ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 172. MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

THE KEYSTONE BANK.

The Comptroller of Currency States the Facts Which Led to the Closing of It.

MARSH IGNORANTLY LED ASTRAY BY LUCAS.

Lacey Closed the Bank to Ascertain the Amount to be Made Up by Assessment.

[By Telegraph to the News.]

LACEY'S STATEMENT.

A Document Relative to the Downfall of the Keystone Bank.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—After careful preparation, and after the valuable aid of his auditor, the statement of Comptroller of Currency Lacey, relative to the downfall of the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia, has been made public by the secretary of the treasury, to whom it is addressed. It is a voluminous document, containing 8000 words, and embodies the correspondence and papers published in the Quaker City's Bunchthrawds.

The statement, which is in the form of a communication to Secretary Foster, bears date of June 10th, and runs substantially as follows:

"I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the facts leading up to the final closing of the Keystone national bank and the appointment of a receiver therefor.

The first information received by me in reference to what has been known as Lucas' defalcation, was contained in a communication addressed to me by Bank Examiner Drew from Philadelphia, dated January 23, 1891, and received by me January 26th.

IN THIS COMMUNICATION

Mr. Drew says that on entering upon the examination of the Keystone bank on the 9th inst. he was informed by the president that there would be discovered, hitherto effectually concealed, a debt to the bank of its late president, John C. Lucas, amounting to $600,000.

"Mr. Drew then explained how by adroit manipulation of the accounts of the Sarah Lucas, with the assistance of Marsh, the former cashier of the bank, abstracted large sums of money from the bank to use in speculations in real estate at Spring Lake and Sea Girt, New Jersey, and the construction of a large building in Philadelphia now occupied in part by the bank.

"To protect the bank as far as possible Drew took measures, with the assistance of District Attorney Reed, to secure for the bank, without publicity, whatever property belonged to the estate of Lucas, and succeeded in obtaining the property used by the bank as a banking house for $300,000 and the property of Spring Lake and Sea Girt. Marsh, Drew reported, was ignorantly led into these transactions and presumed Lucas when the latter was

ON HIS DEATHBED

to continue the deception under representations that the money so secured would soon be returned to the bank from the result of Lucas' enterprises. He also reported that there was no evidence that Marsh had profited by these irregularities. Drew closed by stating that beyond the directors of the bank, seven members of the clearing house committee, consisted on which side and himself, no one had any knowledge or suspicion, so far as he could say, that the bank was in any trouble, and he earnestly hoped the publicity would be given to the affair until after the bank should be rehabilitated or efforts to that end were found not to be successful. Accompanying this letter was the preliminary statement of the bank's condition, which, after reconsidering all probable losses, left a capital stock of $300,000 intact and a surplus fund of $55,919. Upon the receipt of this report the comptroller was confronted with a grave responsibility.

Lacey's statement then reverts to the

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY

at many points and refers to the calamitous result that might have followed immediately upon the closure of the national bank of Spring Lake during President March. The Keystone National bank had passed through a severe crisis in December and had been able to withstand the storm with $600,000 less assets than it had when this report reached the comptroller. It is evident that the comptroller could not at this time have fully have closed the bank, nor could he have even levied an assessment to make good the impaired capital, as none existed according to the report.

January 27th Mr. Drew came to Washington and in the interview with the comptroller stated that in his judgment and in the opinion of the clearing house committee, the property conveyed to the bank by the Lucas estate was equal in value to the indebtedness which had been contracted and that in suppressing the creditors of the bank were entirely safe. It was, however, deemed necessary that additional funds should be placed in a bank so far in arrears to have been deficient for a large part of the time, since the run was in December, and while the real estate conveyed to the bank would ultimately produce a sum equal to the debt which it was to liquidate, that the cash of the bank cannot be promptly reinforced, either by the sale of the real estate or a reduction of its live discounts. It was therefore, after very serious consideration, deemed best for the bank, for its creditors, for other banks and for those and for the city of Philadelphia, whose treasurer had an active account in the bank, that Drew should

CONTINUE THE EXAMINATION

of the bank and promptly place his assistant, Mr. Jones, in charge of the books, with the understanding that the active duties of the bank should visit it daily.

Under these conditions and for these reasons, the comptroller did not insist upon the immediate resignation of President March, although it was distinctly understood that he was to remain only so long as his services were absolutely required in adjusting the irregularities which had grown up under his management, as he was, since the death of Lucas, the only person living who was conversant with the operations which resulted so disastrously to the bank. The comptroller did not close the bank at this time for the reason that he had no legal authority for so doing, the facts submitted, and for the further reason that he had been assured by the bank examiner that the bank was sufficient to meet its current obligations. An assessment was levied upon the stockholders sufficient to make the assessable value of the assessable stock equal to the amount of the bank's liabilities, and the comptroller was asked to pay the assessment, and on that date wrote Drew asking him what had been done.

THE BOARD FAIL TO QUALIFY.

On the 14th of March Drew replied, saying: "The board has not as yet inaugurated any measures to obtain the assessment, and no action has been paid in. Although the old board was re-elected in January last, several of them failed, designedly, to qualify, or have they tendered their resignation, among them D. P. Nicholls, who I had understood was to be the new president, and who is president of the Central Trust company. I have earnestly endeavored to supply the vacancies with men of good and other desirable men, but under the circumstances, few such are available." Drew adds: "Outside of the amount of the city treasury, I do not all about endeavored to assist the bank, as far as he properly could, by putting in every day checks, etc., in the bank to cover, so far as possible, the drafts that would, as I repeatedly suggested, take the work into their own hands instead of placing it on the president, who is president of the bank and also necessarily connected with the conduct of the bank under the present embarrassing circumstances, [illegible] as fast as could be collected from those sources in a short time." This letter by Drew concludes thus: "I am greatly disappointed in finding no little active support given by the directors in the effort to rehabilitate the bank."

The above reached Lacey on the 19th, and three days later he

FURNISHED THE BANK.

"My object in this is, if possible," writes Lacey, "to arrive at precisely the amount of the deficiency necessary to make up by assessments upon the capital stock, I should be glad to see any resolution of the board which may visit Washington, but I can conceive of no better way to put the institution in fortunate shape than that suggested by me. One thing is certain, that some action is imperatively necessary, and the sooner it is taken the better will be the result."

The next communication referring to this matter seems to have been the final and formal report as developed by the examination, which had been in progress continuously from the commencement of January 24th. This is dated February 28th.

"Having duly considered the items stated in the report," says Lacey, "it is apparent that an impairment of the capital called to the extent of at least $250,000, wherewpon, under date of March 9th, I levied an assessment of $250,000 upon the association to make good the impairment of the capital to that amount."

The bank was closed on the 19th of March," continues Lacey, "and did not reopen for business. The order to close was given after an interview with Mr. Drew, who informed me that the certificates representing about [illegible] share of stock in the Keystone National bank had been

IMPROPERLY DELIVERED TO JOHN WANAMAKER

during the lifetime of John C. Lucas, and that negotiations looking to a surrender and cancellation of the same had failed, for the reason that Wanamaker claimed to hold them as a pledge for the payment of a certain sum of money due him from the estate of John C. Lucas, and he declined to surrender the stock until the debt was paid.

"Upon receipt of this news I became alarmed at the delay in appointing a receiver. This is utterly without force, as no interest whatever has thereby suffered and for the further reason that the delay was not unusual. The bank closed March 1st and there was a receiver appointed May 8th. The bank was therefore without the counsel of a solicitor days after being closed, during which time he was to acting receiver. The Comptroller has been criticised for the delay. First, for allowing March to remain in the office after his suspension and not causing his arrest. Second, for delay in electing the bank. Third, for delay in appointing a receiver. As to the matters complained of I have this to say, that I am nowhere charged with any responsibility for the omission to institute criminal prosecutions. It is the duty of the bank examiner to lay before the United States Attorney any facts investing such cases which come to his knowledge in the discharge of his duties. Every bank examiner is instructed and expected to do this. And I would be guilty of a grave neglect of duty if I had discharged his duty after reading his letter of January 24th, in which he says he asked the assistance of the district attorney in securing settlement with Lucas' estate by United States District Attorney Reed.

"I had the right to suppose that from that time on to the final arrest the district attorney was fully informed as to Marsh's conduct, also the clearing house committee, with the directors of the bank, who were really responsible parties, and the examiner. Second, for delay in closing the bank. I desire to say that the comptroller is governed by the provisions of the act of January 30, 1875. The entire force of the criticism is narrowed down to this: That the comptroller is conscious of the exercise of the discretion imposed upon him by the statute, and decided that it was wised and best to impose the lighter of the two penalties which the law provides, and give the bank fourteen days in which to pay the assessment, under section 5234, rather than immediately order it closed, with all that such a disaster would mean."

TELEGRAM FROM WANAMAKER.

Third, for delay in appointing a receiver. This criticism is of very little importance. In any event, it has been pretty fully discussed already. In closing this branch of the subject, in justice to one whose name has been brought into discussion in this future, I desire to say that the Hon. John Wanamaker has never directly nor indirectly, never suggested, for or intimated one day's delay in the closing of the bank, nor in the appointment of a receiver, as appears by telegram herewith appended, which he has sent him to date during the present year, and that meeting was on the 23d March, at the suggestion and request of A. B. Nettleton, acting secretary of the treasury. This interview was on the day after the Keystone bank suspended, and confirmed the information I had received from Marsh, and he said he had as pledge certificates representing about 200 shares of stock in the Keystone bank, and offered him to use his influence to aid at the efforts being made to reopen the bank, I failed, however, in my efforts to enlist him in the enterprise, and he ended all the communication between us, sending the following telegram, dated Washington, April 25th:

"Mr. Nettleton: I was out night to say it was reported that you intend to appoint a receiver unless something more definite was done today. I believe nothing would be done before next week. Twenty-four hours longer, at the end of which they may put on paper something more definite to be presented to you. Feel as if I can be safe in giving along pretty well in securing subscriptions to new stock. I would recommend that the appointment of a receiver be deferred say one day, until next day through other banks or the Keystone National bank, the individual deposits have diminished from [illegible] to [illegible], the more than $200,000. A large amount could be collected from overdrafts and overdue papers and, in short, if the directors of the bank would, as I repeatedly suggested, take the work into their own hands instead of placing it on the president, who is president of the bank and also necessarily connected with the conduct of the bank under the present embarrassing circumstances, [illegible] as fast as could be collected from those sources in a short time." This letter by Drew concludes thus: "I am greatly disappointed in finding no little active support given by the directors in the effort to rehabilitate the bank."

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[illegible]

GERMAN LIBERALS

Determined to Prosecute Vigorously the Anti-Grain-Duty Law Agitation.

THE PRINCE OF WALES EMPHATICALLY CONDEMNED.

Refusal of the Czar to Do Aught for Russia's Policy—Immense Hebrew Exodus.

[By Telegraph to the News.]

NEWS FROM THE FATHERLAND.

The Anti-Grain-Duty Agitation—Criticising the English Royal House.

BERLIN, June 13.—Undaunted by the overwhelming majority which rejected Chancellor von Caprivi on the penal duties question, members of the Freisinnige party at a mass meeting decided to prosecute vigorously more than ever the anti-grain duty law agitation.

The figures published by the Liberal press, showing that the stocks of cereals in Germany were nearly exhausted, affected the official statistics given in today's issue of the Reichsanzeiger, which attempt to prove that the grain harvest of 1890 was not short, but on the contrary was better than 1889, being equal to the average harvest of the last ten years. The Boers are admitted to be based on rough computations. They show that the crop of 1890 yielded 12,000,000 tons of wheat and A. 512,000 tons of rye against 12,312,000 tons of wheat and 9,000,000 tons of rye in the preceding year and an average of 12,000,000 tons of wheat and 9,000,000 tons of rye for the past decade. The potato crop of 1890 amounted to 28,320,000 tons against an annual average of 29,000,000 tons for the past ten years. A ton in these statistics signifies 2000 kilograms or 4412 pounds.

Allowing that the figures of the Reichsanzeiger are accurate, the facts remain that the high price of bread presses heavily upon the working classes. The declamations of Chancellor von Caprivi that cheap bread in Germany were in relent condition than generally supposed, has been contradicted by reliable reports from several quarters of the empire, received by telegraph today.

In the maximum memorials from Munich, Hamburg, Dresden and other centers, the chancellor is asked to avert the necessity of a reduction of the tariff on grain. The session of the Landing will be brought to a close next week, when the Liberal members will carry the agitation into the country districts.

MILITARY AND SOCIAL CIRCLES

are equally amazed at the revelation regarding the condition of society in England. The admission that the Prince of Wales has been involved in a gambling scandal is the principal topic of conversation. At all military casinos and clubs the action of the prince in the affair is emphatically condemned. It is impossible, it is stated, to conceive of a high Prussian officer combating the offense of cheating, or screening a person found guilty of such an act. The newspaper press draw a comparison between the habits of the Prince of Wales and those of Emperor William, whose strong condemnation of gambling in the German army has greatly assisted to check the practice of playing for high stakes.

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "We are alluding to the relations of the Prince of Wales towards her husband as to say that she is neglected for women of inferior position and that her conduct in the respect with which English people surround her.

THE SUIT FOR LIBEL

now being tried at Bochum continues to excite the country. The prosecution has asked the Leipzig Tribunal to sentence Editor Grossmann to two years' imprisonment, respectively, for accusing Herr Hasse, director of the Bochum Iron Works and a friend and financial adviser of Prince Bismarck, with falsifying his income for the purpose of escaping the income tax.

A GRAVEN CHARGE

is that Herr Hasse for seven years has been sending out from his works steel rails which have not been subjected to the required tests, and that he has been in the habit of supplying Russian and Swedish railroads with material fraudulently stamped as officially tested will not be let out without government inspectors, which certain of the officials are accused of trying to prevent.

THE CZAR'S POLICY.

The Post asserts that the French government's demand that the Czar make a definite declaration as to the attitude which he would assume in the event of a European war, has established only the vagest response, consisting Russia in nothing.

AT THE CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS

held here, it has been resolved to form an international emigration committee for the purpose of supervising the emigration of Jews from Russia. Only refugees who have been compelled to leave their homes will be assisted, and these will be sent to their ultimate destination. A number of cases of conscience simple evidence was adduced to show that the exodus was reaching immense proportions. It has little effect on Germany and England, however, the flood of emigration tending towards the United States.

THE NEW TRIAL

which was secured by Emil Seiffert, the American German adventurer, who was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment for defrauding Mrs. McClure of Detroit, Mich., has been postponed pending the arrival of Mrs. McClure, who has telegraphed by cable her intention of returning and giving further testimony against the prisoner.

D. G. MILLS,

who has been here as a guest of Minister Phelps, took his departure yesterday. Mills will sail for New York on July 1st.

MRS. JOSEPH H. CHOATE

and General E. Evills of New York, and others were entertained by the American legation here, have gone to Dresden.

Gen. Burton Dead.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Gen. Burton died at the Gilsey house tonight. During the war he served with distinction as colonel of the Forty-eighth Regiment of New York. At its close he assumed the management of the California theatre at San Francisco. He subsequently managed J. K. Emmet and Col. Sargent. His last venture was the production of the comic opera "Orpheus," last November at the Bijou opy theatre.

Crop Outlook in Canada.

TORONTO, June 15.—A number of crop reports received today show that in the districts recently visited by the heavy rains the crops have a much more promising look. The hay crop will be a failure, but average yield is expected from the fall wheat, while the spring grains will return good average crops.

Queen Free of Boiz.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Assistant Secretary Spalding has decided that queen bees are free of duty under the tariff providing for animals specially imported for breeding purposes, notwithstanding the Report that the provision for a certified pedigree, showing pure breed, cannot possibly be complied with in their case.

This is in harmony with the practice under the old tariff, but is in conflict with the practice under the present tariff of assessing queen bees at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem, under the provision for animals not otherwise provided for.

The present ruling is based on the representation that these bees are not imported for other than breeding purposes and that they are always of superior breed.

The Grip in China.

CHICAGO, June 15.—W. A. Thompson, an American in the Chinese customs service at Tientsin, China, is now in this city. He says the grip swept over the Chinese empire in February last and many thousands of native died of the disease.

It prevailed for over thirty days and the death rate increased frightfully. During one week in Canton fully 10,000 people were buried.

France and the Dreibund.

PARIS, June 15.—La France today publishes an interview with Admiral Vallon of the French navy, in regard to the statement recently published by the Berlin Fremde Zeitung to the effect that the European powers are equal to the task of coping with the French squadron in the North Sea.

Admiral Vallon said: "The French navy is still capable of beating the allied fleets of the Dreibund. If the British navy was against us, however, we should be equal to the task."

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Resent the American Criticism of the Lucerne Memorial.

BERLIN, June 15.—The strong adverse American criticism of the society of St. Paul of the new Bavarian Lucerne memorial is strongly resented by Roman Catholics in Germany. Cahensley, whose name is at the bottom of the memorial, has been interviewed in the matter, and has made a statement on the subject. He said the society does not possess any special German policy, but on the contrary is composed of prominent Roman Catholics who belong to many of the principal nations of Europe. He went on to say, however, that the Irish in America try to estate for themselves all the Hibernian parcels.

"We do not," he said, "wish to interfere with the conduct of the Catholic Church in Ireland or in Northern Ireland. All we desire is to leave the Germans, the Slav, the Italian, etc., under the care of a priest of known nationality. This will not prevent him becoming a good American if he remains true to his faith instead of becoming the pupil of socialists and anarchists."

"We acknowledge the good work done by the Irish in the service of the church in America, but we also wish to protect the interests of Germans and other Catholic immigrants."

From another source the correspondent obtained a view of the second memorial, which has been distributed to all the cardinals, in support of Cahensley's scheme. This second memorial was drafted and printed with the greatest secrecy. It recapitulates the arguments and statements of the other memorial to the Pope, and asserts that the great loss in the number of Catholic faithful in America is due to the absence of Catholic schools.

It also quotes a statement as coming from the Catholics of New York City to the effect that 250,000 Catholic children are lost to the faith each year in New York alone. It also asserts that the Irish priests in America are averse to parochial schools and that they do not found them in every place where it is possible to found them. It says that Irish Catholics are forced to pay for the privilege of entry into the Catholic church and continues arguing in favor of the idea of naturalizing Catholic priests in the United States, asserting that the adoption of the project would increase the influence of the Holy See and augment Peter's pence.

The Cross-Examination of King.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—The entire time in the trial today was occupied in the cross-examination of H. Clay King, Colonel King, when asked why he made a will in favor of Mrs. Pillow and cut off his family relatives,

"I had already provided for my family at that time. Mrs. Pillow and I were farming together. She agreed to be a housekeeper, and I agreed to use as Agnes was to David Copperfield. We also our meals on a set, my family was then in Memphis, I had never my wife before that time to consent to a divorce.

"Since 1878, when Mrs. Pillow went away, my wife and I have lived happily united. Mrs. Pillow and I agreed to separate for life, but later she came to Chicago and wanted me to go to Wisconsin and get a divorce, but I refused. I consulted a lawyer about a divorce because she asked me to. Afterwards, fearing from what I saw in a matrimonial paper that she was thinking my property, I took steps to recover it."

The Mexican Cabinet.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Advices from the City of Mexico say that the best authority is given for the statement that General Mena has left the new secretary of the treasury. General Canto is to be secretary of the new department of colonization and public works and Fernandez Leal secretary of public improvements.

Martenal will go to London again as Mexican minister. Matias Romero will succeed to the ministership of the foreign office and the presidency of the cabinet, and Cayetano Romero, his brother, now secretary of the Mexican legation in Washington, will be in charge of the legation until a minister shall be appointed.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The People's Party Opposed to Fusion With Any Other Party.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Five members of the Executive Committee of the People's party met this morning behind closed doors to pass upon matters of importance in connection with the preparation of the campaign of 1892.

At the morning session reports were received from men representing different parts of the country. General Weaver, of Iowa, and Colonel Hilliard of Alabama, G. F. Smith of Kentucky, M. M. Wilkins of Kansas, Wilkins of of Illinois, and others reported the prospects for a vigorous and healthy campaign favorable. In Kentucky and Ohio a special fight will be made. The active work of preparing for the campaign is left in the hands of Taubeneck and Stilling.

The secretary was instructed to establish a literary bureau to furnish the press with matter informs the press, which now numbers between 600 and 700 papers. A weekly letter is to be prepared and published by these papers. A medal was ordered commemorative of the party's convention at Cincinnati on May 19th. The medal is to be made of aluminium, and be distinctive in its difference from any issued, the proceeds to be devoted to campaign purposes next year.

A constitution was adopted for the People's party clubs. These organizations are to be formed in wards, township and counties, all to be under the supervision of county committees, as provided for in the resolution of this committee May 21, 1891. They have the right to add to their membership, in additional members as they may name who shall with them constitute an executive committee of the People's party, with full power to carry their own affairs." After further talk a resolution was passed that the national executive committee was unalterably opposed to fusion with any other political party and would not recognize any individual committee or organization that proposed or entered into such action, as affiliated with the People's party.

The members entered into a general discussion of the last campaign policy for 1892. The opinion was that the principal issues to be contended for would be the sub-treasury plan and opposition to banks of issue, to advocate government ownership of or control of the means of communication and transportation (telegraph and railroads) and to uphold the interest of the wage earners as against the encroachments of capital.

The New Premier of Canada.

OTTAWA, June 14.—J. J. C. Abbott, premier-elect, spent several hours at his office in the Senate chamber today, and had many callers. It is officially stated that he will be unable to undertake task of forming a ministry, and he will likely be able to announce when the chamber meets that he has been successful.

The government will be carried out on the old lines until after the session, when the reconstruction takes place. As far as can be learned all the present colleagues of the late Sir John Macdonald have been invited to join Abbott's cabinet. It is definitely known already that Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John Thompson, Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Hon. McKenzie Bowell have accepted.

Many trouble occurs it will come from Hon. J. A. Chapleau, who asserts that he regards Sir John Thompson as the lineal successor of the circumstances for the premiership.

Abbott called in London ordering his agent to sell all his stock in the Canadian Pacific railway. President Van Horne has also received Abbott's resignation as a director of the company.

Sir John Thompson was, it is understood, asked by the Governor-General to form the ministry, but he declined owing to opposition of two of his French colleagues and the ultra Protestants of Ontario.

Indians Kill Ah Quong Tin.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—A letter received at the Chinese consulate yesterday says that Chinese Ah Quong Tin, having been acquitted of the charge of murdering Poker Tom, a Pima Indian, at Bridgeport, Cal., was dragged from the court room and turned over to the Indians, by whom he was cut in two. The Chinese consul here will bring the matter to the attention of the Washington government.

The Chronicle's Hawthorne, Nevada, special gives

THE GRAPHIC DETAILS

of the killing of the Chinese at Bridgeport, Cal., reported to the Chinese legation here. Poker Tom, the Pima Indian, disappeared five weeks ago. His body was found cut into small pieces. It had been packed in brine and completely pickled. Ah Tin gave the Indians a foot sum after Poker Tom disappeared and served them with some whole delicacies.

The Indians now believe that Tin made a firearm of Tom's head and heart and served it at the feed.

Last Monday the Chinaman gave himself up to the police, as he feared an attack from the Indians. Next day Tin was arraigned on a charge of murder, but as he admitted the killing, saying it was done in self-defense, he was acquitted. As Tin left the court room the Indians bound him with a rope, and him took off his shoes and socks and then a bucket of Tom's cut off one arm. The Chinaman cried piteously but the Indians cut off the other arm, and then cut both legs and left his head, cut his breast open and scattered the entrails through the brush. Two hundred armed Indians were present, and the butchery was witnessed by two white men.

The sheriff did not protest. No one interfered. Lawyers and judges of the house are blamed for acquitting the Chinaman, as it was known that the Indians would kill him if he was set free.

SIR GORDON CUMMING

And His Bride Arrive at Forres, Scotland, and Receive a Royal Welcome.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PEOPLE CHEERING THE PARTY.

The Secretary of War will Apologize in the Commons on Behalf of the Prince.

[By Telegraph to the News.]

CUMMING AT HOME.

He Receives a Royal Welcome Among the Scotchmen.

LONDON, June 15.—Sir William Gordon Cumming and his bride received a royal welcome upon their arrival at Forres, Scotland, near which the baronet's estate is situated. The inhabitants of Forres and its neighborhood gathered from many miles around, in order to show their sympathy with the owner of Altyre. A formal address of welcome, bearing 1000 signatures and signed by the provost of Forres, local magistrates and members of the municipal council, was presented to Sir William Gordon Cumming. After the provost had voiced the welcome which Forres extended to the bride and bridegroom,

THE ADDRESS

in substance declared that the inhabitants of Forres had heard with lively satisfaction of the celebration of the marriage and welcomed him and the bride to Forres and Altyre. The Provost was arrayed in his full robes of office, and gathered about the dept were the school children, who sang an enthusiastically cheered the party.

Sir William replied, saying: "It is my duty besides my privileges to reside here among my tenants and countrymen who have shown such kindness to me."

In the midst of rousing cheers

THE HORSES WERE UNHITCHED

from the carriage and the vehicle containing the bridal pair drawn to Altyre by the wildly enthusiastic claesmen of Forres.

THE FRIENDS OF WALES

and the Duke of Cambridge came to town this morning on business, which is understood to be connected with the baronial scandal.

The Prince, who at first was disposed to treat the matter lightly, has now awakened to the seriousness of the situation.

The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury says he has good reason to state that the secretary of war will apologize Monday next, in the Commons, on behalf of the Prince of Wales for the course the latter took in condemning the conduct of Cumming at Tranby Croft last September.

It is currently reported that Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, who presided at the recent trial of the suit of Cumming against Arthur Wilson and others, will take official notice of the charge made against him by Sir William, the substance of which is that the verdict of the jury would have been entirely different had it not been for the partiality for the defendants which the Lord Chief Justice showed in his summing up and charge to the jury.

Sir John's Name Perpetuated.

MONTREAL, June 15.—There is a movement on foot here to perpetuate the name of Sir John Macdonald by establishing an organization to be known as the "Maple Leaf League of Canada," on the same principle as the Primrose League of Great Britain, namely the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire, upholding the established church, etc.

The Hill Shoe Company.

BOSTON, June 15.—At a meeting of Eastern creditors of the Hill Shoe company of Memphis today, it was decided to appoint two trustees to hold the assets of the defunct company for the benefit of the creditors. The plan of action for the trustees will be to dispose of the stock and real estate for cash, and from the proceeds of such sales to pay a dividend of enough to pay a cash dividend of 20 per cent.

The balance of the assets are to be disposed of in the best manner possible, and when an additional 20 per cent. shall have been realized and paid to the creditors the trusteeship will be dissolved and the balance of the assets be turned over to the Hill Shoe company, releasing them from all further responsibility.

Barclay Will Claimants.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The most important news developed today was the fact that John Barclay proposes to make a full and complete statement of his transactions with the public funds when he appears in court next week.

The defalcation foots up $1,375,000. Of this the State loses $821,000 and the city $554,000. In addition, Barclay has managed to lose the $250,000 which a state stole since he became treasurer, thus making a grand total of $1,625,000.

Arabs in Arms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—News has been received that the Arabs of Yemen have revolted and attacked the imperial troops, forcing them to retreat. The troops lost several officers and 100 men. The Grand Council decided to dispatch 10,000 troops from the Syrian garrison.

The Brule Reservation Indians.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 14.—The Indians on the lower Brule reservation, to the number of 1500, met the agency yesterday, upon matters relating to their removal to the new reservation, in view of the early expected visit of the Sioux commission, to be sent here to aid to such removal. The attendance was very full. The removal is of great importance to the Indians, a large majority of whom will be required to "tamion homes long since established, as the agency land must be moved to a point nearly opposite Crow Creek agency. The Indians are much opposed to removal, and the commission will have difficulty in securing their consent to change.