

## HARD SWEARING

Done by Witnesses to Prove Alibi for Cronin Suspects.

### THE STATE'S ATTORNEY EXAMINED.

A last (Wednesday) night's Chicago despatch says: Kate McCormick, a sister of Mrs. Thomas Whalen, was the first witness called by the defense in the Cronin case to-day. She had known O'Sullivan for seven years, and on May 5th she was at her sister's, having gone there on the afternoon of the 4th. After supper on the Saturday night, she went out with Mrs. Whalen at half-past 8 o'clock, leaving O'Sullivan sitting in the kitchen with his coat off. Mrs. Whalen's husband was in the sitting-room with his two children. Witness and her sister returned to the house after 10 o'clock and were let in by James Minnehan. She and her sister sat up reading for over an hour and then went upstairs to O'Sullivan's room for a cot. The light was burning in the room and O'Sullivan and Mulcahy were in bed. Witness spoke to the men and took the cot downstairs. She was positive O'Sullivan was in the house when she left at half-past 8, and also that he was in his room when she got back. Witness also testified to the presence of the Hylands there on Sunday evening.

Under cross-examination witness became confused, and said while she was sure she was at O'Sullivan's on Sunday night, May 5th, she was not quite sure that she was there the preceding night, which was the night of the murder. Witness, however, repeated the story of her shopping expedition with her sister on Saturday night, the 4th, and their return to the house.

#### TO WEAKEN CLANCY'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Tom Whalen was the next witness. She corroborated the testimony given by her sister, as to their doings and O'Sullivan's whereabouts on the night of May 4th and on the 5th. Mrs. Whalen further testified that she heard O'Sullivan previous to May 4th speak of his contract with Dr. Cronin at the supper table to the men. She also testified as to Conklin's visit to O'Sullivan on May 5th, and as to his conversation concerning Cronin's disappearance. Witness was next asked to give her testimony concerning the visit of Mr. Clancy, the New York correspondent, who called on O'Sullivan the day that Cronin's body was discovered. Clancy came into the house and made some remark about the discovery of Cronin's body, and said: "I was a snob at the dock and I want you to go with me and identify the remains." O'Sullivan said: "Why should I go with you, though? I don't know who you are, and never saw you before to-day. If a police officer comes and asks me to go, I will go with him."

#### SHE WATCHED THE CARLSON COTTAGE.

The State Attorney examined Mrs. Whalen at great length, and after learning as to the location of her kitchen window, suddenly asked: "Is that the window you used to watch the Carlson cottage out of?"

"I object to that," said Mr. Forrest. "That assumes that she watched the Carlson cottage."

Mr. Longenecker then modified his question as follows: "Did you not usually sit at that window and watch the Carlson cottage after the 4th of May?"

"Yes, looking at the curiosities over there," replied the witness.

"Did you not do that the day after the 4th of May?"

"No, I had something else to do."

"Did you not sit there and watch every movement by the Carlsons, and also watch that cottage?"

"No, I had no reason to do it, and I did not."

#### WITNESSES FOR BURKE.

Martin Burke looked interested as a tall man with a black moustache took the witness stand. The witness was Matt Danahy, a saloon-keeper at Clark street and Chicago avenue. On the night of May 4th he came on duty at seven o'clock and relieved his barkeeper. Martin Burke, P. H. Nolan, Financial Secretary of Camp 20, and Patrick Cooney were in the saloon at the time. Martin Burke was in the saloon for about eight hours, witness said. Wm. Conghlin and John O'Malley came into the saloon during that time and met Burke.

On cross-examination the fact was developed that witness was a member of Camp 20, having joined from a Buffalo camp, and had known Burke for a year. Witness denied that he was out riding that night until 11:30, and admitted that he was supplying Burke's meals to him, and that he visited Winnipeg some time ago for the purpose of "looking around." He denied that he had ever sent money to Burke at Winnipeg. He was merely passing through Winnipeg on his way to Chicago from the Canadian Northwest. He declared his belief in the innocence of Burke, and when questioned as to why he did not inform the State Attorney of the fact that Burke was in his saloon at the time the murder was committed, he replied that he was afraid it would hurt his business to get the notoriety of being mixed up in the matter and subjected to newspaper interviews. He strenuously denied that he applied an opprobrious and obscene epithet to Dr. Cronin when talking of him, or had called the dead man a spy. The witness admitted that he was taking an active interest in the case, and that he was Treasurer of the defense fund.

Wm. F. Conghlin, an employee of the City Health Department, testified in corroboration of Danahy's testimony that he saw Burke in Danahy's saloon on the evening of May 4th, about 7 o'clock.

#### BEGGS' CHARACTER.

Judge D. J. Lyon testified that on the night of February 20th he and defendant Beggs went to Indianapolis to pay their respects to President Harrison. Beggs wanted to recommend a friend for the federal sub-treasurer at Chicago. The witness and Beggs called on President Harrison about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They returned to Chicago that night. This evidence was introduced to show the character of Beggs' associations with public men.

John F. O'Malley, a clerk in the North-town assessor's office, testified that he called at Matt Danahy's saloon on the evening of May 4th with Wm. Conghlin.

O'Malley corroborated Danahy's evidence as to Burke.

#### CAMP 20 DOINGS RELAYED.

James Lyman, city contractor and member of the Clan-na-Gael, Camp 20, told the story of the meeting of the camp on February 20th, when a committee was appointed to investigate the statement that the report of the Buffalo Trial Committee had prematurely been made public in Dr. Cronin's camp. Witness testified that after the resolution to appoint the committee was adopted, it was decided that that was not a proper method of procedure, and the whole matter was referred to the District Officer Spellman, of Peoria. The calls in Camp 20 for the report of a certain committee were referred to the Buffalo committee and not to a committee of Camp 20.

Walter J. Gibson, an employee of Marshal Field & Co., and an ex-member of Camp 20, retold the story of the meeting of February 20th, practically as narrated by Lyman. The witness knew of no inner circle.

On cross-examination the State Attorney pressed the witness closely about his testimony before the coroner's jury and the grand jury, with a view to showing that his memory had improved since then. Finally the witness became angry and "talked back," whereupon the court threatened to fine him for contempt.

Ex-Jongressman John F. Finerty, editor of the Citizen, was the next witness. Mr. Finerty said he had been a member of the Clan-na-Gael since 1872, and belonged to Camp 20. He had never heard of an inner circle in it. The witness was a member of the national convention here of the Clan-na-Gael in 1888, at which Dr. Cronin was chosen a member of the committee to try the triangle.

Matthew P. Brady, lawyer, and a member of the Clan-na-Gael, testified that he had never heard of an inner circle in the organization.

Francis P. Gleason, constable, testified that Beggs was with him at a Republican club meeting, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, from about 7 to 9 o'clock on the night of the murder.

#### ABOUT THE "INNER CIRCLE."

John Dwyer, member of the Clan-na-Gael, declared that he had never heard of an inner circle in the organization. On the cross-examination this passage occurred:

"Now, this Order had what is called an executive body?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were you ever permitted to know the names of the executive body?"

"No, sir."

"That was secret from you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you don't know whether they had an inner circle or not?"

"No, sir."

The State Attorney—That is all.

The witness subsequently said on re-direct examination that each camp elected a delegate, and that these delegates, as a national assembly, selected the executive, as he understood it.

John S. Mulligan, Senior Guardian of a former camp and member of the Order for many years, testified he had never heard of an inner circle in the Order. As Senior Guardian he knew the names of the executive body and how they were chosen in National Assembly.

The State Attorney—In the convention you were in last summer I will ask you if they did not elect a secret board with a secret ballot and kept their names secret from the convention?

"No, sir. Each of the divisions presented their candidate. The minority took four, and the majority five, and the names were announced on the report of the committee."

#### THE STATE'S ATTORNEY EXAMINED.

State Attorney Longenecker was here called as a witness on behalf of the defendant Beggs, and was about to be examined by Mr. Foster, Beggs' attorney, when Mr. Longenecker said: "I object to being called as a witness in this case."

Mr. Foster—"Why?"

The State Attorney—"Because I am prosecuting in the case."

Mr. Foster—"That does not make any difference. You need not comment on your own testimony."

The State Attorney—"No; and I shall not do it."

Mr. Foster—"The gentleman does not argue that his testimony is to be believed by the jury."

The Court—"Proceed."

Were you present at the coroner's inquest in this case?"

"Yes, sir."

"You heard Beggs' testimony on that occasion?"

"I did."

"Did you subsequently cause to be brought before the grand jury the defendant Beggs as a witness?"

"I did."

"Did you examine him before the Grand Jury?"

Mr. Mills—We object.

The Court—I want to know what you mean by this line you are going on, Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster—I mean to show, if Your Honor please, that Mr. Beggs voluntarily told the State Attorney when a witness before the Grand Jury about this Cronin correspondence and the action of Camp 20 in this matter, I propose to show that the first information came from John F. Beggs to Judge Longenecker of the matter being referred to the district officer, Mr. Spellman. He informed Judge Longenecker as to what correspondence they had, and further, though Chief of Police Hubbard, presented to Judge Longenecker the correspondence to prove that after that examination, offer to prove that what Beggs stated under oath, Spellman was subpoenaed as a witness before the Grand Jury, and he was interrogated and furnished letters which Beggs had written to him in pursuance of the voluntary statement of Beggs in this matter, which the State Attorney knew nothing about.

#### LAWYERS FENCE.

The Court—I think you are entitled to get that before the jury, but I am a little sorry at the method you have pursued in getting it.

Mr. Foster—If Your Honor will suggest any means of making him state it I will offer no objection.

The Court—The only thing I comment on is that it would have been a little better if you had asked Judge Longenecker

if he was not willing to admit that fact before you put him on the stand. I think he would have been entitled to be asked that.

Mr. Foster to Judge Longenecker—You are now a simple, plain every-day witness, and I don't ask you what Beggs told you in detail, but whether or not he told you with reference to the correspondence between him and Spellman?

A—I will tell it all.

The Court—I will not allow him to answer that question.

Mr. Foster—You put him in the position of answering it, and now how shall he answer it?

The Court—I want him treated just the same as any other witness.

The Witness—In answer to your question I say yes.

BEGGS' LETTERS TO SPELLMAN.

"Now, in pursuance of this information, did you cause Mr. Spellman to be examined and subpoenaed?"

"Yes, sir."

"To produce the letters he had written to Beggs?"

"Yes; I had that down at Peoria."

"In pursuance of that you caused letters to be brought into court which Beggs had written?"

"Yes, sir."

"Up to that time you did not know he had written Mr. Spellman any, did you?"

"I did not."

"I will ask you whether or not you sent to the station-house by the Chief of Police to get permission to obtain those letters from Beggs after he was arrested?"

"I remember the Chief got the letters that had been received from Spellman."

"This correspondence between him and Spellman, referring the matter to the district officers, etc., as testified to by Mr. Beggs on that occasion, before the Grand Jury, was the first intimation you had that there had been such a correspondence, was it not?"

"Well, I will not answer the question that way. If you will ask me a question about the letters, I will try to tell you what I know about them."

"The question is whether or not you have obtained your information from him?"

"I would like to have that question read, as the court will see it is putting words in my mouth." (Question refused.)

"He said there were letters there that would explain the whole thing, I think, or something to that effect."

"Letters he had written to Spellman and Spellman to him?"

"Yes, to explain the secret committee arrangement."

"And did not he want you to examine these letters?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Foster said, "That's all."

#### CHIEF OF POLICE EXAMINED.

Chief of Police Hubbard, who testified some days ago for the prosecution, was recalled on behalf of the defense. Chief Hubbard admitted that Beggs, after being arrested, had been visited by him, and they had a conversation regarding letters written to Beggs by Spellman. Beggs directed the chief to his office, and to the partitioned portion of the desk in which a large number of letters were to be found, and instructed him to select all the letters that had been received from Peoria and take them to Judge Longenecker.

A Chicago despatch of last (Thursday) night says: Patrick Dinan, livery stable-keeper and owner of the famous white horse, was the first witness in the Cronin case to-day. He testified that his horse was in a dime museum in this city. It was the same horse he had let Conghlin's friend have on the evening of the murder.

WONDERFUL MEMORY OR—?

Louis Budenbender, of Hoboken, N.J., a real estate agent, testified that between August 9th, 1888, and May 21st, 1889, he lived at Chicago in a flat in which Dr. Cronin lived with the Conklins. On the evening of the murder witness was in Jecker's cigar store, opposite Dr. Cronin's residence. He was positive he was in the cigar store at 7 o'clock, and may have remained there until 8 or 9 o'clock. After he had been there a few minutes he noticed the horse and buggy in front of Dr. Cronin's office. It was an ordinary side-bar buggy, and had the top up. Witness continued:

"I saw Dr. Cronin and another man come from the house and start to the buggy. The driver started for the house while the doctor started towards the buggy. There was some man on the sidewalk near the house line who called to Dr. Cronin and attracted his attention, for the doctor turned round, but still kept going towards the buggy. Then the driver went to the horse's head and unhitched the horse, went to the buggy, got in, and sat on the west side. Then Dr. Cronin got in. He was talking to this man all the while, so it seemed to me. Then they shifted seats, and this man got in front of the doctor, and then they sat down and went off. Dr. Cronin had what appeared to be a small chest or box which might have contained his instruments or medicines. Witness was standing in the door of the cigar store looking at the horse for about fifteen minutes, and saw it before the men came down and all the incidents of their departure."

"What was the color of that horse?" asked the lawyer.

"It was a grey, a speckled grey, with dark legs. The horse which I saw yesterday at the dime museum was not the horse that drove Dr. Cronin away and did not resemble it. The horse I saw yesterday was a white horse, but the horse I saw take Dr. Cronin away on the night of May 4th was a speckled grey. The legs of the horse that took Dr. Cronin were dark, while the legs of this horse are white."

#### VERY STUPID EXPERTS.

The remainder of the session was occupied by microscopic experts, who gave technical testimony showing that there was no scientific test for distinguishing the hair of human beings from that of the lower animals.

#### A SCHEME FOR EFFECT PROBABLY.

As Judge McConnell was coming to court this morning he was met by a man who introduced himself as "J. S. Martin." Martin said he had knowledge of value to one of the defendants in the Cronin case.

Conghlin. He did not want to be mixed up in the case, he said, and for that reason had not spoken before. His conscience, however, would not let him rest till he had related what he knew. His story was that he had seen Conghlin between 9 and 10

o'clock on the night of the murder at the Chicago avenue police station.

Judge McConnell informed the State Attorney and Mr. Forrest of Martin's story, which corroborates the testimony of Officer McDonald. Martin will probably testify to-morrow.

#### NOTES.

Every one of the five defendants have now been represented by an alibi, but the lawyers for the prosecution have no apprehension that the jury will long consider that branch of the defense.

Nobody has accused Burke of being at the Carlson cottage on the night of May 4th, but the defense evidently think that the jury may have their opinions that he was, hence the alibi witnesses called for Burke. But an alibi fails to explain why Burke rented the Carlson cottage and why he tried to escape to England by way of a foreign country.

Mrs. Whalen damaged O'Sullivan's case by her irascible disposition and over-anxiety to show herself off and swear to anything which would get her cousin clear.

The class of witnesses for Beggs were above the average called for the defense, and his chances of acquittal look bright to-night.

The imported horse alibi overreached himself and spoilt his story by telling the jury that he remembered the number and color of various horses which passed him on that occasion. "This was too much for any sane man to believe."

Frank Woodruff is out with another confession. This time he says that Dan Conghlin instructed him to tell the yarn about Dr. Cronin and a woman in the trunk which he sprung on an unsuspecting public at the time of his arrest for stealing a white horse from Dinan's livery stable. The object of this false confession was to throw the police off the scent of the murder, and disconnect Conghlin's hiring of Dinan's white horse from the appearance of the horse at the Conklin residence. Woodruff says he was paid to get arrested for horse stealing, so that he could tell his fairy tale, and was supplied with just enough information about the movements of the conspirators after the murder to give an appearance of truth to his confession.

Jacob Lowenstein, a member of the police force from 1883 to 1889, and a partner of Conghlin on the police force from 1887 to the time witness was discharged, gave testimony tending to show that Conghlin existed between John C. Garrity, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, and Conghlin.

The court took a recess until 3 o'clock to take the deposition of Lynch, the distiller, who is ill. It is believed Lynch's testimony will practically finish the list of witnesses for the defense.

#### A ROW OVER A WITNESS.

The trial was productive of another sensation in the afternoon, Louis Budenbender, the New Jersey witness who swore to the white horse alibi, being the central figure. Through lack of proper instructions Detective Lindville was sent to serve a State subpoena on the witness at his hotel. The detective, under a threat of calling the patrol wagon, brought the witness to the State Attorney's office. When outside the Criminal Court building the detective and his prisoner were intercepted by John Dunley and Louis Harris, clerks in Lawyer Forrest's office. They made a desperate effort to get the witness out of the detective's hands, and in the struggle the detective and witness were roughly handled. Other detectives came to the rescue, and Budenbender was landed into the State Attorney's office, but immediately released. The disgraced affair was ventilated in the court, and took up the whole afternoon, witnesses being called on both sides. The Judge, while of the opinion that there had been no contempt of court, said: "It was very wrong, very bad, and a gross personal outrage. The officer had no right to arrest the witness on a subpoena."

#### A GAS MAIN LEAKED.

And an Explosion Followed, Wrecking the House and Killing Inmates.

A Bradcock, Pa., despatch of Friday says: A two story brick dwelling was blown to pieces here to-day by an explosion of natural gas. Two persons were fatally burned and six others seriously injured. The accident was caused by a leak in the main. The leakage was discovered last night, and this morning Chas. Householder, an employee of the gas company, was sent to repair the trouble. He descended into the basement and almost immediately there was a terrific explosion. The others in the house were Peter Kelsch, wife and six children. The foundations upheaved and the sides and frame of the building entirely collapsed. Mrs. Kelsch, who was sick, was thrown into the street and fatally injured. Her three days' old baby was not hurt. Householder was frightfully burned from his head to his feet and will die. Kelsch and five children, aged from 3 to 11, were thrown into the street or buried in the debris. All were seriously injured, but will recover.

#### She Has a Husband to Spare.

A Minneapolis despatch of last (Friday) night says: In February last Gen. Knowlton, of this city, went to Leander, Minn., on business, and from that time until yesterday nothing was heard of him. His wife exhausted every means to obtain a clue to his whereabouts, but finally gave him up for dead. Yesterday Knowlton reappeared. He says he remembers nothing from the time he left Leander until April, when he awoke in a farm house near Makoto, Minn. The people told him he had wandered there in a delirious condition. His wife, despairing of ever seeing her husband alive again, accepted the proposal of a young mechanic, and was married two weeks ago. The couple now reside in Chicago.

#### Not Choice in Weapons.

Dudely—I lost my heart, Miss Fanny, last night when I was talking to you. You have it in your possession.

Miss Fanny, faintly—You are mistaken, Mr. Dudley, but I will ask the servant girl. Perhaps she picked it up when she swept out the other trash this morning.—Texas Siftings.

If a woman would believe less of what a man tells her before marriage and more of what he tells after, the wedded state would be a much more harmonious affair.

## STANLEY ON THE HOME STRETCH

With Over Seven Hundred People in His Company, Including Many Women and Children—Four Days' Continuous Fighting with Hostile Tribes—Important Geographical Discovery.

A Zanzibar cable says: Captain Wisemann has received the following letter from Mr. Stanley:

GERMAN STATION, MIPWAPA, NOV. 11th.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN WISEMANN,—I am bold enough to ask that you be good enough to forward my two letters in Zanzibar at your earliest convenience. I have often wished to see you, and fate has brought you but a few days' journey from me. I hope it will still be auspicious, and keep you until I can have the pleasing opportunity of knowing a colleague who has labored so unostentatiously and so well in a similar field and under the same royal patronage. Until we meet I subscribe myself as yours most faithfully,

HENRY M. STANLEY.

Captain Wisemann, Imperial Commissioner to east Africa.

Mr. Stanley is not expected at Bagamoyo until December 5th.

#### LETTER FROM STANLEY.

I am indebted to Mr. Smith, Acting British Consul at Zanzibar, for the following letter from Mr. Stanley, dated at the German station, Mipwapa, November 11, 1889:

DEAR SIR,—We arrived here yesterday, the 55th day from Victoria Nyanza, and the 188th day from the Albert Nyanza. We numbered altogether about 750 souls. At the last muster, three days ago, Emin Pasha's people numbered 294, of whom 59 are children, mostly orphans of Egyptian officers. The whites with me are: Lieut. Stairs, Captain Nelson, Mountbatten, Johnson, Surgeon Parke, Wm. Bony, Mr. Hoffman, Emin Pasha and his daughter, Capt. Cassel, Signor Marco and a Tunisian, Vitt Hassam, an apothecary. We have also Messrs. Peres, Garsault and Schenke, of the Algerian mission. Among the principal officers of the Pasha are Vakeers, of the equatorial province, and Major Awash Effendi, of the 2nd Battalion. Since leaving Victoria Nyanza we have lost 18 of the Pasha's people and one native of Zanzibar, who was killed while we were parleying with the hostile people. Every previous expedition I have led has seen the lightening of our labors as we drew near the sea, but I cannot say the same of this one.

#### CARRYING THE SICK.

Our long string of hammock bearers tells a different tale, and until we place these poor things on shipboard there will be no rest for us. The worst of it is we have not the privilege of showing at Zanzibar the full extent of our labors. After carrying some of them 1,000 miles, fighting to the right and left of the sick, driving the Wazurea from their prey, over range after range of mountains, with every energy on full strain, they slip through our hands and die in their hammocks. One lady, 75 years old, the mother of Valdek, died in this manner in North Usukuma, south of the Victoria Nyanza.

#### FOUR DAYS' CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

We had as stirring a time for four days as we had anywhere. For those four days we had continuous fighting during the greater part of the daylight hours. The foolish natives took an unaccountable prejudice to the Pasha's people. They insisted that they were cannibals and had come to their country for no good. Talking to them was of no use. Any attempt at disproof drove them into a white-hot rage, and in their madness, flinging themselves on us, they suffered. I am advised that the route to the sea via Simba and Mwene is the best for one thing that specially appears desirable to me, an abundance of food. I propose to adopt that line. As regards the danger of an attack, one road seems to me to be as bad as another.

#### IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We have made an unexpected discovery of real value in Africa, a considerable extension of the Victoria Nyanza to the southwest. The utmost southern reach of this extension is south lat. 20. 48, which brings the Victoria Sea within 155 miles only from Lake Tanganyika. I was certain in my mind that this was a fact, known to me through the many voyages of the Church Missionaries' Society to Uganda, that I did not feel particularly moved by it. Meekay, however, showed me the latest maps published by the society, and I saw that not one had even a suspicion of it. On the road here I made a rough sketch of it, and I find that the area of the great lake is now increased by this discovery to 26,900 square miles, which is just about 1,900 square miles larger than reported.

#### A LAKE WITH ISLANDS.

If you will glance at the map of the lake towards the southwest you will find that the coast line runs about west-northwest and east-southeast, but this coast line, so drawn, consists mainly of a series of large and mountainous islands, many of them well peopled, which overlap one another. South of these islands is a large body of water, just discovered. Lake Urig, which Captain Speke so slightly sketched, turns out to be a very respectable lake, with populated islands in it. In hope that we shall meet before long,

I beg to remain your obedient servant,

HENRY M. STANLEY.

To the British Consul General at Zanzibar.

#### A New Jersey Zephyr.

A New Bern, N.J., despatch of Thursday says: At 1 o'clock to-day a fearful storm struck New Bern, coming from the southwest. The plate and pulp factory of S. H. Gray, in which there were sixty hands was levelled to the ground. One employee was killed, another mortally injured and eight others hurt. The damage to the house and stock is estimated at \$5,000; to machinery, not yet known. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, unroofing houses, blowing down chimneys, trees and fences. The damage to the town is very great.

Queen Victoria is very fond of Scotch articles of diet. She likes oatmeal in every form, and eats it for breakfast and dinner. She drinks beer for luncheon and at night, on retiring, sometimes takes a hot Scotch whiskey punch.

#### Getting Square.

Maid of Oshkosh, are I go  
Tell me what I am to know