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Oscar Wilde  
Scrapbook

Vol. 5

## LAW AND POLICE.

### CONVICTION OF OSCAR WILDE.

In the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Wills, last Thursday, the evidence against Oscar Wilde was completed. Counsel for the prisoner submitted that on certain counts of the indictment there was no evidence to go to the jury. His Lordship held that the count in the case of Shelley must be withdrawn from the jury, as there was no corroboration of the nature required to warrant conviction, but he decided that in regard to the other charges they must go to the jury. On Friday Sir E. Clarke opened the case for the defence, and complained of the Solicitor-General having been called in to conduct the case for the prosecution because, as one of the law officers of the Crown, he would have the right of final reply. Wilde was then called as a witness on his own behalf, and categorically denied the charges preferred against him—a denial which he repeated in cross-examination. Sir E. Clarke having again addressed the Court for the defence, the Solicitor-General began his reply for the prosecution, which he concluded. On Saturday morning his Lordship summed up at considerable length, and the jury, after deliberating for over two hours, returned with a verdict of guilty on each count of the indictment except that regarding Shelley. An application by Sir E. Clarke that sentence should be postponed till next sessions was refused.

MR. JUSTICE WILLS, addressing Wilde and Taylor, said that it had never been his lot to try a case of this kind so bad. One had to put stern constraint upon oneself to prevent oneself from describing in language which he would rather not use the sentiments which must rise in the breast of every man who had any spark of decent feeling in him and who had heard the details of these two terrible trials. He could not do anything except pass the severest sentence which the law allowed, and in his judgment it was totally inadequate to such a case as this. The sentence was that each of them be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years. (On the sentence being pronounced there were cries of "Shame" and hisses in Court.

of bedding for his friend, but this offer was also refused by the officer on duty. Wilde occupies an ordinary cell, but will be allowed to supply himself with any extra food he thinks fit. He will be brought up to day at 10 o'clock at Bow-street.

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Mr. Carson, resuming his speech for the defence, said he had hoped that he had sufficiently demonstrated to the jury on the previous day that Lord Queensberry was absolutely justified in bringing to a climax the connection of Mr. Oscar Wilde with Lord Alfred Douglas. It would, however, be his painful duty to bring before the jury the young men, one after the other, who had been in the hands of Mr. Wilde, to tell their unhappy tales. It was even for an advocate a very distasteful task; but let those who were inclined to condemn those young men for being dominated, misled, and corrupted by Mr. Wilde remember the relative positions of the two parties. Let them say whether those young men were not more sinned against than sinning. There was a startling similarity in all the cases that had been raised against Mr. Wilde. In each, they found no equality of age, education, or position with Mr. Wilde; but on the other hand there was a curious similarity in the ages of the young men themselves. Mr. Wilde had said there was something beautiful and charming about youth which had led him to adopt the course of life he did in relation to young men. But was Mr. Wilde unable to find more suitable companions, at the same time young and charming, in the ranks of his own class? Why, the thing was absurd. Mr. Wilde's excuse on that ground was only a travesty of the truth. Who were all these young men—these lads? There was Wood. Of his history, Mr. Wilde had told them he knew nothing. So far as Mr. Wilde knew, Wood was a clerk out of employment. Who was Parker? Mr. Wilde professed the same ignorance as to that youth. Who was Searle? Exactly in the same way Mr. Wilde knew nothing about him. He only knew that he was out of employment. Alphonse Conway he picked up by chance on the beach at Worthing. All the young men introduced to Mr. Wilde were of something like 18 or 20 years of age. The manner of their introduction, and the way in which they were subsequently treated with money and presents, all led up to the conclusion that there was something unnatural in the relations between Mr. Wilde and these young men. Take the case of Parker. How did Mr. Wilde get to know that man? Parker was a gentleman's servant, out of employment; and what idea could Taylor have had of Mr. Wilde's tastes when on being asked by Mr. Wilde to invite his friends to a birthday dinner he introduced as his guests a groom and a valet? If it were true, as undoubtedly it was, that Taylor first met the two young men in a restaurant at Piccadilly, why did he—if he knew that Mr. Wilde was an artistic and a literary man—what was more, an upright man—bring the couple to dine with Mr. Wilde? There could be no explanation of the facts but this, that Taylor was a procurer for Mr. Wilde, as he undoubtedly was. Parker would be called to tell

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Mr. Carson said that if the verdict of not guilty included a declaration that the plea of justification had been proved, he would be quite satisfied. The judge said that there could be no limitation of the verdict, which must be guilty or not guilty. He understood the prosecutor to assent to a verdict of not guilty, and of course the jury would return a verdict of not guilty.

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Parker would be called to tell the unfortunate tale of how he was introduced out of place, and that he fell a victim to Mr. Oscar Wilde. Upon the very first occasion that Mr. Wilde met Parker, the valet, he addressed him as "Charlie," and Charlie addressed Mr. Wilde, the distinguished dramatist, whose name at the time was being mentioned in the highest circles in London for his plays and his literary work, as "Oscar." Counsel did not wish to say anything about Mr. Wilde's conduct towards the young men, but there was one thing plain in the case, and that was, that Mr. Wilde's conduct towards the young men introduced to him was not instigated by any generous instincts. If Mr. Wilde wanted to assist Parker, if he were interested in him, if he wanted to find him employment, was it doing the lad a good turn to take him to a restaurant and prime him with champagne and a good dinner? Was that the sort of charity and sympathy one would expect a man in Mr. Wilde's position to extend to another man like Parker? All the ridiculous explanation of Mr. Wilde would not bear one moment's examination. Mr. Wilde had not ventured to deny that Parker had dined with him, had been in his company, and had lunched with him at his rooms and at the Savoy. Mr. Wilde, seeing the importance of these facts, had made a clean breast of it. "Oh, yes," he said, "they were perfectly innocent, nay more, they were generous actions on my part." It was remarkable that Mr. Wilde had given no explanation as to what he was doing in this suite of rooms at the Savoy. The Savoy was a large place, with plenty of room to move about; and there was no doubt that, without leading people to suspect anything, Mr. Wilde could have brought young men into his rooms. Parker would tell them that when he went to the Savoy with Mr. Wilde he had whiskies and sodas and iced champagne—that, iced champagne in which Mr. Wilde indulged contrary to his doctor's orders. Parker would furthermore tell the jury of the shocking acts he was led by Mr. Wilde to perpetrate on that occasion. Mr. Wilde had been asked, in cross-examination, "Is it not true that there has been a scandal in connection with the Savoy Hotel?" "None whatsoever," said Mr. Wilde. But about that very extraordinary thing Lord Queensberry had referred to in his letter dated April, 1894. It might have been seen that no one had seen Mr. Wilde turned out into the street; but such kind of gossip could not have arisen without going abroad and being reported in the circles in which Lord Queensberry mixed. The wonder was not that the gossip reached Lord Queensberry, but that after it was made known Mr. Wilde could have been tolerated in society in London for the length of time he was. Well, he should prove that Mr. Wilde brought boys into the Savoy Hotel. The masseur of that establishment, a most respectable man, and other servants would be called to prove the character of Mr. Wilde's relations with his visitors. Was there any wonder that reports of a scandal at the Savoy should have reached Lord Queensberry, whose own son was living a portion of the time at the hotel? Parker had enlisted, but would come forward a most reluctant witness.

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Dr. Herbert Larder, medical superintendent, deposed that he had known the deceased for several years, having been brought in from the Tower Hill, and always in a most miserable condition. On April 2 he was admitted at 1.30 practically dying. Witness found abrasions on both feet, where the nurse had taken off the stockings, the skin coming away with them, due to the dirty condition of the deceased. The body was frightfully emaciated. Witness had since made a post-mortem examination, and found the stomach starved, and containing two handfuls of potato peelings, showing, in witness's opinion, that the man had subsisted on anything he could pick up in the street in the way of food. The cause of death was pneumonia, accelerated by want of food, privation, and exposure.

A Juror: This is a clear case of starvation without any doubt.

A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURIES.

Late last night Captain Simonds was informed that a fatal fire had occurred at 154, Southwark Bridge-road, in the portion of a private house tenanted by Mr. James Howgate. A spirit lamp exploded in the back room on the first floor, and the four persons in the room were shockingly burned. The two children, Lillian Howgate, aged five, and David Howgate, aged three, were so fearfully burned that they died soon after their admission to the hospital to which they were removed, and Mr. and Mrs. Howgate were so badly burned that their recovery is despaired of. The material damage caused was not great.

ULSTER FARMERS AND THE LAND BILL.

At a largely attended meeting of Unionist farmers, held in the Central Hall, Belfast, yesterday, under the auspices of the Ulster Land Committee, Mr. Samuel Black, J.P., presiding, a resolution was adopted expressing strong approval of the Land Bill and urging all political parties to unite in efforts to pass it. The resolution also expressed surprise and pain at Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the second reading, and hoped that he would rejoin Mr. Russell in supporting the measure, and thus allay the dissatisfaction he has created.

RYTUALISTIC PRACTICES AT LIVERPOOL.—An extraordinary incident has just come to light in connection with the ritualistic practices of the Rev. John Wakeford, the Liverpool vicar who was last week the defendant in an action for slandering the Junior Reform Club. The Bishop had prohibited lighted candles on the Communion table during confirmation; but notwithstanding that, Mr. Wakeford had several candles burning when the Bishop Suffragan visited the church to conduct a confirmation service. Then Mr. Wakeford had either to extinguish the candles or abandon the service, and he chose the former alternative.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—A Fisheries Exhibition and Today, about 5 p.m., a Diving Contest, Woman v. Man, is to take place at the Royal Aquarium for the late Ben Fuller's Dive from the Roof, and at 3.30 Rod v. Man, and the World's Greatest Show, 2.30 and 7.30; Concert, 5.50.

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As to the boy Conway? Conway was not procured by Taylor—he was procured by Mr. Wilde himself. Was there ever confessed in a court of justice a more audacious story than that confessed by Mr. Wilde in relation to Conway? He met the boy, he said, on the beach at Worthing. He knew nothing whatsoever about him, excepting that he assisted in launching the boats. Conway's real history was that he sold newspapers at Worthing, at the kiosk on the pier. What a flippant answer was it that Mr. Wilde gave to the question, "Did you know that Conway sold newspapers," when he replied, "I did not know that he had had previous connection with literature"! Perhaps in that Mr. Wilde thought he was clever at repartee, and was scoring off the counsel whose duty it was to cross-examine him. But there were the facts. After helping Mr. Wilde to get out his boat, an intimacy sprang up, and within a day or two Conway was taken by Mr. Wilde to the house he was occupying. If the evidence of Mr. Wilde were true—which counsel sincerely hoped it was not—Conway was introduced to Mrs. Wilde and to her sons, aged nine and 10. Now it was clear that Mr. Wilde could not take about with him the boy Conway in the condition he found him. So what did he do? And it was here that the disgraceful audacity of the man came in. Mr. Wilde procured the boy a suit of clothes, to dress him up like a gentleman's son, put some public school colours upon his straw hat, and generally made him look like a lad fit and proper to associate with Mr. Oscar Wilde. The whole thing in its audacity was almost past belief. Why, if the defence had proved the fact, instead of getting it from the mouth of the prosecutor, the jury would have said it was almost incredible. But why did Mr. Wilde dress out Conway? If Mr. Wilde were really anxious to assist Conway, the very worst thing he could have done was to take the lad out of his proper sphere—to begin by giving him champagne luncheons, taking him to his hotel, and treating him in a manner in which the boy could never in the future expect to live.

The learned counsel was proceeding when Sir E. Clarke spoke to him, and they consulted for a moment.

Sir E. Clarke, then addressing his lordship, said that, having regard to what had been said about Mr. Oscar Wilde's literature and letters, he felt he could not resist a verdict of not guilty. In those circumstances he hoped his lordship would not think he was going beyond the bounds of duty in doing something to save and prevent what would be a most terrible task, however it might close, if he now interposed to say that, on behalf of Mr. Oscar Wilde, he wished to withdraw from the prosecution.

Mr. Carson said that if the verdict of not guilty included a declaration that the plea of justification had been proved, he would be quite satisfied.

The judge said that there could be no limitation of the verdict, which must be guilty or not guilty. He understood the prosecutor to assent to a verdict of not guilty, and of course the jury would return a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Carson: The verdict will be that complete justification is proved, and that the publication was for the public benefit.

Mr. Justice Collins: The verdict will be not guilty, but it is arrived at by that process, of course. I shall have to tell the jury that the justification was proved, and that the charge was true in substance and in fact. And I shall also have to tell them that they will have to find that the statement was published in such a manner as to be for the public benefit. If they find on these two points the verdict will be not guilty.

The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of "Not guilty," the foreman adding: "And we also find that the publication was for the public benefit."

The suit was then dismissed with costs, and Lord Queensberry left the dock amid cheers.

STARVATION IN WHITECHAPEL.

TERRIBLE END OF A LOAFER.

Yesterday Dr. King-Houchin, the deputy-coroner for East London, held an inquiry at the Whitechapel Infirmary concerning the death of a man, at present unknown, but supposed to be Edward Kent, aged about 50 years, who died in the above infirmary on Tuesday last under painful circumstances. The man was found by the police in a terribly destitute condition, and quite unable to move through weakness. He was removed on the ambulance to the infirmary. Constable Healey in reply to the coroner, said he had frequently seen the deceased hanging about the place, but never at work. The Coroner: He was what you might call a loafer?—Yes, sir.

Dr. Herbert Larder, medical superintendent, deposed that he had known the deceased for several years, having been brought in frequently from Tower Hill, and always in a most filthy condition. On April 2 he was admitted at 1.30, practically dying. Witness found abrasions on both feet, where the nurse had taken off the stockings, the skin coming away with them, due to the dirty condition of the deceased. The body was frightfully emaciated. Witness had since made a post-mortem examination, and found the stomach distended, and containing two handfuls of potato peelings, showing, in witness's opinion, that the man had subsisted on anything he could pick up in the street in the way of food. The cause of death was pneumonia, accelerated by want of food, privation, and exposure.

A Juror: This is a clear case of starvation without any doubt.

A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURIES.

Late last night Captain Simonds was informed that a fatal fire had occurred at 154, Southwark Bridge-road, in the portion of a private house tenanted by Mr. James Howgate. A spirit lamp exploded in the back room on the first floor, and the four persons in the room were shockingly burned. The two children, Lillian Howgate, aged five, and David Howgate, aged three, were so fearfully burned that they died soon after their admission to the hospital to which they were removed, and Mr. and Mrs. Howgate were so badly burned that their recovery is despaired of. The material damage caused was not great.

ULSTER FARMERS AND THE LAND BILL.

At a largely attended meeting of Unionist farmers, held in the Central Hall, Belfast, yesterday, under the auspices of the Ulster Land Committee, Mr. Samuel Black, J.P., presiding, a resolution was adopted expressing strong approval of the Land Bill and urging all political parties to unite in efforts to pass it. The resolution also expressed surprise and pain at Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the second reading, and hopes that he would rejoin Mr. Russell in supporting the measure, and thus allay the dissatisfaction he has created.

RITUALISTIC PRACTICES AT LIVERPOOL.—An extraordinary incident has just come to light in connection with the ritualistic practices of the Rev. John Wakeford, the Liverpool vicar who was last week the defendant in an action for slandering the Junior Reform Club. The Bishop had prohibited lighted candles on the Communion table during confirmation; but notwithstanding that, Mr. Wakeford had several candles burning when the Bishop Suffragan visited the church to conduct a confirmation service. Then Mr. Wakeford had either to extinguish the candles or abandon the service, and he chose the former alternative.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—A Fisheries Exhibition, and To-day, about 5 p.m., a Diving Contest. Woman v. Man, is to take place at the Royal Aquarium for the late Ber Fuller's Dive from the Roof, and at 3.30 Rod v. Man and the World's Greatest Show, 2.30 and 7.30; Concert, 5.50.

# Morning

DAILY.

6, 1895.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London

## BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS,  
CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected.  
It is invaluable."—London Medical Record.

Tins, 1/6, 2/6, 5/6, and 10/6, of all Chemists, etc.

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY

### OSCAR WILDE ARRESTED

of place and that he tell a victim to Mr Oscar Wilde upon the very first occasion that Mr Wilde mentioned dramatics, whose name at the time was being mentioned in the highest circles in London for his plays and his literary work, as Oscar Wilde did not wish to say anything about Mr Wilde's success as an actor and to social distinction. A man of noble bearing, slow in speech and in manner, and gentlemanly in opinion, that the man had insisted on anything could pick up in the street in the way of food, accelerated by want of food, privation, and exposure. A doctor: This is a clear case of starvation without any doubt. A victim in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

**TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.**  
Late last night Captain Simonds was informed that a fatal fire had occurred at 14, Southwark Bridge-road, in the portion of a private house tenanted by Mr James Howgate. A small lamp exploded in the back room on the first floor and the four persons in the room were shockingly hurt. It was remarkable that Mr Wilde had given no explanation as to what he was doing in this suite of rooms at the Savoy. The Savoy was a large place with plenty of room to move about: and there was no doubt that Wilde could have brought young men into his rooms. Parker would tell them that when he went to the Savoy with Mr Wilde he had whiskeys and sodas and food champagne—that food champagne in which Mr Wilde indulged contrary to his doctor's advice. Parker would tell the jury of the shocking acts he was led by Mr Wilde to perpetrate on that occasion, Mr Wilde had been asked, in cross-examination, "Is it not true that there has been a scandal in connection with the Savoy Hotel?" "None whatsoever," said Mr Wilde. But about that very extraordinary thing Lord Queensberry had referred in his letter dated April 1895. It might have been that no one had seen Mr Wilde in connection with the street; but such kind of gossip could not have arisen without going abroad and being reported in the circles in which Lord Queensberry mixed. The wonder was not that the gossip reached Lord Queensberry, but that after it was made known Mr Wilde could have been tolerated in society in London for the length of time he was. Well he should prove the mass of other servants would be most respectful to Mr Wilde brought into the Savoy Hotel. The manner of the evidence in a most respectable man, and other servants who were called to prove the character of Mr Wilde's relations with his visitors. Was there any wonder that reports of a scandal at the Savoy should have reached Lord Queensberry, whose own son was living a portion of the time at the hotel? Parker had enlisted but would come forward a most reluctant witness. A SPOTSISS COMPLEXION.—Disfiguring eruptions blotches, pimples, roughness, redness, etc. quickly yield to soft healthy skin as developed by applying Shiphing's which is quite harmless. Shiphing bottles every where.—  
ADVY.

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To the hall porter they said, "Is Oscar Wilde staying here?" They were answered in the affirmative. "Will you show us to his room?" they asked, notifying that they were police officers. The porter, somewhat flurried, summoned the waiter, who conducted the two detectives to Wilde's sitting-room, No. 53, where they found their man. In the room were two young men. Wilde was seated by the fireplace in a saddle-bag chair, calmly smoking a cigarette. He raised his inquiring eyes to the intruders. Inspector Richards said, "Mr. Wilde, I believe?" Wilde languidly responded, "Yes! yes!" The floor of the room was strewn with some eight or nine copies of evening papers which had evidently been hastily scanned and then thrown aside. Inspector Richards said, "We are police officers, and hold a warrant for your arrest." Wilde replied, "Oh, really." Inspector Richards added, "I must ask you to accompany me to the police-station." "Whither shall I be taken?" inquired Wilde. "To Scotland Yard," replied the inspector, "and thence to Bow-street." "Shall I be able to obtain bail?" plaintively said Wilde. The officer sternly replied, "That is a matter for the magistrate." With a deep sigh he dropped an evening paper, and raising himself by the aid of the arms of the chair into standing position he remarked with characteristic nonchalance to the officers, "Well, if I must go I will give you the least possible trouble." Wilde then passed over to a couch, picked up his overcoat, and was assisted in putting it on by one of the young men present. Carefully he lifted and adjusted his hat. He grasped his suede gloves in one hand and seized his stick with the other. Then he picked up from the table a copy of "The Yellow Book," which he placed in security under his left arm. Before departing with the police officers he asked one of the young men present to go to his house and obtain some clean linen and forward it to the police-station whither he was to be conveyed. Then said he to the detectives, "I am now, gentlemen, ready to accompany you."

Detective Allen, acting upon this condescension, ran down the stairs and hailed a four-wheel cab from the rank in Cadogan-square. When the party came down to the hall the porter, by force of habit, politely opened the door, while the waiter as politely showed them into the cab. It was about 6.45 when the departure took place. It was noticed that Wilde looked considerably flushed, but he did not appear in any way to have lost the arrogant self-possession which he displayed at the court, and that he never for a moment relaxed the grasp of his arm upon "The Yellow Book." One of the young men referred to as having been in the room of the hotel—a sallow complexioned young fellow, wearing a fur-lined coat and a silk hat—exhibited the intention of entering the cab, but, on a strong hint from one of the detectives, he desisted. The detectives and Wilde were now fairly seated in the growler. Detective Allen directed the cabman to drive by the shortest route to Scotland Yard. The driver accordingly proceeded by way of Cadogan-square, and as he passed the cab rank he cried out to some of his brethren, "I've got him inside." The man was evidently animated by the full glory that he had captured a distinguished fare. The four-wheeler then proceeded by way of Hobart-place, Buckingham Palace road, and St. James's Park to Scotland Yard.

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Shortly after the prisoner's arrival at Bow-street a Mr. Rosse, a friend of Mr. Wilde, drove up with a small Gladstone bag containing a change of clothes and other necessaries for Wilde, but after a short interview with the inspector on duty Mr. Rosse returned to his cab with the bag, he not being allowed to leave it. Later Lord Alfred Douglas visited Bow-street in order to see if he could bail out Wilde, and appeared much distressed when he was informed that on no consideration could his application be entertained. He then offered to procure extra comforts in the shape

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OSCAR WILDE AT BOW STREET.

Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor were again placed in the dock at Bow-street, on Thursday, for further examination by Sir John Bridge on the charges previously preferred against them.

Sir Edward Clarke, addressing the magistrate, said he had decided not to recall the previous Saturday's witnesses for cross-examination; believing, as he did, that no cross-examination could affect the result so far as that court was concerned.

Sir John Bridge agreed that the course proposed by the learned counsel was highly desirable.

Mr. Arthur Newton said that in the interests of his client, Alfred Taylor, he must put some questions in cross-examination.

Charles Parker was then re-called and cross-examined by Mr. Newton. He said he did not know that the dinner at which he first met Wilde was given in celebration of Taylor's birthday.

Mr. Newton: Substantially, it was hush-money, was it not?—They didn't tell me it was to keep my mouth shut.

Alfred Atkins, aged 20, said he knew Taylor at Little College-street. In Nov., 1892, he went to dine at the Florence hotel, and there met Wilde, Taylor, and two other persons. Witness went to Paris with Wilde.

In reply to further questions the witness said that Wilde gave him a silver cigar-case and also 3l. He afterwards visited Tite-street, when Wilde told him to say nothing about the visit to Paris.

In answer to Mr. Newton the witness said he was by occupation a comedian and a bookmaker's clerk. He was not in the habit of extorting money from persons by threatening to accuse them of serious crimes.

When this witness had concluded his evidence Sir Edward Clarke left the court.

Edward Shelley, a young man, said he was formerly employed by a firm of publishers in Vigo-street. At the end of 1891 he met Wilde, who was about to issue a volume of poems, his employers being the publishers. In February, 1892, Wilde sent him a note, asking him to dine with him. They dined in a public room, and afterwards retired to a private room. Next evening they went to the Independent theatre, and afterwards had supper at the Albemarle hotel.

In answer to Mr. Newton the witness said Taylor was quite a stranger to him. Lucy Rumsby, an elderly woman, living in Park-walk, Chelsea, said Charles Parker once had a room there. When he had been there a fortnight she gave him notice, and he left at the end of the third week. She had seen Parker call at a house in Chapel-street, which was close by. It was in consequence of a lodger's complaint that she gave Parker notice.

Thomas Price, a waiter at a private hotel in St. James's-place, deposed that Wilde took rooms there in October, 1893, and kept them until April, 1894. Charles Parker and Taylor visited Wilde. Other visitors were Scarfe and Barford.

Charles Matthews, a publisher of Vigo-street, formerly a partner of Mr. John Lane, gave some information respecting Edward Shelley, who had been in the firm's employ.

Detective-inspector Charles Richards gave particulars as to the arrest of Wilde at the Cadogan hotel, Sloane-street, on the evening of April 5. Wilde said, "Can I have bail?" and witness replied, "I don't think you can." He was then taken to Scotland-yard, and the warrant was read over. The next night he went to a house in Denbigh-place, Denbigh-street, Pimlico, and inspected Taylor's rooms. Amongst other things he found a brooch and eight pairs of trousers.

Inspector Thomas Brockwell deposed that Wilde was searched at Scotland-yard, and some letters were found upon him, including an envelope addressed, "Sydney Mavor, Esq." This letter ran:—"Dear Sid,—I can't wait any longer. Come on at once, and see Oscar at 16, Tite-street. I am there.—Yours, ALF. TAYLOR." He also found a letter from Taylor to Wilde relating to Sydney Mavor.

Police-serjeant Harris stated that in May, 1893, he was instructed to watch Taylor's lodgings in Little College-street. The windows were always draped and closed. He went inside and found that the rooms were heavily draped and scented. He was afterwards instructed to watch Taylor's house in Denbigh-place. On April 6 he saw Taylor entering the house, and then arrested him.

Inspector Brockwell, re-called, said that upon Wilde he found 25l. Bank of England notes, also a cheque-book of the London and Westminster Bank (Westminster branch).

Alfred Wood deposed that he wrote a letter (produced) to Taylor from America. Burton, whose name was mentioned in that letter, was not, he believed, known to Taylor. He further said in the letter "Tell Oscar he can send me a draft for an Easter egg." Taylor did not answer the letter. He had received money from Taylor.

George Frederick Claridge, employed by Messrs. Thornhill and Co., spoke as to Wilde purchasing a silver cigarette case, which was inscribed, "S.A. Mavor, Esq."

Sir John Bridge then said he should remand the accused.

Mr. Humpreys: I ask for bail for Mr. Oscar Wilde on the same ground as I did last time.

Sir J. Bridge (peremptorily): No.

Mr. Newton applied for bail for Taylor. Sir John Bridge refused to give bail under any consideration.

The case was adjourned till Thursday. Wilde is known in Holloway as "B 24."

A case of considerable interest came before the Eighth Correctional Tribunal in Paris on Friday. Mr. Robert Sheard, a journalist, had entered an action for criminal libel against Mr. MacCarthy, of the British consulate in Paris, who, it is alleged, on sundry public occasions accused the plaintiff of being not only an associate of the prisoner Oscar Wilde, but guilty of offences with which the latter stands charged. The proceedings were adjourned until after the Easter recess.

## OSCAR WILDE AT BOW STREET.

Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor were again placed in the dock at Bow-street, on Thursday, for further examination by Sir John Bridge on the charges previously preferred against them. When the accused arrived in the prison van the crowd outside the station assailed them with groans. As on the previous occasion the case was taken in the Extradition court.—Wilde seemed exceedingly dejected.

Sir Edward Clarke, addressing the magistrate, said he had decided not to re-call the previous Saturday's witnesses for cross-examination; believing, as he did, that no cross-examination could affect the result so far as that court was concerned.

Sir John Bridge agreed that the course proposed by the learned counsel was highly desirable.

Mr. Arthur Newton said that in the interests of his client, Alfred Taylor, he must put some questions in cross-examination.

Charles Parker was then re-called and cross-examined by Mr. Newton. He said he did not know that the dinner at which he first met Wilde was given in celebration of Taylor's birthday. Taylor had nothing to do with the visit to the Savoy. Witness left his service as valet because his employer could not afford to keep him. He was not discharged as a thief. Just before he was arrested in Fitzroy-square he received 30l. from two persons who had extorted a large sum of money from a gentleman.

Mr. Newton: Substantially, it was hush-money, was it not?—They didn't tell me it was to keep my mouth shut.

Alfred Atkins, aged 20, said he knew Taylor at Little College-street. In Nov., 1892, he went to dine at the Florence hotel, and there met Wilde, Taylor, and two other persons. Witness went to Paris with Wilde.

In reply to further questions the witness said that Wilde gave him a silver cigar-case and also 3l. He afterwards visited Tite-street, when Wilde told him to say nothing about the visit to Paris.

In answer to Mr. Newton the witness said he was by occupation a comedian and a bookmaker's clerk. He was not in the habit of extorting money from persons by threatening to accuse them of serious crimes.

When this witness had concluded his evidence Sir Edward Clarke left the court.

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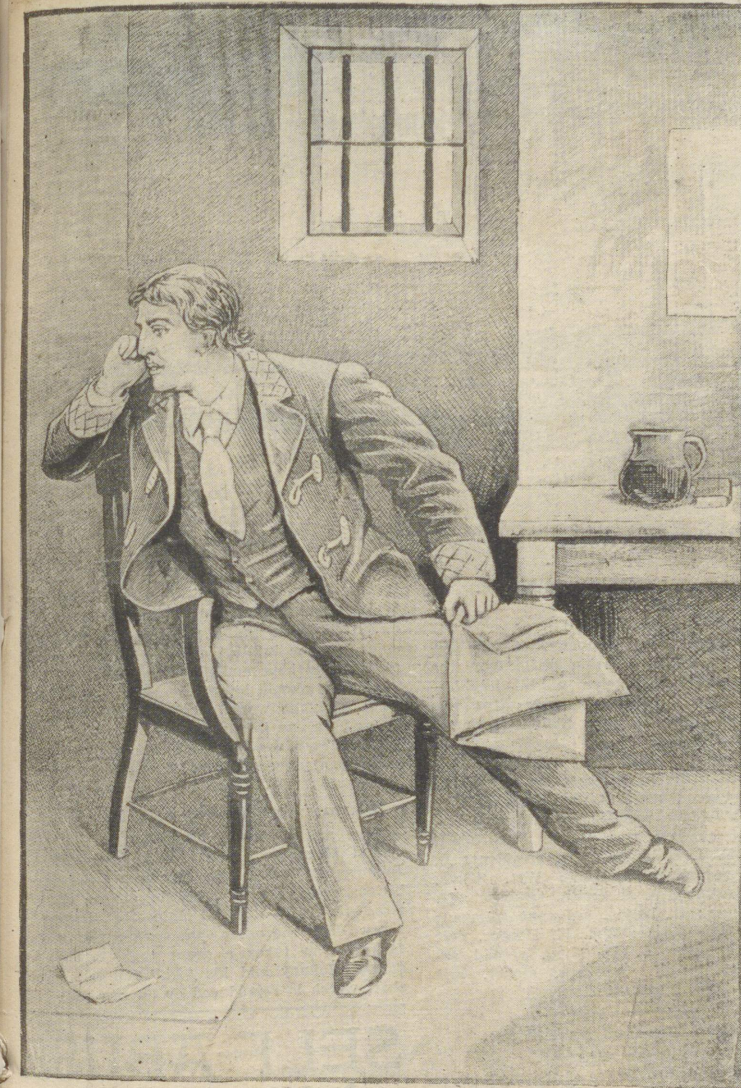
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RECESS



THE PASSION POET IN A DUNGEON CELL.



SIR E. CARKE - OSCAR WILDE  
A CONSULTATION ABOUT  
THE DEFENCE.

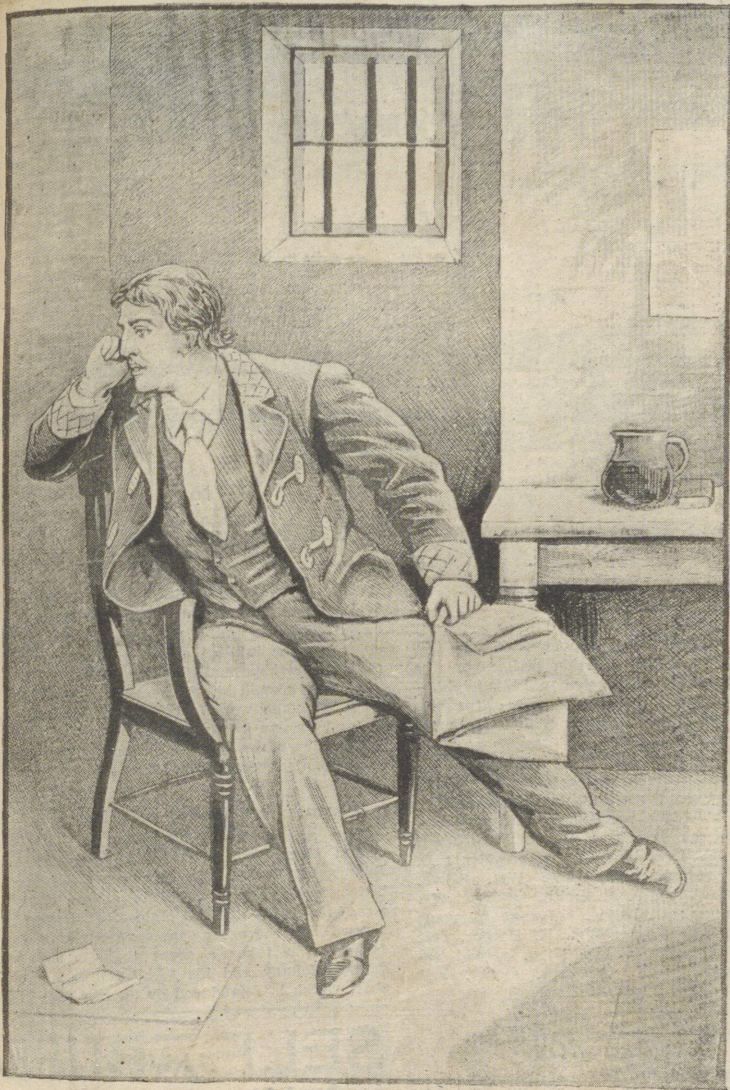
FRED ATKINS.

EDWARD SHELLEY

THE ARREST OF TAYLOR.

THE "NAWSTY" OSCAR WILDE CASE.

SCENES CONNECTED WITH THE MOST DISGUSTING SENSATION THAT ENGLAND HAS EVER KNOWN.  
(From Correct Drawings in a London Police Paper.)



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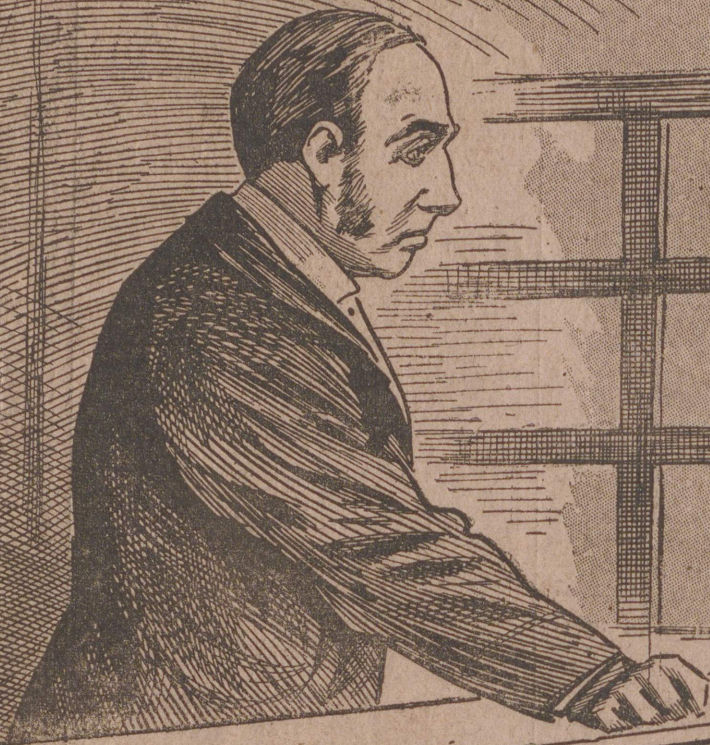
OSCAR AT BOW ST.

THE MARQUIS LEAVES THE DOCK OF THE OLD BAILEY AMIDST CHEERS, AND THE NEXT MORNING OSCAR WILDE PROSECUTOR AND PRISONER CHANGE PLACES. MAKES HIS APPEARANCE IN THE DOCK AT BOW STREET.



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