PART ONE. THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. PAGES 1 TO 8.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 349.

BOSS TWEED BEATEN.

Remarkable Story in Connection with the Failure of Baring Brothers.

HOW THEIR GOLD WAS SQUANDERED.

Britain's Big Bankers Trusted All to a Smooth Yankee Drummer.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC INVESTMENTS.

Concessions Which Cost Millions of Money and Turned Out Bad.

"INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS" COME HIGH.

Various Provinces Obtained Loans Three Times Their Entire Value—Chief Boodler Won Everybody's Admiration.

NEW YORK, June 6.—As soon as the collapse of the Baring Brothers was announced the New York World sent a staff correspondent to the Argentine Republic to inquire into the investments which precipitated the failure. The correspondent after a thorough investigation made a remarkable story, showing how Charles H. Sanford, a Yankee drummer for the sale of pills and toilet preparations, first secured membership in the American firm of S. B. Hale & Co. in Buenos Ayres, and after making $1,000,000 by a single financial coup went to London and won the confidence of Lord Revelstoke, head of the Baring firm. Thence returning to Argentine he invested several millions of Baring gold in doubtful enterprises.

Twenty-five years ago Sanford was on the coast of South America and traveled as a drummer for a New York firm dealing in drugs and chemicals. This firm failed and he turned his attention to the firm of S. B. Hale & Co., whose members were about to retire. He used the maternal love of Mrs. Pearson, daughter of Samuel Hale and the wife of John R. Pearson, as a lever to further his interests. He argued that the glories of the old house of Hale & Co., might be revived and that in their operations there was a brilliant future for Mrs. Pearson's sons. The ambitious hopes the house imbued in the lady's mind found co-operation in the minds of the other feminine members of the family, and although Mr. Pearson remonstrated, the house of Samuel B. Hale & Co. was continued with Lanman & Kemp's quondam pill drummer, Sanford, as one of the partners.

Sanford obtained full control and engaged in foolhardy enterprises which would have ended in ruin, but for the private fortunes of Hale & Pearson. Then came the stroke of the Yankee's life, thus described: After the revolution the provincial government found it necessary to consolidate the debt. In order to accomplish this purpose the outstanding loans had to be taken up, including the popular loan held by Hale & Co. The real ability which Sanford possessed became apparent. Through no anticipation of his own the loan had failed and the personal resources of the Pearson family alone saved the house. Sanford counted on an immediate sale of the bonds and the failure of the public to buy was a crushing blow to his pride. Sanford intrigued with the government in behalf of the "popular loan," and it is current here that he "subsidized" certain officials whose favor was useful to the realizing of his hopes. Gold and paper were now at par. The loan was taken up by the government in paper and the safes of Hale & Co. were cleared of certificates which cost the firm many an anxious moment and sleepless night. The European loans were paid in gold and the profit which ensued, solely by reason of good luck and the parity of gold and paper, turned in a profit of upward of $1,000,000.

Shortly after Sanford went to England, where he besieged Lord Revelstoke, head of the firm of Baring Brothers. Long varied and panoramic was the tale the man poured into Revelstoke's ears. Sanford talked to Revelstoke about the extraordinary resources of Argentine and the unbounded prospects of the country. Soon the head Baring was heard to say that Mr. Sanford was the cleverest man he had ever met. When Sanford departed from London, carrying with him the confidence and admiration of Lord Revelstoke, and with the millions of the Baring bank behind him to spend and invest, a universe of chances was revealed to his triumphant vision.

The correspondent then relates in detail the story of the investment of Baring gold by Sanford. First he was obliged to subsidize government officials to obtain the great waterworks contract, and part of the story is told in these words: "The estimated cost of the works on which interest was to be allowed was $36,500,000 in gold. The price of the concession to Baring Brothers through S. B. Hale & Co. was $21,000,000 in gold, payable to the minister of finance in three installments. This was the public price, but there is another side to the business, and it forms a dark chapter in the record of the Baring Brothers bank. Nothing is conceded from the Argentine Republic without a price. The officials from president down to the janitors in his office expect a consideration for their services in addition to their regular stipend. The procuring of the concessions was obtained, as was previously mentioned, by Charles H. Sanford, and a greater coup was never accomplished in this delectable capital, where bribery, corruption and fraud thrive as they rarely do elsewhere. In order to secure the great contract Sanford was compelled to old high, and the success that he attained placed him on a pinnacle toward the apex of which the less fortunate operators of the speculative market gazed with eyes fraught with admiration. Jaurez Celman was the chief executive of Argentine. He was ripe for boodle before he had warmed the president's chair, and at the time the concession was granted Baring Brothers through Sanford, his need of money was great. Dr. Wild, another of the gang of sharpers who formed the boodle ring of Argentine, was minister of the interior. To those worthies Sanford addressed himself and their favor secured the prize. Celman realized upwards of $500,000 for his "fee" in gaining these concessions. The additional sum of $100,000 was also paid to the president, if the statements of some of the most responsible here are accurate. The minister of the interior received $500,000 for his share of the deal. It proved a difficult task for this correspondent to trace the entire disposition of the Baring corruption fund used in the waterworks deal. The belief is current here that nearly $3,000,000 was spent in "preliminaries."

Sanford is popularly credited with securing a personal "commission" which put him high above water in his course down the financial stream among the brazen kettles and earthen pots. Having secured this contract Baring Brothers forwarded to Sanford two installments of $7,000,000 each and a third of like amount will fall due this summer. Other sums were advanced at various times until now the correspondent estimates the government's liability to Baring Brothers on this single enterprise at nearly $30,000,000. He continues: "The losses of the Barings from their waterworks investment will not be as great proportionately as in their purchases of bonds and other money here, which no one outside the confidential circles of the house's employes and those of their agents can describe. I have met with many difficulties in obtaining the simplest facts regarding the Barings' affairs. The government officials will disclose nothing. The chief secretary of the treasury, after promising to lay before me certain important official data, was constrained to change his mind and politely declined. The 'circumlocution office' system prevails here in all its complexity. The inquirer who wishes to know anything is regarded as a suspicious character, only to be denied information."

Notwithstanding these difficulties the correspondent learned that amounts ranging from $5,000,000 to twice or three times that amount were obtained by various provinces for "internal improvements." One of these loans to Cordoba, the correspondent says, is larger than the entire province is worth. The Barings also have large investments in railroad bonds, but these, the correspondent thinks, will yield fair returns in time.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S BRIDE.

She is an Accomplished Young Woman with a Large Fortune.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 5.—Miss Georgia Kilbourne, who is to wed General Schofield June 18, is a beautiful woman about twenty-six years old, whose father is one of the wealthiest and best known men in Iowa. Her grandfather was David Kilbourne, a capitalist and contractor, who moved from New York to the state almost in its infancy. He projected many of its first railroads and public improvements. His son, George Kilbourne, married a daughter of Prof. Bartlett at West Point, and she was such a winsome, attractive child that she became a favorite with nearly everybody in the beautiful town on the Hudson. General Schofield's daughter, Mary, and Miss Georgia became close friends at that time, and when the former was married to Lieutenant Andrews years afterward Miss Georgia Kilbourne was her maid of honor. While the Schofields were in Washington Miss Kilbourne paid them a visit of many months. General Schofield is now sixty years of age, but Miss Kilbourne's sister married General Barney of New York when she was only twenty-two and the general seventy-four, and the wedding proved a most happy one. Miss Kilbourne is well educated, is possessed of a comfortable fortune in her own right and will have more from her mother. She has traveled extensively and is an accomplished and well poised young woman who will be a brilliant accession to the social corps of the army. She is especially winsome in conversation, inheriting from both her parents uncommon gifts of wit, versatility and fluency. She has a petite figure, symmetrical and graceful, and understands perfectly the art of dressing becomingly. While she was in Europe she had rare advantages for study and society. She went there to meet and bring home her younger sister, who had been spending some time in Vienna with the family of Minister Grant.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

Tramps Mutilate a Boy Because He Wouldn't Feed Them.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 6.—Yesterday afternoon Joseph Brannon, aged nineteen, was at work for Frank Youngblood, a farmer living near Gilbertsville, nine miles south of this city, when three tramps called at the house in the absence of the family and demanded something to eat. Brannon refused the request, telling of the absence of the family. The refusal angered the tramps, and they assaulted the lad, throwing him to the ground and castrating him. Brannon's cries frightened the scoundrels before they could complete their work and they escaped, leaving their victim in an unconscious condition. When Brannon regained consciousness, two hours later, he harnessed a horse and drove to Albertville, where he gave the alarm. An accurate description of the men was given, and the sheriff and posse are now in pursuit. The wretches will undoubtedly be lynched if captured.

Taken a New Tack.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 6.—A new phase in the insurance troubles growing out of the assignment of the Citizen's Mutual insurance company of this city, of which ex-Governor Buren R. Sherman was president, has developed. Instead of the assignee bringing suit against the policy holders who have failed to pay assessments, the policy holders will file a petition asking that the assignee be restrained from collecting the present assessment which has been levied on the deposit notes, and also asking that the settlement of the affairs of the company be taken out of his hands, that a receiver be appointed, and that he be ordered to assess the guarantees of said company an amount sufficient to pay the losses and indebtedness.

The petition sets forth a printed circular issued by the company, which states that the policies of the company were secured by a guarantee fund amounting to $50,000. The petition also claims the company was not legally organized, and that the assignment was fraudulently made.

Commencement at Logan.

LOGAN, Ia., June 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Commencement exercises of the Logan high school were held in the public hall Friday evening June 5. The graduating class, four in number, is the first in three years. The weather was very bad, but notwithstanding the house was full to overflowing with relatives and friends of the class, who came to show their appreciation of the efforts of the class. The class motto: "For Value Received we Promise to Pay," was suspended over the stage, and judging from the rendition of the programme the promise will be fulfilled. As each delivered her oration she was the recipient of many floral tributes.

The graduates were: Misses Ina E. Williamson, Ella Wood, Meta G. Hornby and F. Millie Ford.

After the programme was rendered the alumni gave a reception and banquet to the graduates and their friends. Altogether it was one of the most pleasant events of the year. Logan is proud of the class of '91.

Missouri Valley Schools.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., June 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A grand banquet last evening, with a large attendance, notwithstanding the heavy rain, completed the commencement exercises of the high school of this city. They are spoken of as exceedingly well executed, though this year's class was small, containing only Misses Lola Chapman, Lula Edgecomb and Charles Brandriff. Prof. Coleman is to be congratulated upon his entire success in our schools.

Valley Folks Pleased.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., June 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An injunction was granted today by Judge Wakefield restraining the board of supervisors from further action in the county seat contest until judicial investigation is had. This is conceded by all to be a veritable throwing up of the sponge by Logan. It is believed here the injunction will be set aside, as it is but temporary and a last resort.

Another Jim Hill Road.

FORT DODGE, Ia., June 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is announced that the first new Iowa railroad planned since the so-called hostile legislation in this state will be built this summer. The road will connect Sioux City, Ia., with Sioux Falls, S. D., by way of Fort Dodge and Lehigh, and be the connecting line, in short, from Sioux Falls to Chicago. J. J. Hill of Chicago is said to be back of the scheme.

Burlington is in It.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—E. J. Pennington of air ship fame was in this city under an assumed name two days this week. He came to see about exhibiting his new air ship here on the coming July 4. He proposed to make the first voyage of his new machine from St. Louis to Burlington on the morning of the Fourth, and thence to some point east, Chicago or New York.

GERMAN CORN DUTY.

Popular Discontent in the Fatherland Over its Maintenance Very Strong.

WORKINGMEN ESPECIALLY DISSATISFIED.

Politicians of the Opinion That the Government Has Made a Mistake.

OFFICIAL PRESS GROWS APOLOGETIC

Warning That the People Are Assuming a Menacing Attitude.

RYE GOING TOWARD FAMINE PRICES.

Socialists More Active—Strong Dissensions Reported in the Cabinet—California Professor Connected with a Scandal.

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BERLIN, June 6.—If popular discontent were allowed to manifest itself in free lines against the government's decision to maintain the corn duties Germany would be ablaze with demonstration. Since Chancellor Caprivi surprised the country, including the agrarian party, with the declaration that the existing tariff must remain until at least new treaty negotiations with other nations were arranged, the dissatisfaction among workingmen has become exasperating.

The political parties, which are open to popular emotion, are becoming penetrated with the sense that the government has made a mistake and must before long reconsider its decision in the face of the increasing prices of cereals, and especially rice, which forms the staple of the people's food.

Even the official press speaks in an apologetic tone of the attitude of the government. The North German Gazette stands almost alone in sustaining energetically the ministerial policy, urging that the suspension of the duties on cereals would not cheapen bread, while an abolition of the duties would imply the revision of the whole protectionist tariff in the direction of free trade.

The national liberal organs, while admitting the severity of the pressure of dearness of the staffs of life upon workingmen, plead that since all parties accept the results of suspension the time is most opportune to give effect to it.

The Vossische Zeitung warns the government and the ministers that the attitude of the people is assuming a menacing character. The Vorwaert and other socialist papers have not terms bitter enough to reproach the ministers. Even the agrarian Kreuz Zeitung attacks the chancellor's policy, declaring that the protection party prefers a temporary suspension of duties when it is recognized that such action is necessary to the acceptance of commercial treaties involving a permanent abatement of the tariff.

The progressists in the lower house of the Prussian diet have vainly tried to get the ministers to produce the reports on which their decision not to reduce the duties is alleged to be based. Chancellor Von Caprivi's estimates are held to be of small value beside market facts.

The Freisinnige Zeitung points out that the price of rye is now almost attaining the figure reached during the famine years of 1816 and 1817. As the session of the landtag will close within a fortnight, there is small chance that the opposition will get time to conduct a parliamentary agitation. They are therefore preparing for a campaign in the country.

The socialists are active. They value the situation and will give energy to the opposition movement in every populous center. Meetings have been held this week. Six have been held in the Berlin districts, at which addresses were made by Herren Liebeckecht, Singer, Auer, Bebel, Schippel and a number of other prominent socialists. They met with an enthusiastic reception when they branded the ministers as starving the masses to the advantage of the classes.

Within the cabinet it is reported that the dissensions are strong. Minister Miguel demands a reduction of the duties, while Minister Lucius opposes such a course. From various quarters of the country memorials reach the government in favor of a suspension of the duties.

The union of industrial associations, after a prolonged debate on the proposal to hold an international exhibition in 1896, appointed a special commission to visit Chancellor Von Caprivi and ask him to ask the government for its approval of the scheme. When the exhibition was first mooted Emperor William supported the proposition, but Prince Bismarck, who was then all powerful, treated it with something like contempt. The prospect of both national and official support has greatly improved since then.

Emil Zieffert, the American-German adventurer who was recently sentenced to two years imprisonment for defrauding Mrs. McGuire of Detroit, Mich., has succeeded in getting a new trial. As Mrs. McGuire has returned to the United States, and as she refuses to appear against Zeiffert, it is likely that he will go free. Zeiffert met Mrs. McGuire in California and made love to her. He induced her to visit Europe and then defrauded her of large sums of money. He subsequently eloped with Miss Flannigan of Washington, Mrs. McGuire's companion, and married her in London. He returned to Berlin after this and commenced blackmailing Mrs. McGuire. He was tripped up on his blackmailing scheme, however, was arrested, tried and sentenced to serve two years in jail. Mrs. McGuire then returned to her home in America, thinking Zeiffert had been disposed of.

A scandal attaches here to a well known professor of the University of California, who is charged with sending his young wife and two grown daughters of his first wife to Germany and leaving them without support and refusing them the money necessary for their return home. It is possible that the professor has an explanation, which is not known to the people here who are interesting themselves in the family.

The committee for the relief of Russian Jews reports that many injured Hebrews are arriving at Charlottsburg. These people were wounded while fleeing from the Russian police. Numbers of Jews were killed while trying to escape over the frontier. The exodus is assuming such vast proportions that private charities will soon be powerless to cope with it, and the government will be compelled to interfere.

Mr. Henry Villard, the well known financier, has gone to the Hartz mountains to recruit his health.

Mr. A. D. White, formerly United States minister to Germany, is expected here shortly. He will bring his daughters, who will devote a year to study in Dresden.

Colonel and Mrs. Montgomery of Portland, Ore., have left Berlin for Marienbad. They gave a dinner on Wednesday before leaving.

Miss Field, who was the companion of Kate Marsden on her journey in Siberia, has returned to Berlin, where she is the guest of Mrs. Willard.

Kate Santley's English burlesque company has had only a qualified success in Berlin.

French Bankers Fail.

PARIS, June 6.—Veuve, Dufetel, Grimaux & Co., bankers of Amiens, have suspended operations. The liabilities of the concern are placed at $1,000,000.

May Bring Back the Poor.

MADRID, June 6.—In the chamber of deputies today Senor Fabe, minister of the colonies, announced that the government meditated bringing back to Spain the poorer Spanish emigrants who had settled in South America.

London Omnibus Drivers Will Strike.

LONDON, June 6.—A meeting of the omnibus drivers of this city was held at midnight tonight, at which a very large number of the men were present. It was resolved that the employes of the various omnibus companies should go on a strike.

How They Justify Themselves.

BERLIN, June 6.—It is stated that the cabinet has decided to present to parliament all the reports except those of a confidential nature on which the decision of the government to maintain the duty on corn was based.

END OF A SCANDAL.

A Girl Casts Aside Her First Lover and Marries Another.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—Helen Smith, whose escapade with Lecturer Harry French stirred Roxbury to its depths, is a wife today without a doubt. She was married yesterday to John N. Merrill, the London agent of Helen's father's big organ company, by L. C. A. Beckwith at her home. It was a quiet wedding, only the most intimate friends of the family being present. In fact, only a very small proportion of the residents had any intimation of the affair. Harry French was not there. Several policemen were stationed in the vicinity of the house for the purpose, it is stated, of intercepting any attempt he might make to disturb the ceremony. But the fact had been zealously guarded and everybody who knew about the ceremony was pretty confident that he did not know of it. After the ceremony the couple immediately left for Europe. They will live abroad.

With this marriage ends one of the most remarkable episodes in the social life of Boston's suburbs. Helen F. Smith was the pretty twenty-year-old daughter of a wealthy resident of Roxbury. She was one of the leaders in the country thereabouts when she met Harry French, a lecturer of repute. He was fifty years old and a bachelor. He fell in love with her and it was said the passion was reciprocated. Things went pleasantly until a few months later, when for some reason Helen's mother objected to French's attentions to her daughter. Some said it was because Mrs. Smith herself felt jealous of him. She forbade him visiting Helen and soon after the young girl was sent away to London.

Afterwards French talked freely to the press. He said that Helen had been secretly married to him and was living with him as his wife for six months before she left for Europe. Then he gave out some of her letters for publication. When these stories reached Europe Helen cabled over a complete denial of the charges, declaring that French was a liar and a scoundrel, that she had never been guilty of any ill-conduct with him and that French's charge was made to injure her character and force her into an acknowledgement of a marriage with him so that he might get some of her father's money.

French then made a correction of his original story, saying the ceremony performed was simply an agreement between himself and Helen taken over a family bible. He said he believed the ceremony legal until told that it was not by a lawyer. Then he caused some letters to be published, and the church to which he and Miss Smith belonged took up the matter. French and his brother testified that Helen had lured as French's wife. The standing committee refused to believe these stories and suspended French from membership. French then attacked the character of J. N. Merrill, the London agent of Smith, to whom it was announced Helen was engaged to be married.

Helen was about to sail for home when this story was received, and Merrill instantly decided to accompany her to America and thrash French. In time they arrived, but French had disappeared. The standing committee of the church then tried Miss Smith on a charge of immoral conduct, and after a long hearing, in which French appeared and made a strong case against her, she was completely exonerated. French complained of unfair treatment, and declared his intention of bringing the matter before the courts. Of late he has kept quiet and has not been heard from. Now that Miss Smith is married the last act in this social scandal is complete.

SILVER SYNDICATE.

Large French Combination Said to Have Been Formed.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Evening Sun says: For several days past there has been animated trading in silver bullion certificates upon the stock exchange. The price, however, has ruled steady around 98 cents. It is rumored in Wall street that a large French syndicate has been formed to purchase the entire stock of silver. The syndicate, it is said, is represented in this country by the banking house of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. The head of the syndicate in Europe is thought to be the house of Thorsch & Co. of Vienna. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. held about three million ounces of stock, represented by a receipt of the Mercantile Trust company, which last night were 5,436,553 ounces. As the needs of the syndicate, which proposed to purchase about five million ounces, are not yet filled the silver will not as yet be withdrawn from the Mercantile trust company. If this were done the shortness in the supply would become at once apparent and the price would advance.

The plan of the syndicate seems to be about as follows: It is thought the stock of silver held in New York represents a large part of the whole floating supply. Last year England held a large stock of silver, but it has since been sent to Japan, India and China. The whole production of this country is used up by the government in meeting the legal requirements for coinage and by arts, hence if Europe needs any more silver the syndicate, controlling practically the larger part of the floating supply, will be in a position to dictate the price at which it will part with it. Moreover, as election time approaches, it is thought that the west will renew silver agitation and another effort will be made in the next congress to put through a free coinage bill. Silver went up to $1.20 last year in the expectation of free coinage, and if the bill should become a law this year it will undoubtedly go to that figure again. The third point the syndicate is said to be calculating upon is that the recent and present troubles in Europe will force the gold standard countries to adopt a bi-metallic standard.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Light rain, followed by fair; warmer.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday: For the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas—Showers; warmer; southerly winds.

For Colorado—Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

Drowned While Out Sailing.

DENVER, Colo., June 6.—A special from Colorado Springs, Colo., says: Last evening while a party of young men were out sailing on Prospect lake the boat capsized, throwing all the occupants into the water. Edward Elliott, brother-in-law of the daughter of Julia Ward Howe and at one time in the English navy, was drowned. The others were rescued.

Strikers Failed to Materialize.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—Work was resumed today at the Erie railroad yards at Randall station, fifteen miles from this city, with non-union men. In anticipation of trouble from the strikers a posse of deputies was sent out. The strikers failed to materialize and there was no trouble.

'Frisco Clearings and Exports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6.—Clearings for the week ending today were $16,400,000. Wheat exports for the week to date, 178,000 centals.

PRINCELY GAMBLERS.

Baccarat Players Furnish a Rich Subject for London Gossipers.

MYSTERIES OF THE GREAT ROYAL GAME.

Monday May See the End of the Sensational Trial.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY PROBABLE.

What an Unfavorable Verdict Might Mean for the Plaintiff.

WILL BE DRIVEN TO SUICIDE OR FLIGHT.

Public Opinion Greatly Divided as to the Guilt of Gordon-Cummings—People Asking Questions—Another Scandal Brewing.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, June 6.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to THE BEE.]—The baccarat trial will come to an end Monday unless Lord Coleridge should desire to go into the miserable story at great length in summing it up. Everybody is tired of the case. During the last few days there has been little else than a repetition of the same details, and the jury is apparently in a hopeless muddle about the mysteries of baccarat, in spite of all the efforts of the learned counsel to explain the game.

I understand that those who are acting for Sir William Gordon-Cummings are fairly well satisfied with their prospects. They believe that they have shown that five witnesses were deceived in what they supposed they saw, and they hope the jury will hesitate to confine an officer of the army, who has fought for his country, to eternal infamy. The solicitor general has already brandished Gordon-Cummings' blood-stained sword with great effect in the faces of the twelve shopkeepers. The jury may say a verdict for Gordon-Cummings will not injure the defendants, whereas a verdict against him will drive him to suicide or flight. Let us give him another chance.' Or even one juryman may insist upon this and there will be a disagreement. This is now the main dependence of Gordon-Cumming and his friends. There is not much doubt as to the view taken by the lord chief justice. His occasional questions have pretty clearly indicated which side he is disposed to believe, but the public seems to be much divided in opinion. Judging from numerous conversations and discussions I have heard, a good many maintain that Gordon-Cummings did not intend to cheat. Other circumstances in the case are much talked of. Why was baccarat played at Tranby court when it was known that the host had a great objection to it? If cheating took place one night, why was the game repeated? Why did not Mrs. Arthur Wilson or her son give Gordon-Cummings a friendly hint to retire from the scene? Any course was better than that which was actually pursued, for it has filled the public mouth with a scandal and placed the prince of Wales in a false and most unpleasant position. His hosts ought to have resolved to do anything rather than drag him into the controversy. This is part of the penalty of not choosing one's company wisely.

Papers are already suggesting a scandal which reflects great discredit on leaders of English society, but the people in whose house the scenes occurred would be repudiated by the true leaders of society. They are new colors in field types of a class who are gradually superceding the old land gentry of England.

Tranbycroft is in Yorkshire, where many of the proudest and best of the ancient families are still found. But what is the condition of most of these families? They have been impoverished by falling rank and the ruin of agriculture. Some have been obliged to sell their lands, others to close their houses, blinds are down, the doors are locked and grass grows over the drives. In their places have come men who have flourished in trade and before whose advance claims of long descent count for nothing. Such are the Arthur Wilsons and Lycett Greene. They have heaps of money and the families who have been on the soil since the days of William the Conqueror have little or none, therefore royalties and fashion flock to the homes of the former, while the latter are forgotten.

Mrs. Arthur Wilson, the hostess of the prince of Wales, was a daughter of the postmaster at Leeds. She encouraged her son to play at baccarat while his father went off to bed rather than sanction it by his presence. Such is the modern style of life. Behold the future gentlemen of England in the course of a few years. The Arthur Wilsons well have drawn out all the old stock. But they are not yet to be taken as giving the key note to the whole English society. It is the social revolution which this trial discloses as well as throwing side lights on the manners of the time.

Everything in England is in a state of upheaval through Lord Salisbury's influence. Old families have managed to retain their power in politics and their full share of high offices. The next radical ministry will see the last of that people of high degree, for whose families the army and navy and other institutions of the country have been kept, as this class reserve will be swept out of sight. Many will approve of that, but it will be a real loss to the country to have the quiet and honorable old English families submerged by newcomers, whose idea of hospitality is to keep an open faro table or baccarat bank in their houses.

The prince of Wales may be able to stand the current, but a large section of his future subjects look with regret on his intimacy with the Arthur Wilsons, Lycett Greenes and their dubious associates and hangers on.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

The Royal Game.

Baccarat is a French game of cards played by any number of bettors and a banker, and with one or more packs of cards, according to the number of players. Each bettor deposits a stake and all stakes are duplicated by the banker, after which the latter deals two cards to each player, including himself. The aim is to decide each individual bet by comparison of the total count held by each bettor with that held by the banker. The face cards each count ten and the others according to the spots. The counts range in value by series of nine, nineteen, twenty-nine, eight, eighteen, twenty-eight, etc., nine beating any other count. A player may call for more cards, but at the risk of exceeding twenty-nine in count, which excess forfeits his bet. If a player's cards count nine he declares it, when all who hold hands superior to that of the banker may claim the amount of their bets, and the banker takes the stakes of the others. In America the game is slightly different, face cards and tens not counting.

LONDON'S HAN[illegible] FESTIVAL.

All Arrangements [illegible]pleted—Those Who [illegible] Part.

LONDON, June 6.—At [illegible]eeting of sociétaires of the Comedie [illegible]aise in Paris today Mount Sully, the [illegible] actor, who was elected a sociétaire in [illegible] gave notice that he would leave the Com[illegible] Française a year from the present tim[illegible]e said in explanation that he had received a flattering offer of a year's tour in the United States and he thought that the trip would benefit his health. Mounet Sully proposes to establish a triennial prize for the best poetical play produced at the Comedie Francaise.

At the sale in Paris of the Roesdorer collection of paintings, etc., Millet's pastel "The Angelus," which he sold for $600, fetched $20,000.

Documents which have just been discovered at Bonn, Prussia, where Beethoven was born in 1770, prove that the Beethoven family came originally from Antwerp and that they were professional musicians.

The arrangements for the Handel festival are completed. On Monday, June 22, Madame Albani, Miss Marian McKenzie, Edward Lloyd and Charles Santley will be heard in "The Messiah." The programme on Handel day will include Chados' Anthem (ninety-fifth Psalm), overture to Semele, overture to Giustino, minuet from Berenice, pourree from the Water Music and a gloria for double chorus and double orchestra. The last referred to is Handel's only chorus with double orchestra and has never been performed. The original manuscript, signed "G. F. Handel, 1707, 13 Giulo, Fomae," was burned in the fire which destroyed the library belonging to Mr. Kerstake at Clifton. The copy from which the parts have been prepared comes from the Colonna library in Rome and was purchased by the Rev. Mr. Goddard through the Abbe Santini. It is now in the possession of Mr. W. H. Cummings, and is the only one in existence.

The soloists in "Israel of Egypt" will be Mme. Nordica, Miss MacIntyre, Mme. Belle Cole, Edward Lloyd and Messrs. Bridson and Brereton.

Anti-Slavery Expedition.

BERLIN, June 6.—The Tageblatt announces that Lieutenant Jaques, in command of a large force, is about leaving Bagamoyo for Lake Tanganyika. The object of Lieutenant Jaques' expedition is to suppress slavery and to establish a station at the latter place. The Tageblatt also says that renewed disorders are repeated at Mwapa and Kelwa and that an expedition has started for these places to quell the disturbances.

Want Mrs. Grimwood Decorated.

LONDON, June 6.—It is understood that the officials of the India office are considering the proposition to recommend the queen to decorate Mrs. Grimwood with the Victoria cross. Mrs. Grimwood is the widow of Mr. F. St. Grimwood, the British political agent at Manipur, who was killed with Chief Commissioner James W. Quinton and other officers at the time of the Manipur massacre.

Italy's Deficit Reduced.

ROME, June 6.—In the chamber of deputies today Signor Luzzatti, minister of the treasury, announced that the deficit had been reduced to $1,250,000 through savings in the budget expenditures.

For the Working People.

PARIS, June 6.—The chamber of deputies has resolved to hereafter devote the Wednesday sittings of that body to the discussion of measures affecting the interests of the working people.

Portugal Ratified the Convention.

LISBON, June 6.—After a long and exciting debate the chamber of deputies by a vote of 105 to 6 today ratified the convention between England and Portugal.

NOT TAKEN AT SAN DIEGO.

What Itata Officers Say About the Arms and Ammunition.

IQUIQUE, June 6.—An interview with the officers of the Itata today confirms the news that the arms and ammunition were not embarked at San Diego, but were transferred from the American schooner Robert and Minnie, many miles from the coast. While admitting the breaking of the port laws, they absolutely deny having infringed upon the laws of neutrality and urge that they simply put into San Diego for provisions and were compelled to leave abruptly to keep an appointment with the Robert and Minnie, which was waiting outside. After the transfer of the arms the Itata took a direct southerly course and claims to have steamed 1,200 miles and arrived at Tocopilla on the morning of June 3 with machinery much disabled. The officers indignantly deny the rumor that the engines were purposely damaged.

The American warships are employing all available mechanics to put her in order. She will proceed to San Diego in charge of the American man-of-war Charleston.

The British ironclad Warspite arrived from Valparaiso today and leaves this evening for Callao direct.

Big Fire at Santiago, Chili.

SANTIAGO, Chili, June 6.—An extensive and destructive fire broke out in this city today. Among the buildings destroyed by the flames was the one occupied by the German legation. The British minister, J. G. Kennedy, and wife had a narrow escape from death. The German legation was damaged.

Arrested for Fraud.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Ephriam Young, president of the Millward-Cliffe cracker company, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant sworn out by P. Bolfield a director of the company. Young is also a director of the wrecked Spring Garden National bank. Mr. Bolfield alleges that Young conspired with Frank Brenton, secretary of the cracker company, and Francis W. Kennedy, president of the Spring Garden bank, and unlawfully issued notes of the company in February and March to the extent of $44,500. Some days ago the existence of these notes was discovered and the cracker company made an assignment to Edward W. Lex. Young was also a member of the marble working firm of Young & Van Gunnden, which failed this week. Young was held in $20,000 bail, which was furnished, for a further hearing on Wednesday next.

Business Troubles.

ISHPEMING, Mich., June 6.—Timothy F. Donahoe, mayor of Ishpeming, director of the National bank and a leading merchant, closed his doors this morning. The assets and liabilities are not yet ascertained or even estimated. The failure was for a large amount.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 6.—George B. Merritt & Co., one of the largest dry goods firms here, failed today. Liabilities unknown.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—Richard G. Haskell, manufacturer of boots and shoes, made an assignment today. Estimated liabilities, $80,000. It is said that the failure had nothing to do with the recent troubles in the shoe trade, but that Haskell's money has been so tied up that he could not get at it.

The Fire Record.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—The machine shop of the Cleveland hardware company, a frame building at the corner of Lake and Belden streets, burned today. Loss, $100,000; fully insured. The fire throws 400 men out of employment.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—The buildings of the Cleveland hardware company burned to the ground this forenoon. Loss, 150,000; insurance, $100,000.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Horrible Triple Murder and Suicide at Salt Lake City.

VENGEANCE OF AN INJURED HUSBAND.

Samuel Liday Kills His Wife and Her Paramour.

THEN MURDERED HIS OWN LITTLE SON.

Ends the Work of Execution by Turning the Weapon Upon Himself.

RESULT OF A WOMAN'S UNFAITHFULNESS.

Deliberate Work of the Frenzied Murderer—The Sixth Death from Murder Within Forty-Eight Hours.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning Samuel Liday, in a fit of jealous frenzy, shot and killed John Kirby and his wife, and his own son, aged five years, and then placing the weapon to his own breast paid the penalty for his shocking work in a deliberate suicide.

Kirby was removed to the hospital, where, after a desperate struggle to baffle the work of the executioner, he died in two hours.

At the hour mentioned breakfast was in progress at the railroad restaurant near the Rio Grande Western depot. Among others seated at the table were Jack Kirby, night yardmaster of the Rio Grande Western, a domestic, and Mrs. Sam Liday, the latter proprietress of the restaurant. A moment later Sam Liday himself entered. Orders had been served to the group, while Mary Anderson, the cook, was filling Liday's, who sat silently eyeing the yardmaster, who now and then addressed a remark to the women. None apparently suspected that death was lurking so near, but quick as the fatal messenger that came from the muzzle of a formidable six-shooter, Liday rose to his feet and levelling a Colt's 44 at Kirby began to empty its chambers. Kirby fell from his chair with a groan, while the women tore away from the blood curdling scene. Gathering fresh thirst from the spectacle, the murderer now advanced in the direction of the kitchen, while the panic stricken women fled towards the sidewalk. Walking deliberately into the bed chamber between the kitchen and dining room Liday's eyes fell on the form of his five-year-old boy who was yet still in childish slumber. Over him the heartless sire bent for a moment and then placing the revolver over the breast of his boy dispatched a second bullet that pierced the body and buried itself in the folds of the bed clothing. The boy was dead; the spirit had taken its flight ere the lazy curling smoke of the assassin's revolver had settled, and wheeling, Liday turned the weapon on his own bosom. He paused for a moment as Mary Anderson, the cook, made her escape from the back door and then took up his appalling task again. It had evidently been deliberately blocked out in his mind. He only halted for a moment, and then as the crack of a third shot was heard his own form reeled and sank limp and dead upon the bed alongside the motionless form of his dead boy. He had done his work well.

The cause of the deed was perfidy on the part of his wife. Liday had been absent for five months and during his absence the wife of his bosom was acting the part of concubine to Kirby. He had threatened the woman a night or two ago and she had promised to reform. Last night he saw something that aroused his suspicions with the above result.

This is the sixth death by murder here in forty-eight hours, the other two being a soldier at Fort Douglas, shot over a game of cards Friday night, and the murder of a gambler named Ed Callahan yesterday by parties unknown.

EDITOR VS DOCTOR.

Shooting Affray in New Orleans Without Serious Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 6.—This evening about 3 o'clock a shooting affray occurred between Mr. George W. Dupre, one of the editors and proprietors of the Daily States, and Dr. Oliphant, president of the board of health. The trouble grew out of the State's criticism of the corrupt deal of certain members of the board of health in the slaughter house matter, and the declaration that as the board of health had forfeited the confidence and respect of the people of the state that Governor Nichols should make a clean sweep from Oliphant down.

This caused Dr. Oliphant today to send to Mr. Dupre a note denouncing him as a liar and a coward and a traducer who could not receive the recognition due a gentleman. Upon receipt of the note Mr. Dupre at once went to the office of the board of health and confronting Dr. Oliphant with the letter demanded him to step outside. Immediately the firing commenced, and Mr. Dupre states that several of the employes of the board of health jumped on him and commenced striking him, thus diverting his aim, and one of them, it is known, cut Mr. Dupre in the face while Dr. Oliphant was firing on him, but none of his bullets took effect. At this point the combatants were separated, and Mr. Dupre, who was bleeding profusely, was sent to the hospital, where his wound was dressed, and he soon after took a cab and went home.

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