I told Mr. Blaine that I wished at the outset to recognize the accuracy of the statement contained in his letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote which I had seen in reference to the invitation to open negotiations regarding

Reciprocal Trade Arrangements

between the two countries; that I believe that it arose from negotiations which had recently taken place between the United States and Newfoundland, and also expressed the wish that Canada be included in the arrangement, and that, upon that being communicated to him by Sir Julian Pauncefote, he had expressed his willingness to open negotiations for reciprocal trade arrangements between Canada and the United States, assisted by delegates from the dominion government, the negotiations to be informal and, to a certain extent, of a confidential nature until they could assume a more formal character, if any result were arrived at. Mr. Blaine said he had understood Canada had taken some exception to the proposed arrangement with the United States by Newfoundland. I admitted that such was the case and that I had explained to her majesty's government that in connection with the question of the fishery, Newfoundland and Canada had always been inseparable; that the ratification of the treaty of 1888 met the approval of Newfoundland and that there appeared to be great objections on many accounts to the interests involved. Mr. Blaine asked me what was the reason Newfoundland had not become part of the Canadian confederation. I replied that in addition to its being somewhat more remote the difficulty was that which had been experienced, notably in the United States and British North American provinces, of the reluctance of a small autonomus government to giving up its affairs to a larger body, when it might possibly be overruled. I added that but for the addition of the treaty of 1854 I did not believe that it would have been possible to have carried the confederation in Nova Scotia. I then told Mr. Blaine that I wished to remove the idea, if he entertained it, which had been promoted in Canada and the United States, that the present government of the dominion was not warmly in favor of the

Most Friendly Relations

with the United States. In a note which I had recently sent, I had undertaken to give conclusive evidence upon that point, and that I need further only refer him to the fact that when Sir John Macdonald, who was one of her majesty's high commissioners, submitted to parliament for approval the Alabama treaty which settled all the then pending questions between Canada and the United States, he was fiercely denounced by the leaders and press of the Liberal party for having basely sacrificed the interests of Canada in his endeavors to promote friendly relations between Canada and the United States. I added that I had experienced the same treatment from the same party when I submitted for the approval of parliament the treaty of Washington in 1888. I was then charged by the press of the party with having conceded everything to the United States and obtained nothing in return. I said that, of course, in 1880, and subsequently in 1885, when the treaties which gave to the United States fisherman a common right with our own fishermen were abrogated in consideration of the action of the United States fishermen, we were thrown upon the treaty of 1818; but I said that the statements that Canada had then resorted to a harsh construction of the treaty of 1818, with the object of promoting freer trade relations with the United States was erroneous; that we were compelled in justice to the rights of our own fishermen, who were met with high duties in the United States market, to protect them. We were attacked by the press of the opposition for not maintaining our rights more thoroughly. Mr. Blaine desired to assure me that outside of an individual difference of opinion there was no interest taken by the members of congress of the United States in the recent Canadian election. Continuing, I said that Canada was most anxious to have the freest and most friendly relation with the United States consistent with the interest of both countries. I had only to repeat that Sir John Macdonald and the party which sustained him had the strongest desire to

Promote Reciprocal Trade

between the two countries and their hopes in that direction were greatly strengthened by the decided measures which Mr. Blaine has taken to promote reciprocal trade with other countries, and that I could not see why he could not, with great advantage to the United States, as well as to Canada, extend to the north the same policy he had pursued with the countries south, whose trade was very much smaller than that between the dominion and the United States. I said that the fact that he had expressed his readiness to receive representations that Canada wished to make would show that he was quite open to consider that question. I was further strengthened in my views, I added, by the disposition he had shown to make reciprocal arrangements with the colony of Newfoundland. Some question then arose between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Blaine as to the Bond negotiations. Sir Julian explained that Mr. Bond had no authority to negotiate in any other way than through him, and that Mr. Bond's last negotiations were entirely irregular and without authority. Mr. Blaine said that it did not appear necessary to negotiate any treaty with Newfoundland, as that colony had expressed its readiness to give the United States the privileges they enjoyed by their own action, and that they proposed not only to give bait to United States fishermen, but also to give the same privilege to Canada. I told Mr. Blaine that the bait act in Newfoundland had received the assent of her majesty upon the distinct pledge of Sir Ambrose Shea, then premier of Newfoundland, that Canadian vessels would not be affected by it. I added that her majesty had power to disallow any bill that might be passed upon the subject by the colony. I told Mr. Blaine that Sir John Macdonald had understood that Mr. Blaine had not been well, and that Sir John had suggested that it might be more convenient to Mr. Blaine to take up the consideration of these questions at a later period, and that, pending consideration of these questions at a later period, the Dominion parliament would be asked to continue the modus vivendi.

A SAND BANK.

Without a Cent of Capital Its Organizers Grow Rich.

GUTHRIE, Ind. Ter., June 4.—Receiver E. D. Mix, of the Commercial bank, which failed some months ago, has handed in his report to the court. It shows that the bank from its inception was run with a view to take in all it could in deposits and then fail. The defunct bank started in without a dollar. It opened on April 22, 1889. On the 23d $10,000 in silver were received from the Newton National, of Newton, Kan., by express, and the same day $12,000 was sent back to the Newton National. The deposits for the first three months averaged $18,000 a day. There is no record that any of the organizers of the institution or anybody else ever put in a dollar, except the depositors of money. President J. M. Rogsdale credited himself with having deposited $55,000, while another party named T. M. Rogsdale had a credit of $48,000. The