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O'BRIEN ADMITS IT ALL.

STANDING BY EVERYTHING HE EVER WROTE OR SAID.

LAST DAY OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE IRISH LEADER BEFORE THE PARNELL COMMISSION—INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

London, May 23.—Mr. Gladstone was present at the session of the Parnell Commission to-day. The cross-examination of William O'Brien was continued by Attorney-General Webster. Mr. O'Brien declared that "United Ireland," his paper, worked according to constitutional methods, and advocated nothing but peaceful means to attain the end sought by the Irish Parliamentary party. He admitted writing an article, which had been printed in "United Ireland," in which it was stated that Queen Victoria was only known in Ireland by her scarcely decently disguised hatred of Ireland and by her inordinate salary. He also admitted having written another article declaring that Earl Spencer would be the last strong Englishman who would attempt to rule Ireland by barbarism, paid perjury, butchery and the use of the sacred rope. He admitted the authorship also of an article declaring that the chairman of the committee selected to receive the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Ireland would be hunted from public life.

At this point Mr. O'Brien became excited, and vehemently exclaimed: "He has been, and rather than to allow Englishmen to be deceived by a show of sham loyalty, I am resolved to tell them the truth."

Continuing, Mr. O'Brien said that he personally had never spoken disrespectfully or offensively about the Prince of Wales. No people, he declared, ever suffered more for loyalty than Irishmen, and none profited more by their protestations of loyalty than the people who oppressed them. If it was clear that England would not satisfy the aspirations of Ireland, and if there was any rational chance of success an attempt should be made to rebel. He declared the London papers were more responsible for the actions of the dynamite party than was either Finerty or Ford. But for the views those papers had expressed 1,000 pounds would not have been collected in America for the use of the dynamiters.

Referring to the articles concerning the Queen and the Prince of Wales, previously mentioned in his testimony, Mr. O'Brien said they were justified at the time they were written, but were not justified in the present state of the relations between England and Ireland. The articles were not intended to calm the people's objections to British rule as then administered. He thought British rule hateful then, and he thought it hateful now. The Parnellites, when the visit of the Prince of Wales was under discussion by the authorities, passed a resolution advising the people that the visit was not intended for party purposes, and should not be made the occasion for trouble. This action of the Parnellites resulted in creating a feeling of calmness in public opinion. The Prince of Wales was allowed to pass throughout Ireland untroubled until "The Times" published articles declaring that his visit had crushed the power of Mr. Parnell. It was then thought desperately necessary to show Englishmen that this was a mistake, and that the Prince's visit was being used to strike down the Irish cause.

Mr. O'Brien explained that when he made the speech in which he used the words, "We are in a state of civil war, tempered by a scarcity of firearms," he was exasperated by his expulsion from the House of Commons and spoke under intense feeling, caused by the fearful hatred displayed by the majority of the House of Commons against the Irish members of that body. He declared that if any people ever had the right to rebel, the Irish people then had that right, if there was a chance of success.

Attorney-General Webster interrupted the witness at this point, saying: "You only objected to rebellion because it was hopeless?"

Mr. O'Brien—In the circumstances of the times, unquestionably. Violent language could not have further influenced the people's minds against England. Their minds had become like a lightning conductor when the air is charged with electricity.

Mr. O'Brien justified certain articles written by him and printed in "United Ireland" to illustrate the brutal argument that because the English people number 30,000,000 and the Irish people 4,000,000, the English were entitled to do as they liked.

Attorney-General Webster quoted from an article in "United Ireland" headed, "Allen, Larkin and O'Brien Honored by their Chicago Kindred," and asked the witness whether it referred to the Manchester murderers.

Mr. O'Brien replied: "Not murderers, but men engaged in open warfare, who shot a policeman by accident."

The Attorney-General—The shooting at the police in a van at Manchester was legitimate warfare?

Mr. O'Brien—It was not criminal. Men who openly take risks to release their comrades are no more murderers than anybody here. They acted from the highest and noblest motives.

Attorney-General Webster (holding up a paper)—Do you see the heading "Allen, Larkin and O'Brien Honored by their Chicago Kindred"?

Mr. O'Brien—Yes; and the article was written by me.

The proceedings were here interrupted by cries of "Hear! Hear!"

Attorney-General Webster—Why those "hears"?

Presiding Justice Hannen threatened that if order was not maintained he would have the courtroom cleared. He said he understood that Mr. O'Brien did not consider the shooting at Manchester murder, but he wished to remind him that the court did so regard it.

Mr. O'Brien said he and Mr. Redmond invited Mr. Ford to be present at the Chicago Convention. As a proof of the change in feeling wrought by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. O'Brien cited the fact that Mr. Ford seemed to regret his former views and appeared to be harmless.

This ended Mr. O'Brien's testimony.

A deputation from various Irish municipal bodies to-day presented to Mr. Parnell an address congratulating him upon his success in disproving before the Commission the many calumnies which had been heaped upon him.

Mr. Parnell replied that he was sure the Irish municipal authorities would continue to use their privileges, not for the purpose of the disintegration of the Empire nor for upsetting the authority of the Queen, but for obtaining the realization of their legitimate aspirations. He had never doubted that the falsity of the forged letters would ultimately be shown. He would rather have gone to his grave with the stigma of the letters upon him than have submitted his country to the humiliating ordeal which it was proposed to place upon it as an accompaniment of the inquiry into the authenticity of the letters. Right had been transgressed under the pretext of an inquiry into crime. A political issue had been laid before men not competent to give a fair decision. He had never contemplated the failure of Parliamentary action. If convinced of its futility, he and his colleagues would not remain in the House of Commons twenty-four hours. He believed in the near realization of their hopes.

ADJUSTING THE COPPER TROUBLES.

Paris, May 23.—The American copper mine delegates, with the exception of the representatives of the Tamarack mine, have ratified the provisional arrangements concluded with M. Moreau, the liquidator of the Comptoir d'Escompte. The agreement is binding without the adhesion of the Tamarack Company. A meeting has been arranged between M. Moreau and agents of the British mines. The "Temps" says that an agreement with the British companies is probable. The Rio Tinto mine has already given its adhesion.

A LIBEL SUIT BY DR. MACKENZIE.

London, May 23.—Dr. Mackenzie, physician to the late Emperor Frederick, is about to bring a suit against "The London Times" and Mr. Steinkopff, proprietor of "The St. James's Gazette," for publishing a letter written by Mr. Steinkopff in which he accused Dr. Mackenzie of conspiracy while treating the Emperor. The letter was produced at the trial of the suit of Mr. Greenwood, formerly editor of "The St. James's Gazette," against Mr. Gibbs, the former proprietor of that paper, for wrongful dismissal.

SUNK IN A COLLISION IN SUEZ CANAL.

London, May 23.—The British steamer Curfew, from Swansea, May 7, for Madras, ran into and sank the British steamer Nyanza, from Cardiff, May 4, for Zanzibar, while the latter was lying at anchor in Bitter Lake, Suez Canal, last night. No lives were lost. The Curfew is leaking slightly, but proceeded on her voyage. The Nyanza was a vessel of 1,215 tons. The Curfew registers 1,261 tons.

THE VALKYRIE AN EASY WINNER.

EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE OF LORD DUNRAVEN'S YACHT IN A DRIFTING MATCH.

London, May 23.—The cutter Valkyrie to-day competed in a race against the Irex and Yarana. The proposed course was from Gravesend, around the Mouse Lightship and back. Owing to the absence of wind, however, they only went to the Nore and back. The finish was a drifting match. The Valkyrie won easily.

To-day's race proved an infinitely better test of the Valkyrie than Wednesday's race, which was virtually over the same course. The Valkyrie made an excellent start in a light east wind. The Yarana was close at hand for some time, but in short tacking on the Kent shore the Valkyrie met the Yarana on the starboard tack and the latter took the tide-way, giving the Valkyrie an advantage, which she increased to the Nore and maintained during the run home, until calmed at the top of Seareach. Finally a light southwestern breeze took the leader to the finish. The Irex abandoned the race at the Nore.

The Valkyrie's performance was greeted with hearty cheers by the spectators on the committee boat, who expressed great confidence in her future.

The maiden race of the Dunraven cutter Valkyrie, sailed on Wednesday, was fraught with interest to people on both sides of the Atlantic. There are many who consider the Valkyrie's performance highly creditable, and there are others who are jubilant over what they consider, in a degree, a failure. Those local yachting authorities, whose wisdom is unquestioned by their colleagues, however, look upon the Valkyrie's first race as hardly significant. The cutter cannot be looked upon as in her best form for racing, and it will take several more contests before an opinion of any value can be formed. The fact that a smaller yacht, also newly launched, the Deerhound, won on time allowance, does not necessarily show that the winner is proportionately a faster craft than the Dunraven cutter.

The actual elapsed times, without time allowance, were: Valkyrie, 4 h. 37 m. 35 s.; Yarana, 4 h. 42 m. 21 s.; Deerhound, 4 h. 47 m. 48 s.; Irex, 5 h. 9s., and Vreda, 5 h. 4 m. 24 s.

With reference to the races for the America's Cup, one of the important yachting occurrences of the season will be the opening race, next Thursday, of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The race was especially arranged for the seventy-foot entries for the America's Cup trials. A match between the Titania and the Shamrock is already assured, and there is a great probability that the Bedouin and the Katrina will also compete.

The fixtures of the Larchmont Club have been determined upon as follows: Special race for 70-footers, May 30; spring regatta, June 1; annual regatta, July 4; special race for 40-footers, July 6; oyster-boat race, August 24; fall regatta, September 7.

THE MONARCHS WATCH THE BALLET.

Berlin, Ma. 23.—Emperor William, King Humbert, the Crown Prince of Italy, and Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, attended the gala performance at the Opera House last night. The opera produced was Meyerbeer's "Camp in Silesia." It was followed by a new ballet by Italian dancers.

Emperor William to-day appointed the Crown Prince of Italy a Captain in the Thirteenth Hussars. He also presented a portrait of himself to Signor Crispi. The Emperor and King Humbert made a visit to the tomb of the late Emperor Frederick, upon which King Humbert placed a wreath of flowers.

King Humbert will return to Italy through Switzerland, starting on Monday next.

MR. LINCOLN PRESENTED TO LORD SALISBURY.

London, May 23.—Robert T. Lincoln, the new American Minister, has taken up his residence at No. 5 Cadogan Square. Henry White, of the American Legation, presented Mr. Lincoln to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office to-day.

In accordance with the request of the Queen, Mr. Lincoln will go to Windsor on Saturday to present his credentials. The Queen goes to Balmoral on Tuesday, where she will remain for a month.

THE SHAH REACHES ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—The Shah of Persia arrived here to-day. He was met at the railway station by the Czar and the Czarewitch, who were accompanied by brilliant suites. All the Grand Dukes were also present. The royal party entered carriages and drove through the Newski Prospect to the Imperial palace. The route was lined on either side with troops, behind whom were densely packed masses of people. The Czar and his royal guest were greeted with acclamations by the populace.

CLUB MEN HEAVILY FINED.

London, May 23.—The persons who were taken into custody by the police at the time of the raid on the Adelphi Club were arraigned for trial to-day. The proprietor of the club was convicted of keeping a gambling resort and fined 500 pounds. The secretary of the club was fined 200 pounds. The players were discharged.

TWO MORE SITTINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Berlin, May 23.—The "Post" says that two more sittings will conclude the Samoan Conference, and that the negotiations throughout the proceedings have been pleasant all around.

NARROW ESCAPE OF WELSH MINERS.

London, May 23.—The roof of a colliery at Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, has fallen in, killing one miner and entombing fifty-eight others. Work was actively prosecuted and the imprisoned men were rescued.

PREPARING FOR EVICTIONS AT OLPHERT.

Dublin, May 23.—Two hundred and fifty policemen and soldiers are ready to assist in the evictions on the Olphert estate, which will be resumed to-morrow.

TROOPS TO SUPPRESS A STRIKE OF WOMEN.

Rome, May 23.—The women employed in the rice fields at Medicina are on strike. To-day they pillaged a number of bakers' shops. Troops have been ordered to the scene.

THE TRIAL OF BOULANGER.

Paris, May 23.—The trial of General Boulanger has been postponed until August.

JAMES FAULKNER'S DRAFTS.

A WITNESS WHO SAW HIM MAKING STUBS "VOID."

Rochester, N. Y., May 23.—Mary C. Christian, of Dansville, housekeeper for Toles, was the first witness examined for the defence in the Faulkner case this morning. She testified that on the evening of the failure she heard James Faulkner say, "We must get the books." The books were in Toles's house nine days.

Samuel Kuhn testified that he worked in the bank in 1886 and 1887. He said he had seen Mr. Faulkner make drafts and not fill out stubs. "Void" was written on the stubs. He said there was one draft for $6,000 written only a few weeks before the bank failed.

REFUSING BISHOP KIP AN ASSISTANT.

San Francisco, May 23 (Special).—In the Protestant Episcopal Convention here the entire day was consumed in the bitter discussion of a proposition to give the venerable Bishop Kip an assistant. The debate was full of personalities. One member even declared that the convention should secure a wet-nurse for the aged Bishop. It was finally decided by an overwhelming majority not to give an assistant, but to grant him six months' vacation. This practically leaves the Bishop in a position whose duties he is physically and mentally unfit to perform. Bishop Kip has been the head of the Episcopal Church on this Coast for nearly forty years. He offered to give $2,000 out of his salary of $6,000 for an assistant, and several able young men were willing to accept the place with assurance of succession. Influential factions were, however, bound to force the Bishop to resign, and hence the vote of to-day.

MURDER AND SUICIDE DUE TO JEALOUSY.

Pittsburg, May 23.—A dispatch to "The Chronicle-Telegraph" states that Frank Compton killed his wife Dora at West Pittston this morning and then cut his own throat, dying two hours later. The weapon used was a large butcher-knife. Compton charged his wife with receiving the attentions of other men. After killing his wife and cutting his own throat, the man walked downstairs and with his bloody fingers wrote the word "Jealousy" upon the sitting-room wall. He also left on a slate a message which read: "Give my watch to my brother. I am going to Heaven." He then went upstairs and fell beside his wife's body, where he died. Compton was a gardener. He has two brothers, one living at Harrisburg and the other at Pottsville.

WHISKEY IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

STILL INVESTIGATING THE BRUTALITY IN THE COOK COUNTY INSTITUTION.

Chicago, May 23.—Dr. Clevenger was on the stand again to-day in the Insane Asylum investigation. "Pay is an object at the asylum," he said, "and it attracts ruffians. It ought to be cut down so as to get only medical students and those anxious to learn to be attendants. At one time Dr. Kiernan made a rule that all bruises and injuries inflicted on the patients must be dressed at once. The attendants went on strike immediately. Dr. Kiernan also refused at one time to allow the employes access to the liquor room, and the engineer threatened to kick the door down. Most of the expense of the asylum was for whiskey. With 1,500 patients in Kankakee, the liquor bills amount to $200 or $300 a year. Here the same bills amounted to $3,000 or $4,000. The excessive cost was largely due to stealings."

"What about rats out there?"

"There are rats, mice and all kinds of vermin. I am pretty well satisfied that Kiernan is utterly unable to prevent brutality. He is surrounded by a lot of enemies, and is the subject of a conspiracy which he is too simple-minded to perceive. He is utterly incapable of cruelty."

SUING A CITY CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

A WRIT OF CERTIORARI GRANTED TO A REJECTED APPLICANT.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 23 (Special).—Judge Barnard filed his decision to-day on a motion made for a writ of certiorari in the case of Joseph D. Williams, a veteran of the War, against the City Civil Service Board. Williams applied for the position of police constable and was examined, but rated below the minimum and was therefore pronounced ineligible. He declares that he passed a good examination and was wrongfully rated, and asks to have the board show the motives by which he was underrated. The Judge in his decision says:

"While there may be instances under the Civil Service law when the action of the Board of Examiners may be discretionary as in giving relative weight to the subjects upon which the applicant is examined, according to Regulation 10 of the Civil Service Rules of the city, there is none when the applicant is proficient upon all. The applicant was then 'passed an examination,' and the legal right to be entered upon the list exists by force of the law and not by the discretion of the examiners. The motion for a writ of certiorari is therefore granted."

The City Attorney will appeal from the decision to General Term.

VESSELS WRECKED AT THE BREAKWATER.

THE NORWEGIAN BARK PATRIOT LOST WITH A CARGO VALUED AT $150,000.

Delaware Breakwater, Del., May 23.—A strong gale prevailed here this morning. The Norwegian bark Patriot, from Barbadoes for Philadelphia, struck on the back of the Breakwater. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

The British bark H. W. Palmer, from Barbadoes, dragged foul of a two-masted schooner and broke the latter's bowsprit and foretopmast off. The Palmer sustained some damage aft.

The sloop Ida Lee, of Dennis, Mass., went ashore on Lewes Beach. She stands high and dry.

The Patriot arrived here about 2 o'clock yesterday morning with a cargo of sugar from Barbadoes and was ordered to Philadelphia to discharge. The vessel and cargo were valued at $150,000; the cargo is partially insured. Captain Tellefsen and the crew of the bark say that if it had not been for the superhuman exertions of the Maritime Exchange and Lighthouse people on the Breakwater not a living soul could have landed, at least without loss of limbs if at all.

THE CAPITOL APPROPRIATION BILL.

GOVERNOR HILL DISLIKES TO ENTRUST THE WORK TO A NON-PARTISAN COMMISSION.

Albany, May 23 (Special).—Governor Hill, it is said, is dissatisfied with that section of the bill appropriating money to continue work on the Capitol, which puts its supervision in the hands of the Library Commission. This Commission consists of Lieutenant-Governor Jones, Senator Passett, Speaker Cole and Capitol Commissioner Perry. It did the work of superintending the construction of the magnificent rooms of the State Library in the Capitol last year entirely to the satisfaction of the public, but the Commission has the fault, in the eye of the Governor, of having two Republicans as its members. It is, therefore, a non-partisan Commission. But the Governor desires it to be a partisan Commission, with Democrats only as its members. His confidential friends say that he hopes to have a Democratic Legislature elected this fall. If that should happen the Governor could appoint Democrats solely as members of the Commission, and through their hands would pass all money expended upon the Capitol. Then the Governor also thinks that the appropriation should have been larger. Assemblyman Greene, a leading Democratic member, offered an amendment to the bill in the Assembly which would have increased the total appropriation from $375,000, its present figure, to $475,000, or nearly half a million dollars, but the Republicans, under the leadership of Senator Sloan, killed the amendment making this increase. Then the bill was passed.

The Governor, it is said, thinks of veteing all the items in the bill except those in relation to improving the sanitary condition of the Capitol and to repair its gutters. The appropriation for improving the sanitary condition of the building amounts to $56,000, and for repairing the gutters to about $14,000.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TABOR IN DOUBT.

Albany, May 23 (Special).—Attorney-General Tabor was busy to-day reading the evidence taken by the Legislative committees who investigated the Assembly Chamber ceiling scandal. He was asked whether he would bring a suit for conspiracy against Charles B. Andrews, the former Superintendent of Public Buildings, and John Snaith and Timothy J. Sullivan, the Assembly ceiling contractors. He replied: "The case will be brought when it is ready, and only when it is ready. There is a question in my mind whether to proceed against Andrews, Snaith and Sullivan for conspiracy, or to compel them to make good any omission in the ceiling work. There is no need of hurry under any circumstances. Snaith's bonds are good. The intricacies of the cases demand careful study. I will not go into court with a faulty presentment nor take up a case in a great hurry because there is a newspaper clamor for it."

Mr. Snaith, the contractor, visited Mr. Andrews last night. It was the first meeting since Snaith hurriedly departed for Philadelphia upon the appointment of the Fish Committee.

DROWNED BY THE FALLING OF A BRIDGE.

Pittsfield, Mass., May 23 (Special).—Thomas Sullivan and a pair of horses were drowned to-day in New-Lennox by the giving way of a bridge over the Housatonic River. Oliver Hutchinson was also on the wagon. The water is twenty feet deep. Hutchinson barely escaped with his life. The bridge was old and decayed.

OVER A CENTURY WITHOUT STIMULANTS.

Pittsburg, May 23.—Charles Clendenning, the oldest resident of Allegheny County, died to-day, age 101. He never used whiskey or tobacco in any form, and up to a few weeks before his death was remarkably healthy. He leaves three or four generations of children.

BUYING BREWERIES IN NEWARK.

The brewery of George W. Weldmayer, of Newark, has just been sold to the brewery syndicate which purchased the other Newark brewery. The price said to have been paid is $250,000. Other important purchases will be announced in a few days.

TEMPLEMAN'S TRIAL SET FOR TUESDAY.

Frank Templeman, against whom charges of attempting to commit grand larceny and to induce the giving of false testimony against Inspector Byrnes and Colonel Fellows were made, was again taken before Recorder Smyth yesterday. His lawyer, Warren W. Foster, asked that leave be given to enter a demurrer on or before Monday and permission was given to withdraw the plea of not guilty at that time. Mr. Foster suggested that the case be placed on the calendar for trial next Tuesday. District-Attorney Fellows consented to this disposition of the case and the defendant was remanded until Tuesday.

District-Attorney Fellows said yesterday, "I did not mean to say that high officials were behind Templeman, but I have reason to believe that persons instigated him and I have an idea as to who those persons are. Their names will not be made public at present."

THE MURDER OF DR. CRONIN

CHICAGO POLICE SEARCHING FOR THE ASSASSINS.

THE ARREST OF THE LEADER PROMISED SOON—FRIENDS OF THE DEAD MAN MAKING MANY CHARGES—WOODRUFF INSISTS THAT HE SAW CRONIN ALIVE ON THE NIGHT OF THE CRIME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, May 23.—The friends of Doctor Cronin are this evening confident that there will be important developments in the matter within a very short time. The police say guardedly that they are confident they are working in the right direction, and are hopeful of success. No more positive information is obtainable, but it is hinted that the detectives have secured, or will secure within twenty-four hours, the person who is believed to have called at the Conklin residence for the doctor on the night of his disappearance. A sensation was created this forenoon by the announcement that Mr. Sullivan, the ice dealer, had been locked up in the Lakeview Police Station. Sullivan is the man who retained Cronin a month ago to attend his family and employes for a year, from whose place the Conklins say the mysterious messenger came. Sullivan was sent for early this morning by the police, and on going to the station was closeted with Captain Wing and others for more than an hour. After leaving the station he went to his place of business, refusing to talk with reporters. The police officers would not say what they had been talking about, but stated that the report that they had information implicating Sullivan in the crime was nonsense. It is probable, however, that information of some kind was obtained from him.

Many friends of Cronin viewed the swollen and disfigured body, and pronounced it beyond doubt that of the missing man.

Woodruff, alias Black, the originator of the trunk story, who is now in jail on the charge of horse-stealing, was indicted by the Grand Jury this afternoon on the latter charge. He still declares that the story told by him shortly after the disappearance of Dr. Cronin is true.

"I know what I am talking about," he said, "and if given a chance, I think I can aid materially in clearing up this mystery. I am certain that the body of Dr. Cronin was not in the trunk I hauled that Saturday night. It was the body of a woman, I am positive. I am also positive that Dr. Cronin was one of the party at the Watson barn, and was the man whom the others called 'Doc.' If they will take me out of here in company with officers, I will agree to give them pointers which will clear up the mystery in forty-eight hours, provided that, if I do succeed in doing this, the horse-stealing case against me shall be dropped."

The chief of detectives, when told of this statement, said he could hardly bring himself to believe that Woodruff is anything more than a clever liar, but that he is disposed to work all available clews, and, therefore, will within a day or two secure an order to take Woodruff from the jail and give him an opportunity, if he really does know anything, of proving it. State-Attorney Longnecker places little reliance in Woodruff's assertion.

"I believe," said Mr. Longnecker, "that he read up on the case and then made up his story. He is deeper in the case than he cares to admit, but his reticence will not help him any. He has told the truth only partially, and that part of his story about the man with the black eye whom he claims to have seen in the barn, and who, he says, was Dr. Cronin, I put some faith in. I examined the eyes this morning, and there is a black discoloration under one of them. From all the information the police have, we are convinced that there was a great conspiracy. Right at this moment officers are on the track of a man who we know almost beyond the peradventure of a doubt was a principal in the crime. In twenty-four hours, I hope and believe, he will be behind the bars, and then the whole hellish business will come out."

When this rather sensational statement of the State's Attorney was made public it created considerable of a sensation among Cronin's friends, but neither Mr. Longnecker nor the police officers would talk further.

Since the discovery of the body, a number of Cronin's partisans have talked intemperately about the "Assassination plot," and one or two of them have said boldly that they could place their hands on the man, or men, who instigated the murder. The attention of the authorities has been directed toward these men, and an official in the detective department said to-night that every person who has in any way professed knowledge of a conspiracy against Cronin's life will be subpoenaed to the inquest next Tuesday and compelled by the State's Attorney to put their vague accusations into specific charges.

It is reported to-night that the police, acting upon a suggestion made to-day, will endeavor to secure the arrest of Long, the correspondent who sent out the notorious Toronto "fake" purporting to be an interview with Cronin. It is said by Cronin's friends that the statements made in the alleged interview show that Long is familiar with Cronin's affairs and the trouble he was supposed to have had with enemies in the Irish movement, and that if Long is secured, it is possible some valuable information may be obtained.

The postmortem took place early this evening. The morgue was cleared of all idlers and curiosity seekers. The examination was most carefully made, and kept half a dozen doctors at work nearly three hours. Dr. Todd, the county physician, and his assistant, Dr. Egbert, directed the examination. The skull was cut open and the brain removed. After the scalp had been taken off the physicians discovered that the bones of the skull had scarcely been marked by the blows of the sharp instrument, which, it was thought, caused the doctor's death. There was no sign of congestion in the brain, but the lungs and pulmonary cavity were filled with blood. A cut one-half an inch deep was found upon the neck and several bruises upon the lower limbs. The theory that he was choked to death was easily exploded. The passage through the windpipe was unobstructed. The physicians present were taken aback, on finding that there was no fracture of any of the skull bones or small bones about the face. Even the inner table of the skull was unfractured. Dr. Todd was of the opinion that the cuts in Cronin's scalp must have been made by a knife or some lighter weapon than an ice-pick or a hatchet, but could not account for the cause of death, except from the contusions resulting from severe blows. The other physicians could not agree as to the cause of death, although all were of the opinion that Cronin might have been killed by the blow at the outer corner of his left eye. Even this blow was not hard enough to fracture or splinter the bones under the skin.

IRISH-AMERICANS HERE INDIGNANT.

The murder of Dr. Cronin has caused a good deal of excitement among Irish Nationalists in this city who knew the dead man and who met him during his visit here last November, when he made some speeches in support of General Harrison. His friends here who knew him well say that he was killed because he had in his possession evidence to prove that some leaders in the Irish organizations had converted to their own use money which they held for the purpose of aiding the struggle to establish Home Rule in Ireland. The feeling aroused is one of intense regret at what, it is said, will greatly injure the Irish cause if it should be proved that the man was murdered by one of his own countrymen.

"I am sorry that this murder," said one of the Irish Nationalist leaders, "would seem to indicate that our people are more formidable to each other than they are to the common enemy. Dr. Cronin was a splendid specimen of an Irish-American, scholarly, patriotic, and true to every trust of which he was a custodian."

"Do you think the murderers will be run down?"

"They can easily be run down," was the reply, "if the effort is honestly and sincerely made. The actual murderer may not as yet be known, but the persons who instigated him are known."

"Will any effort be made by Irish Nationalists in this city in the matter?"

"There will be this effort," was the emphatic reply; "Money will be collected here to help hunt down his slayers."

A VICTORY FOR CO-OPERATION.

THE SOUTHERN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS THE PLAN AGREED ON BY THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 23.—The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly was called to order at 9 o'clock this morning. Elder J. A. Ensloe submitted the report of the Auditing Committee, which, with reluctance, advised the acceptance of the resignation of James Hemphill, for twenty-one years a member of the Board of Trustees, and recommended that Trustees John L. Brown and John E. Brown be re-elected trustees; that Dr. J. B. Shearer, president of Davison College, succeed the Rev. J.Y. Fair on the board and that James Patton Erwin and General Rufus A. Barringe, of Charlotte, N. C., be elected new members of the board. The report was adopted. On the question of co-operation with the Northern Church, the special committee which had been appointed to consider the report of the Joint Conference Committee submitted a majority report favoring the adoption of the Conference Committee's recommendation to co-operate and a minority report opposing it. The former was signed by nine members of the Special Committee; the latter by two. The entire afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of this matter, each member being allowed five minutes' time. Not all the members spoke, but the sentiment is overwhelmingly in support of co-operation.

When every one had been given an opportunity to speak, the vote on the question was taken by ayes and noes and recorded. Ninety-nine votes were cast in favor of co-operation as provided for in the report of the joint committee of conference between the two assemblies. Twenty-seven votes were cast in opposition, the full strength of the assembly not being represented. The report was declared adopted. It was moved and carried to inform the Northern Assembly officially by telegraph of the action taken.

SUICIDE OF A PRODUCE DEALER.

WILLIAM G. SMITH, OPPRESSED WITH BUSINESS CARES, POISONS HIMSELF.

William G. Smith, a produce dealer, who had the stands Nos. 50 and 52 in the new West Washington Market, was found dead on the floor of one of the stalls yesterday morning. By his side was a bottle which had contained cyanide of potassium, and it was evident that he had committed suicide. Smith was fifty years of age, and had been twice married. His second wife, an invalid, was so much alarmed by his failure to return to his home, at No. 9 Hoboken-st., Hoboken, on Wednesday night, that she sent to the market early yesterday morning to make inquiries. William Goetz, Smith's clerk, broke into the stall, and found that Smith had killed himself.

A son by Smith's first wife recently bought a farm in Stanton, Neb., and father and son had indorsed a note for $3,000, which was still due on the farm. The young man wrote his father the other day that he needed more ready money, to pay off debts amounting to $380. Smith had discovered that his business in the new market did not pay as well as his business in the old market did, and he worried about his affairs. He was troubled also by his wife's illness. On Wednesday he told one of his friends, a Mr. Dietz, that he was tired of life. He was seen in the neighborhood of the market at a late hour on Wednesday night, and must have locked himself in his stand about midnight. He was believed to have property worth over $50,000.

THE EDISON-WESTINGHOUSE CONTEST.

CONCLUDING ARGUMENTS IN THE CASE AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, May 23 (Special).—The arguments in the electric-light suit were finished at 5 o'clock this evening. Amos Broadnax and Edmund Wetmore, of New-York, spoke for the complainants and Mr. Thurston, of Providence, for the defendants. Mr. Westinghouse was in the court-room, but Mr. Edison was absent.

Westinghouse electric stock was weaker on the Pittsburg Exchange this week. A sale was made this morning at 52 5-8, a decline of 5 3-8 from Saturday, when the last previous sale had been made. The market was stronger at 3 p. m. to-day, closing at 54 1-2 bid, with ten shares offered at 57. The opening argument to-day was by Mr. Broadnax, for the Westinghouse Company. He said in part:

"The lamps made by Sawyer & Man in 1878 had a far greater luminosity than the ordinary lamp of to-day. One of them was sufficient to illuminate a large room, the ceiling and walls of which were rough and dark. The candle-power was probably about 100. The carbons were made of many forms, but those commonly used were of paper or wood. The lamp was a practical one, fully fitted for commercial use." The letters alleged to have been written by Mr. Sawyer to a New-York paper, stating that he and Mr. Man had given up their experiment and that their lamps were failures, were referred to and it was shown that at the time Sawyer wrote the letters he was on a prolonged spree, and was not responsible for what he wrote or dictated. It was also shown that at that time Sawyer was doing all he could to destroy the Sawyer-Man patents, as they were owned by an opposition company. So determined was Mr. Sawyer's opposition to the company that the patents were sold to a company known as the Eastern Manufacturing and Electric Company, in which Sawyer himself was interested. Mr. Sawyer then became friendly to the patents and gave his testimony in the interference suit.

Mr. Thurston, the practical electrician, made the closing argument for the defence. He said in part:

"The real contest here, I claim, is whether the complainants have the right to the exclusive use of all vegetable, fibrous, carbonized conductors. Their right to this is that Sawyer & Man carbonized a manufactured article made from the vegetable kingdom. That fact is now asked to be construed to mean that no one else can make a conductor from any vegetable matter."

Edmund Wetmore, for the complainants, made the closing arguments. He defended Messrs. Sawyer & Man against the slurs of an attorney for the defence. Mr. Man, he said, was a well-known member of the New-York bar, not a mere rent-collector, as he had been termed, but the executor of the immense Lorillard and other New-York estates valued at millions of dollars. He devoted his spare moments to mechanical science. Mr. Wetmore said that in 1879 Mr. Edison had invented seven different forms of incandescent lamps, not one of which was put into commercial use.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

SAD FATE OF A VIRGINIA CLERGYMAN, HIS TWO DAUGHTERS, A SON AND A NIECE.

Norfolk, Va., May 23 (Special).—The pretty little house of the Rev. T. C. Clarke, pastor of the London Bridge Baptist Church, about two and a half miles from Tunis Station on the Virginia Beach Railroad, early this morning was entirely destroyed by fire, and the clergyman, two of his daughters, his son and a niece, who was visiting him, were burned alive. Shortly after midnight the occupants of the house were awakened by inhaling thick, black smoke, which was in every room. The sleepers were out of their beds in a moment after. The Rev. Mr. Clarke was the first one to be aroused, and at once gave the alarm. He succeeded in getting his wife, two of his children and Miss Ella Bidgood, a governess, to places of safety by lowering them from the window. He then started to the rescue of the other inmates. The fire cut off his retreat and all perished. The younger victims were Marianna Clarke, Bessie Clarke, Frederick Clarke and Miss Pullen. The fire originated from the fireplace in the kitchen.

THE PITTSBURG MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Pittsburg, May 23 (Special).—The third day of the Pittsburg May Musical Festival was a greater success, musically and financially, than the two preceding. Two performances were given—a grand Wagner matinee and a concert of selected pieces in the evening. Ten thousand persons were present on the two occasions. The feature of the day was Signor Perotti's singing. The others who scored decided successes were Herr Emil Fischer, Signor Campanari, Mme. Herbert Foerster, Miss von Doenhoff and Miss Juch. There are three more concerts to be given.

FOUR VOTES GAINED BY JUDGE FLEMING.

Charleston, W. Va., May 23 (Special).—The Legislative Committee to-day passed upon the vote of Fayette County, where seventy-one votes were contested by Judge Fleming and forty-six by General Goff. Seven of the former were thrown out and one of the latter. This gives Judge Fleming a gain of four votes.

BRETHREN NOW AT HEART.

TWO BODIES WITH ONE SPIRIT.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE ASSEMBLIES POSSIBLE NOW.

AN ANIMATED DEBATE OVER THE REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—DOUBTS WHETHER THE ACTION WILL HASTEN OR RETARD ORGANIC UNION—THE DISCUSSION TO BE CONTINUED TO-DAY.

The General Assembly began its second week in the Fourth Avenue Church yesterday with its second great debate. Again it was the colored man who caused the discussion—the question being whether or not the Northern Assembly should co-operate with the Southern Assembly on questions of mission work at home and abroad. Organic union is the aim of the Northern Church, but it cannot unite alone. Last year the Assembly went as far as possible toward securing that end, but half a dozen leaders in the Southern Church still refuse to yield to the demand of the younger men for a union of the two branches of the Church, which is one in origin, one in history, one in doctrine, one in purpose. Why it should be divided now that all the causes that led to its separation have passed away is hard for a Northern man to understand. But it is admitted on every hand that a forced union would be a mistake, and the Assembly last year, holding that idea, appointed the committee which reported yesterday. In doing so it adopted the following:

The Assembly devoutly cherishes the hope that the centennial celebration in which the representatives of the two Churches have within the past few days so cordially united may prove the beginning of an era of closer fellowship and more cordial co-operation in the conduct of their work for Christ, and for the more effectual performance of this, recommends that the committee be enlarged by five new members, and be continued, with instructions to confer with a similar committee of the other Assembly, if it should be appointed, in devising such methods of our common work, both at home and abroad, as shall open the door to the fullest and heartiest co-operation.

The Southern Assembly adopted this resolution:

That, in response to the action of the Northern Assembly, we cheerfully agree to appoint a committee, whose duty it shall be to confer with a similar committee appointed by them, in reference to all such modes of fraternal co-operation in Christian work, both at home and abroad, as may be considered practical and edifying.

The chairman of the Conference Committee, Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, read its report last week, and spoke briefly in favor of it. Yesterday the debate began in earnest, and the earnestness was sustained till the hour for adjournment was reached. Already one order of the day had been laid aside, and in its anxiety to settle this Southern question the Assembly decided to take up no other topic till this is out of the way. Besides the Board of Church Erection, held over from yesterday, there are several features assigned for to-day, the resolutions on a change in the Confession of Faith being among them. The floor of the church and the galleries also are filled at every session of the Assembly now. The importance of the issues at stake is felt to such an extent that the large church is far too small to accommodate the hundreds who desire to hear the debates.

As there was one member of the Conference Committee who opposed the report favoring co-operation, because he desires organic union, so on the floor of the Assembly there was a division, some members declaring that because they wanted union they were opposed to co-operation. The committee reported that there is co-operation now in the foreign field, the points of difference being in this country, especially in the border States. The Assembly adopted the recommendations made concerning the work in the home field. One of them reads:

That persons connected with churches under the care of one of these Assemblies, who may