New-York Tribune.

Vol. LIII....No. 17,193. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1893.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE BOMB-THROWER FOUND.

M. DUPUY'S DEATH HIS OBJECT

GLORYING IN THE HAVOC HE WROUGHT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

THE PRISONER A NOTED ANARCHIST.

BADLY INJURED HIMSELF BY THE EXPLOSION—THE MISCREANT, AUGUSTE VAILLANT, TELLS HOW HE MADE THE BOMB, AND DIRECTS THE POLICE TO HIS ROOM—HIS DISREPUTABLE CAREER—THE CABINET DISCUSSING ANTI-ANARCHIST MEASURES—THE VICTIMS OF THE TERRIBLE DISASTER DOING WELL.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Auguste Vaillant, alias Marchal, a resident of the suburb Choisy-le-Roi, is the Anarchist who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. He made a confession this morning.

All last evening the officials at the Prefecture of Police were verifying the statements and examining the names of suspects. The first name to challenge their attention was that of Vaillant. Several detectives remarked that this man had long been known as an Anarchist of the extreme type—a ranter who had surpassed all his comrades recently in the violence of his language. Upon searching the records the officials found a full biography of Vaillant, whose career justified all that the detectives had said of him.

Four detectives then went to the Hotel Dieu, one of the principal hospitals of Paris, and sought the bed on which Vaillant lay suffering from many wounds. In reply to their questions he said that his name was Marchal and that he lived in Choisy-le-Roy. When asked for more information he pleaded that the shattered condition of his nerves incapacitated him from talking coherently. He must sleep, he insisted, before talking more. When the detectives pressed him for answers he grew angry, turned over in bed, and refused to speak. The detectives, convinced that he was either principal or accomplice in the plot against the Deputies, continued their efforts to draw him out. As the French police say, they "salted" him. Nothing was learned, however, until well into the morning. At 9 o'clock the Procureur of the Republic and M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, arrived at the Hôtel Dieu. After conferring with the detectives they went to Vaillant's bedside. The Procureur said positively:

"You are not Marchal, you are Auguste Vaillant."

Vaillant started, hesitated a moment, then blurted out pettishly: "So I am. Yes, I am Auguste Vaillant, and I threw the bomb, because I have had enough of this bloodsucking bourgeois society."

THE ANARCHIST DESCRIBES HIS CRIME.

He then told his story with an air of bravado. He attended the Chamber, he said, for the purpose of throwing the bomb at M. Dupuy, the President of the House. A woman who sat next to him, seeing him prepare to throw the bomb, tried to seize his arm. She failed in the attempt, but spoiled his aim. The bomb struck the cornice of the public gallery and exploded. Vaillant's injuries were so severe that he fell to the floor. When the panic started in the Chamber he tried, as did many others, to escape, but was prevented by the janitors.

In closing his confession Vaillant said: "I am sorry I failed. I hope others who follow me will be more fortunate. Long live Anarchy!"

When questioned in detail regarding his accomplices he refused to speak. He admitted that he made the bomb himself. He took a small iron saucepan, inserted in it a glass tube full of picric acid, surrounded the tube with cotton wool and prussiate of soda, the cotton wool being saturated with sulphuric acid, and then filled up the saucepan with nails and bits of iron. He easily carried the bomb in one of his pockets.

Vaillant further described articles which might be found in the apartment last occupied by him in Paris. This apartment was in the Hôtel de l'Union, No. 80 Rue Laguerre, where the prisoner was known as Marchal. He tried to frighten the police by saying they would do well to handle the articles with great care lest they explode. The trunk, he added, was especially dangerous. Vaillant gave this information piecemeal, interlarding his statements with braggadocio and self-glorification.

A BOMB FOUND IN VAILLANT'S ROOM.

After M. Lepine, the Prefect, was done with Vaillant he took MM. Rollier and Meyer, of the Police Department, and the examining magistrate, M. Clément, to No. 80 Rue Laguerre. There the party learned that Vaillant had engaged his room one week ago. In it were a quantity of nails and a bomb in the form of a large saucepan. This bomb had been made, it is thought, for use in the Chamber of Deputies, but was discarded for the smaller one on account of its clumsiness and the difficulty of concealing it.

Vaillant was among the spectators detained in the Chamber after the explosion. His right arm was shattered, his nose was blown off and his neck and chest were lacerated. He still suffers much pain.

The prisoner will be further examined tomorrow. In the mean time the police are hard at work making inquiries and searches.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN'S CAREER.

Vaillant was born at Mozieres, Department of Ardennes, on December 29, 1861. He is tall and dark and wears a heavy mustache. His features are coarse and hard, and his whole appearance is repellant. Some time ago in the Montmartre District, in the rare periods when he worked, he was employed in a fancy-leather factory as a workman on pocketbooks and hand bags. He has led a roving life. He was settled at one time in Buenos Ayres. Soon after returning to France he married, in 1887. His wife bore him two children and he deserted her, as he was too lazy to support such a family. He became a vagabond and thief and was convicted five times of petty crimes.

He has been in Anarchist and Socialist politics since 1884. He first professed Socialism, but that school was too moderate for him and he soon abandoned it to become an Anarchist. He still retained his membership in the Socialist group of the Eighteenth Ward, however. Recently he has been managing the office of an Anarchist periodical.

THE CABINET IN SESSION FOUR HOURS.

The Cabinet sat for four hours this morning, Premier Casimir-Perier presiding. An official note says that the Cabinet discussed measures to be taken immediately to protect society from further outrages. A Cabinet council will be held on Monday, President Carnot presiding, when the Government's proposals will be submitted by the President in their final stage.

These proposals will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies in the afternoon. The representative of the United Press learns that the Government aims at a stringent regulation of traffic in explosives. Special provision will be made for the punishment of persons guilty of making, detaining or using explosives with criminal intent. Penalties will also be provided for those who incite to murder or destruction of property by explosives. The Government will demand an extra credit to reinforce the police while they are repressing the Anarchists.

THE WOUNDED GETTING ON WELL.

Ten of those who were wounded in the Chamber yesterday were removed to the Hôtel Dieu. The gravest case was that of Guillotier, whose skull was fractured. The skull was successfully trepanned this morning by Dr. Dejars, and unless complications set in the patient will recover. The injuries of the other patients are not dangerous. Lieutenant Saint Martins underwent a painful operation in the Military Hospital, it being deemed wise to extract some splinters of bone from the fingers of his right hand in order to obviate the necessity of amputation.

M. Regnauld, private secretary to M. Raynal, Minister of the Interior, and M. Pierre, private secretary to M. Dupuy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, visited the wounded to-day on behalf of their superiors.

Deputy Lemire, who was badly injured by the explosion, was removed from the Chamber to his home in the course of the night. His physicians say that he is improving, though at intervals he is motionless and speechless. The woman who checked Vaillant's arm when he threw the bomb was badly wounded on the face and neck.

Premier Casimir-Perier, M. Dupuy and others have been overwhelmed to-day with congratulatory letters and telegrams. Many telegrams came from foreign countries.

It is reported that the French Government will appeal to the Government of England to refuse domicile to Anarchists.

SAYS HE HAS NO ACCOMPLICES.

Vaillant's trunk in his apartment in the Hôtel de l'Union was opened this evening and was found to contain nothing of an explosive nature. Everything in the room was removed to the Palace of Justice.

It is now certain that Vaillant will recover. He lies alone in a small room. The persistent attempts of the police to elicit the names of his accomplices were received with the invariable reply: "It is useless to seek accomplices; I haven't any. I alone performed the deed and claim the entire responsibility."

Vaillant's bearing is that of a man who has accomplished his purpose. He remains calm and refers to the outrage as an occurrence to which he is an entire stranger. He seems to have led a rather mysterious existence in the room in the Rue Laguerre. He seldom slept there, calling only at irregular intervals, remaining a short time, and rarely speaking to the other inmates of the house. Vaillant has lived for four months on the second floor at No. 17 Rue de la Raffinerie, Choisy-le-Roi. The house is small and clean. To a representative of the United Press the landlord to-day spoke favorably of Vaillant. He said that Vaillant was a sober and industrious fellow and was employed in the Petingen morocco works. His rent of six francs weekly was paid regularly. Vaillant lived there with a woman and his ten-year-old daughter.

THE LANDLORD'S KIND WORDS FOR VAILLANT.

A fortnight ago Vaillant asked to be allowed to pay the rent monthly, explaining that he had obtained a place as foreman in Paris and would be paid only at the end of the month. "Nobody here," continued the landlord, "has anything to reproach him for. He was highly esteemed by everybody. His wife was alarmed at his absence all night, which was so contrary to his regular habits, and came to me this morning to recount to me her fears. I told her the papers said her husband had been wounded in the Chamber of Deputies. She said: 'You see he is so good that he must have got wounded while trying to protect others, for he thinks only of the happiness of his comrades. He had told me he was going to the Chamber, his foreman having given him a card.' While saying this she was weeping copiously."

The woman is extremely deaf. She first asked: "He is wounded, isn't he?" She is not legally married to Vaillant. She said that the little girl, whose name is Sidonie, is not hers, but a daughter of Vaillant's legitimate wife, who is in America. "Auguste," she added, "passed three months in America teaching school, and still has many friends there. My name is Marchal. I cannot believe what the people say about him. He is so good, so intelligent, and always wishing everybody happiness."

It is said that Vaillant is the founder of the Choisy-le-Roi Philosophical Society.

In several independent accounts of Saturday's explosion, Vaillant is said to have stretched his arm over the division between the second and third galleries, seemingly desiring to make it appear that the bomb was thrown from the third gallery. Visitors are admitted to the third gallery only by ticket.

ROCHEFORT HALF APPROVES OF THE OUTRAGE.

M. Rochefort, in an article in "L'Intransigeant," half approving of the outrage in the Chamber of Deputies, remarks that it would be a singular means of obtaining amnesty to spread death among those who had proposed and voted in favor of amnesty. He attacks the Minister of the Interior, suggesting that "the brutality of the Jew, Raynal, who thinks fit to insult those whom he keeps in jails, exasperated some excitable brain," and led to the outrage. He sneers at the lauded stoicism of M. Dupuy, President of the Chamber, at the time of the explosion, saying that the President would have acted differently if he himself had been wounded.

M. Guesde, the Socialist Deputy, has sent to "Le Soir" a note denying the report that after the explosion on Saturday he rushed to the Conservative Deputy Gamard and said: "This is all your fault. If you had made us any concessions, it would never have happened." "Le Soir" requests M. Gamard to reply.

In an editorial "Le Soir" points out the significance of Vaillant's being a former manager of the "Revue Socialiste," proving his affiliation with the Socialists.

Doubts have arisen this evening whether Vaillant was the man who threw the bomb. It is suggested that he was an accomplice and that he simply screened the man who threw the bomb. When Vaillant was examined this evening he declared that he had hoped to kill Casimir-Perier and at least 150 Deputies.

All of the injured who were taken to the Hotel Dieu were discharged this afternoon excepting MM. Gaumet and Guillotier, who remained at their own request. Lenoir, one of the suspects arrested last night, was released to-day.

At an Anarchist meeting in Levallois-Perret this evening several speakers eulogized Vaillant, and the audience rose and toasted the bomb-thrower. One speaker said that the bourgeoisie would certainly see more acts like Vaillant.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE OUTRAGE.

URGING MORE STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ANARCHISTS IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

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Berlin, Dec. 10.—The Sunday newspapers, in commenting upon the explosion in the French Chamber yesterday, concur in the opinion that similar demonstrations are likely to be made by Anarchists in other centres of political life. They recommend the general adoption of more stringent precautions against Anarchists in European capitals. The "Tageblatt" says: "Experience shows that the severest punishment does not deter from crime such men as Anarchists. On the contrary, punishment seems only to incite to fresh crime. The deplorable laurels of the Spanish Anarchists do not allow their French comrades to sleep in peace. The explosions in Barcelona inspired the French Anarchists to surpass anything hitherto achieved anywhere."

The "Lokal-Anzeiger" says: "Naturally, this is considered an Anarchist outrage, as the Anarchists are especially desirous of carrying death into the midst of the representatives of the hated bourgeoisie. This performance must rouse the civilized world against these enemies of society." The "Lokal-Anzeiger" praises highly M. Dupuy's coolness in the panic.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says: "This outrage will excite the deepest horror throughout the world. We hope that the crime will serve to open the eyes of wavering Republicans to what state of society we may expect if crude Socialistic theories are to be permitted to prevail. The left wing of the Radicals, with tendencies toward Anarchism, ought to take a lesson from this affair. The bomb-throwers undoubtedly are the comrades of the perpetrators of the Carmaux and Rue des Bons Enfants crimes."

The two French detectives who came to Berlin to act with the local police in tracking Anarchists agree with the Germans that the extremist group of German Socialists have no close relations with the French Extremists.

SPAIN WANTS INTERNATIONAL ACTION.

A CABINET COUNCIL REGARDING THE ANARCHISTS—THE FEELING IN MADRID AND ROME.

Madrid, Dec. 10.—The news of the Anarchist outrage in the French Chamber of Deputies caused a sensation in this city and led to a renewal of the alarm which followed the Barcelona outrage, and which was just beginning to disappear. The newspapers strongly denounce the outrage and reiterate the necessity for international measures against the Anarchists. There will be no relaxation of the stringent police precautions in Spain.

At a Cabinet council held this evening it was resolved to take immediate action looking to an international agreement to repress anarchy. Orders were given that the military and police patrols in Barcelona be increased for the purpose of clearing out Anarchists and revolutionaries of all kinds, whether actors or theorists.

Rome, Dec. 10.—The newspapers here and the public generally strongly denounce the Anarchist outrage in the French Chamber. Deputy Rampoldi, Radical, has given notice in the Italian Chamber of Deputies that at the next sitting he will move a vote of sympathy with the French Chamber. The Anarchists here comment on the Paris outrage with undisguised glee.

FOR SUPPRESSING ANARCHIST PRINTS.

LONDON PAPERS ADVOCATE DECISIVE ACTION—MR. ASQUITH CRITICISED.

London, Dec. 11.—"The Daily News," commenting on the Anarchist outrage in Paris, says: "This last piece of villany will probably mark the turning-point in the history of anarchism. We can hardly doubt now that the civilized world is determined that something must be done." "The News" advocates, as a step toward the desired end, the repression of incendiary prints.

"The Times" says: "The practical question to be considered is how society is to meet the attacks of the wild beast thus let loose. One thing is tolerably clear—the publication of incitements to the wholesale destruction of life ought not to be permitted." "The Times" comments on the refusal of Home Secretary Asquith to prosecute the "Commonweal" for expressing its approval of the Barcelona outrage, and closes as follows: "We owe it to our neighbors as well as to ourselves to take care that these doctrines shall not be preached here with impunity."

"The Standard" says: "It is time that Anarchy and Anarchists should be regarded with the due amount of detestation, and that no toleration—if Mr. Asquith will allow us to say so—should be extended even to an academical propagation of its tenets."

CRISPI STILL WORKING ON A CABINET.

IN CONFERENCE WITH THE RADICAL LEADER—A TAX RIOT IN SICILY.

Rome, Dec. 10.—No Cabinet has yet been formed. The Marquis di Rudinì hesitates to accept a portfolio, and will probably decline to do so, but instead will offer to support any Ministry which may be formed by Signor Crispi. The latter, following out his idea of finding a patriotic and non-partisan solution of the crisis, had a long conference to-day with Signor Colajanni, the Radical leader, with the view of securing the co-operation of the Radicals in a programme acceptable to the Sicilians.

During the session of the Communal Council at Partenico, Sicily, on Saturday, a crowd of rural laborers who are opposed to the new communal tax on the sale of milk surrounded the building crying, "Long live the King! Down with the tax councillors!" They had hardly departed when a mob of fully 4,000 men invaded the Council Chamber and set fire to the papers, furniture and fittings. Only the arrival of troops prevented further excesses and personal violence to the octroi officials. It is feared there will be more trouble in consequence of the imposition of the new tax, and the garrison has been reinforced.

WHAT THE PARIS PAPERS SAY.

ENERGETIC MEASURES AGAINST ANARCHISTS DEMANDED—SOCIALIST DISCLAIMERS.

Paris, Dec. 10.—"The Matin" demands the immediate and merciless repression of preachers of social hate and professors of public crime. It is useless, it says, to strike down the arm that commits crime without also striking down the head that directs the arm.

The "Autorite" and "Libre Parole" ascribe the outrage to the republic's atheistic teachings. The "Echo de Paris" declares that the Socialists are answerable for the outrage. The "Journal des Debats" blames the Radicals for bringing about the defeat of a former bill against the Anarchists. The "Figaro's" comments are similar to those of the "Matin." The "Soleil" says the Government need only apply the existing laws to the Anarchists. The "Gaulois" demands the adoption of energetic measures against ranting orators and newspapers. The "Petite Republique" disclaims on behalf of the Socialists any connection with Saturday's outrage, and declares that the man who threw the bomb was a senseless wretch.

REPORTED FALL OF NICTHEROY.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BATTERY IN RIO HARBOR—GROWING SYMPATHY WITH MELLO.

London, Dec. 10.—The Lisbon correspondent of the United Press telegraphs as follows:

"Advices from Rio Janeiro dated Nov. 29 confirm the report that Nictheroy was destroyed. Rio Janeiro, it is said, was damaged less than was expected. Admiral Mello, having respected the city, was gaining sympathy in the different States. Forces were expected from the south to effect a landing in favor of Mello. Peixoto's provincial forces, having been engaged at hazard, and being without discipline, are committing acts of ruffianism, and are entirely beyond the control of their commanders, in spite of an edict threatening with severe punishment all found guilty of pillage. The inhabitants of Rio Janeiro are under strict espionage, and are afraid to speak except in favor of Peixoto. The newspapers publish only favorable reports, though they know them to be untrue.

"The foreign consuls experience difficulty in protecting their countrymen from being recruited. Provisions command famine prices. Cargoes arriving in foreign ships are respected as long as they remain on shipboard. When discharged into lighters they are captured by insurgent tugs."

A REPULSE FOR PEIXOTO REPORTED.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 10.—The latest advices from Rio de Janeiro are that President Peixoto's forces attacked Fort Villegagnon and were repulsed. It is stated that the insurgents are preparing for a decisive attempt to capture Santos, and that a fresh attack upon Bage is imminent.

TWENTY THOUSAND TONS OF GRAIN BURNED.

Antwerp, Dec. 10.—The Maison Hanseatique, a famous granary, caught fire at 2 o'clock this morning, and within three hours was entirely consumed, with 20,000 tons of grain. The loss is $1,600,000. There were 100 barrels of naphtha upon the quay adjacent to the burning warehouse, and it was feared that the flames would extend to these and then to the shipping, but the firemen deluged the barrels with water and succeeded in confining the fire to the warehouse. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin, and the police are looking for two men who are suspected of having started it.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' RECEPTION IN PARIS.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The first annual reception of the American Art Association was held on Saturday. The reception was followed by a ball. Among those present were the most prominent members of the American colony.

THE AURANIA SWEPT BY GREAT SEAS.

London, Dec. 10.—The gale prevailing in the Irish Channel was especially severe at Queenstown, where the seas broke in the harbor, wrecking several whaleboats. Immense seas swept over the steamer Aurania, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New-York, via Queenstown, while the steamer was nearing the latter port. Three of the crew were injured, Richard Hore, a seaman, having one of his

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—The case of John W. Flood, ex-cashier of the Donohue-Kelly Bank, charged with embezzling $164,000, was yesterday set for new trial on December 23.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—A magazine of a general literary character is soon to be published monthly, it is said, by Frank Harris, C. W. Rickets and Herbert Manchester, members of the University of Chicago. It will draw its material from the professors and the literary workers of the university and from Western men of letters.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—The cruiser Olympia will leave here for her official trial in Santa Barbara Channel to-morrow morning. The trial will take place Tuesday.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 10.—T. T. Williams, business manager, and W. A. Hearst, owner of "The San Francisco Examiner," were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of violating the Anti-lottery law of the United States. The offence consisted of sending through the mails papers containing lottery advertisements.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Thomas Howard, a one-legged man, smashed five large plate-glass windows, worth $1,000, in Strauss & Co.'s furniture store, at No. 58 West Madison-st., last night, because, he said, "The rich were eating turkey and the poor were eating crow." He was taken to the Central station, and was with difficulty placed in a cell. He attempted to strike Sergeant Swanson with his crutch while he was being taken down stairs.

Gunnison, Col., Dec. 10.—An ore sample was brought from Goose Creek yesterday that assayed $33,909 gold to the ton. The excitement continues to increase. Fifty new buildings are now erected in the camp.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 10.—Whitney L. Boise, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and a prominent attorney, and ex-Collector Lotan were yesterday indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of having conspired to unlawfully land Chinese. Boise says there is absolutely no truth in the accusations and that the indictment will be quashed.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Dec. 10.—Claud Raymond, while pumping oil near Centre Point, in Doddridge County, fell into a tank filled with oil. The top of the tank was almost entirely covered and he could not get out. He was drowned.

MRS. FOY'S NARRATIVE.

THE NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST DANIEL COUGHLIN.

MISSING LINKS IN THE CHAIN THAT COMPLETES THE STORY OF THE CONSPIRACY TO KILL DR. CRONIN.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—While the entire statement made by Mrs. Andrew Foy on the subject of the Cronin conspiracy may not be admissible as evidence in the trial of "Dan" Coughlin, there is no part of it which is not full of interest. It is understood the theory of the defence will be that Mrs. Foy is a crazy woman. Mrs. Foy's narrative begins with the early part of 1889, when Martin Burke, Cooney "the Fox," "Joe" McKenna and others called repeatedly at the house where the Foys then lived, in Oak-st., near Market. Whenever they called they inquired, not for Andrew Foy, but for Daniel Coughlin. Soon these persons and Coughlin began to hold private meetings in the house. At some of these meetings Foy was present, at others he was not. Whenever the conspirators came they took possession of a room and closed the door. What passed within was party overheard by Mrs. Foy and partly communicated by her husband. It all concerned Cronin. Charges were made against him, both in relation to his standing in the Clan-na-Gael and to his alleged treasonable intentions. Allegations in support of these charges passed from mouth to mouth, and statements purporting to be quotations from letters from Ireland were made which tended to confirm the suspicions against Cronin. A supposed extract from a letter, said to be written by Michael Davitt, then attending "The Times" Commission proceedings in London, was read, to the effect that Cronin was about to bring certain documentary evidence relating to Clan-na-Gael disputes to London, to help "The Times" to substantiate its charges against Parnell.

The use of Davitt's name in this case is attributed to the fact that he alone among prominent Irishmen was on terms of personal friendship with the most notable member of the "Triangle," that he had taken sides against the men whose cause Cronin had espoused, both in the Clan-na-Gael and in the Irish National League of America; that he was, like Burke, Foy, Cooney and others of the party, a native of Mayo, and that he was personally known to several of them. So the conspiracy is said to have worked like a charm. What helped it most was that the spy Le Caron was then giving his sensational evidence of the inner workings of the Clan-na-Gael, and he had boasted that he was not the only spy that had entrance to the camps of the Clan. The alleged Davitt letter seems to have settled any lingering doubt left in the minds of the conspirators. From conviction of Cronin's guilt to deadly vengeance was an easy step to some, at least, of the men.

All had been carefully selected for some special reason that fitted them for the work assigned. Burke was an escaped murderer from Ireland, and was suspected of having murdered Anthony O'Malley, in Chicago. Coughlin was the detective detailed to investigate that case, and it is asserted that he found out enough concerning Burke's part in it to use it as a means of compelling Burke to assist him in the plot against Cronin. Consequently, according to the Foy narrative, it was Burke and Cooney who were picked out to do the actual killing.

In the cottage at the same time were Michael Gannon, whose finger tip was found in the catch basin with Cronin's body, and who died since of delirium tremens, and a man now on the Chicago police force. Concerning Gannon, it is said that when he died he was surrounded by members of the gang, who prevented any outsider from coming near enough to hear all that in his ravings he said about the murder. The story is that he spoke of nothing else, and raved so loudly that some of his allusions were overheard by non-sympathizers.

On the evening of the murder, Foy took his brickmasons' chisel and wrapped it up, saying in the hearing of some of his children that it would remove another Le Caron. Next Monday morning he bought a paper containing the account of Cronin's disappearance, and told one of his boys to take it to his mother. One of the boys afterward took the wrapping from the chisel and examined it for blood marks. This chisel was the weapon used by Cooney "the Fox" in striking the first blow. All the blows were struck by Cooney and Burke.

A BOY NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH.

PROMPT ACTION AVERTS A SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT IN FLATBUSH.

A runaway horse attached to a side-bar buggy, in which Mrs. W. B. Johnson, of Sackett-st., Brooklyn, with a companion and her son Edward, fourteen years old, were driving, dashed wildly along Flatbush-ave., Flatbush, yesterday afternoon.

The boy held the lines. He was thrown from his seat and dragged for two blocks hanging to the side of the carriage. The horse was goaded on by the shrieks of the woman and the boy, who shouted lustily for help.

Patrick J. Rooney, Highway Commissioner, who was talking with a group of friends on the sidewalk, saw the horse coming, dashed into the road, and springing on the carriage from the rear climbed over the seats and rescued the boy from his perilous position. Then grasping the reins he pulled the horse back on its haunches and brought it to a standstill.

A sheet of paper blown by the wind and striking the horse on the face was the cause of its fright.

A NOTED HORSEMAN IN DIFFICULTY.

C. W. WILLIAMS, THE OWNER OF ALLERTON, LOSES A LARGE PART OF HIS FORTUNE.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—A dispatch to "The Herald" from Independence, Iowa, says: C. W. Williams, the noted horseman, yesterday gave notice to R. Campbell, who holds a mortgage for $100,000 on his property, except his horses, that Campbell could have the property, which includes the Rush Park racetrack, the opera-house, the electric street railway and Williams's house, and that Williams would at once make him a deed of the same without foreclosure. This leaves Williams practically shorn of his fortune, except that he will still own Allerton and several good colts and brood mares. The thing which has crippled Williams was his construction last year of an electric street-car line and of a big hotel and opera-house, his total outlay last year leaving him heavily in debt. His races lost him money, and the great stallion Allerton went lame early in the season.

Williams got his start by selling Axtell for $105,000, and made $250,000 in the horse business in two or three years. It has taken him less time than that to lose the money. He is still a young man, and is possessed of indomitable pluck.

A STORY OF POLICE CLUBBING.

THREE PRISONERS, BACKED UP BY WITNESSES, DECLARE THAT THEY WERE SHAMEFULLY TREATED.

Policeman Morris Cohen, of the Prince-st. station, arraigned three prisoners in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, whom he charged with assault. The three prisoners in turn made charges of assault and brutal clubbing against him, and two or three reputable witnesses corroborated their statements. The prisoners were Christian and Martin Gerhardt, brothers, of No. 332 Webster-ave., Jersey City, and Henry Klein, of No. 26 Floyd-st., Brooklyn. The two Gerhardts are employed by Meyerhauser & Curtis, importers, of No. 473 Broome-st., Christian being an engineer.

On Saturday afternoon a load of coal was driven up in front of the store, and the horse fell in such a way that the shafts of the wagon wedged it down, and it was necessary to remove them. According to Christian Gerhardt's story, Cohen came along to help. After the trouble was obviated, Gerhardt tossed a hammer which he had lent to Cohen back into the cellar. This, Gerhardt says, seemed to anger Cohen, who pulled his club, and with a curse, attacked him.

Martin Gerhardt and Klein, who stood looking on, tried to prevent the officer from striking him, when he turned on all of them and beat them most brutally with his stick.

Mr. Curtis, of the firm, told Justice Koch that the affair was the most brutal outrage on the part of the officer he had ever seen. Cohen denied the story, and said that the men cursed him. He admitted using his club, but said he only hit the men on the arms and back. One witness testified in favor of Cohen.

Justice Koch paroled the prisoners until this afternoon.

THE MISSION OF A DANISH ENGINEER.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 10.—Olaf E. Morgensen, a civil engineer of Copenhagen, Denmark, is in the city on his way to Galveston, Texas, where he will examine the harbor works and the jetties for the purpose of obtaining information to be embodied in a report to the Free Port Directory of Copenhagen. The Directory and bankers of that city are interested in the steamship project between Copenhagen and one of the Gulf of Mexico ports and improved transportation facilities between the Gulf of Mexico and Kansas City. Mr. Morgensen will examine all the notable engineering works of this country and make reports concerning them to his country.

WILL HE RIGHT-ABOUT FACE!

THE PRESIDENT MAY THIS TIME REVERSE HIS OWN POLICY.

SAID TO BE ANXIOUS NOW FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE A MORE PROMINENT PART IN THE BUILDING OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL—A "BRILLIANT STROKE" EXPECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 10.—A brilliant stroke of policy is said to be contemplated by President Cleveland, which will partly atone for his unpopular course in relation to Hawaii, and also to some extent compensate for his former indication of hostility to the Nicaragua Canal, when, in 1885, he withdrew from the Senate the Nicaragua Canal Treaty which had a few months previously been negotiated by President Arthur. The anticipated "brilliant stroke" is momentarily expected, and is described as a wise and popular measure, intended to give material aid in the construction of the great interoceanic canal across Nicaragua, and to protect the interests of the American company, which holds valuable concessions from the Government of Nicaragua. Secretary Gresham has been actively preparing for this masterly effort, and has collected a great mass of pertinent material for an exhaustive report to President Cleveland upon Nicaraguan affairs.

A marked change is understood to have taken place since 1885 in President Cleveland's views respecting the Nicaraguan Canal project. Then, as one of the first acts after his inauguration as President, he gave a deathblow to the treaty that had been negotiated, by which the United States was itself to assume the work of constructing the Nicaragua Canal, which was to be owned by the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, and managed by them jointly. The treaty also made a perpetual alliance between the United States and Nicaragua, the United States guaranteeing to protect the integrity of the territory of Nicaragua.

Now Mr. Cleveland finds that foreigners are scheming to capture the canal, and he has learned from the report made to him a few days ago by his Secretary of the Interior that owing to the serious financial embarrassment of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua "no progress has been made in the work during the last twelve months." Simultaneously came the published statement that the President of Nicaragua had given instructions to abrogate the valuable concessions to the American Canal Company. Although that rumor has been denied by President Zelaya, he states that he heard that British and German syndicates "were about to make propositions to his Government," and that he "had telegraphed the representative of his Government at Washington, Senor Don Horacio Guzman, directing him to ascertain what arrangements can be made for the prosecution of the work by the American company." These facts were officially communicated to President Cleveland, and he was thus made aware of the necessity of giving immediate attention to the question of protecting the interests of the American Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

Mr. Cleveland's present hostility to the Nicaragua Canal project is warmly denied by his party friends, except in so far as he is opposed to "a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory or the incorporation of remote interests with our own." Instead, they say, Mr. Cleveland is very friendly to the canal enterprise, in proof of which they quote from his first message, in 1885, when he announced that he had withdrawn from the Senate the treaty negotiated with Nicaragua by his immediate predecessor "for the construction by and at the sole cost of the United States of a canal through Nicaraguan territory." He then said he was "unable to recommend propositions involving ownership or right outside of our own territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the State where such interests lie. While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal is to be encouraged, I am of opinion that any scheme to that end to be considered with favor should be free from the features alluded to."

Just what action has been decided upon by this Government is not clear. Some idea of its nature is obtained from a declaration made by Mr. Cleveland in 1885, in relation to the vital need of interoceanic transit across the American isthmus, and what he said about the Nicaragua Canal in his message last Monday. In 1885 he announced that the efforts of his Administration would be applied toward the realization of the efforts of earlier Administrations, based upon the principles "which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, while Secretary of State, in 1858." In his message last Monday Mr. Cleveland stated that the "Nicaragua Canal Company has, unfortunately, become, financially, seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the Government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment secured, not only to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interest of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question."

A noteworthy fact in connection with the canal situation which is mentioned, in some measure accounting for the willingness and vigorousness with which Secretary Gresham has prosecuted his part of the work of arranging for this "brilliant stroke" by the Administration is that General Gresham previously took keen interest in the Nicaragua Canal while he was a member of President Arthur's Cabinet. He was then understood to be in hearty sympathy with the policy of President Arthur as illustrated in the treaty the President had negotiated for the building and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States.

A SWINDLER WHO CAUSES MUCH ANNOYANCE.

Baltimore, Dec. 10 (Special).—The swindler who has been imposing on New-York and Philadelphia merchants by representing himself as the son of Henry Wessels, a drygoods merchant of Baltimore, and as a buyer for other houses in this city, continues to have goods shipped to Baltimore on bogus orders, and to pass forged checks in payment for them. He evidently took a trip up to Boston the latter part of the week, as Mr. Wessels has received notice of the shipment of a case of goods, and several inquiries from merchants in that city. Yesterday Mr. Wessels received a C. O. D. package calling for $11, from H. Texier, glove dealer, at No. 417 Canal-st., New-York; a protested check for $113 30, payable to Kronfeld & Co., New-York; a bill for twenty dozen pairs of trousers from Joseph S. Blatt, New-York, and a bill of $91 and a check for $168 25 from Nathan Schlessel. The swindler has been operating in the business section of New-York City for ten days or more, and the merchants here, who are kept busy shipping back goods they did not order, wonder why the New-York police cannot come up with the fellow, whose reckless manner would seem to make his arrest easy.

REPULSED A WOULD-BE TRAIN-ROBBER.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 10.—At 10 o'clock last night when the Erie westbound passenger train stopped at the Illinois Central crossing, a mile and a half south of this city, there was a crash of glass in the south window of the United States Express car, and Messenger Weakley, of Lafayette, Ind., looking up, saw a man's arm through the door, his hand reaching for the latch. The messenger leaped for the door. As he moved the door opened and a man rushed in. The messenger grapled with the intruder, who clutched the messenger's throat. After a desperate struggle, the messenger hurled the robber out through the door to the ground, and shut and locked the door. The spot where the assault was made is a favorite camping ground for tramps, and several murders have occurred there. The messenger had $5,000 in money packages out of the safe, ready for the transfer at Bloomington.

GRESHAM AND THURSTON.

PLAIN WORDS TO THE FORMER.

WHAT OCCURRED AT THE INTERVIEWS BETWEEN THE TWO.

THE HAWAIIAN MINISTER BOLDLY TOLD THE SECRETARY OF STATE THAT THIS GOVERNMENT, HAD NO AUTHORITY FOR MEDDLING IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE ISLANDS—GRESHAM'S WEAK POSITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 10.—Another interesting chapter in the Hawaiian question came to light to-day. This new information relates to what has taken place at the recent interviews between Secretary Gresham and Minister Thurston at the State Department. There have been three of these conferences. In each case they were held at the request of Minister Thurston, and not at the solicitation of Secretary Gresham. In fact, there are good reasons for believing that Secretary Gresham avoided the interviews with Hawaii's representative.

The first interview took place immediately after the return of Minister Thurston from Chicago, a few days after the publication in the newspapers of the country of Secretary Gresham's astounding recommendations to the President as to the course to be pursued in settling the Hawaiian question. About a week later a second conference was held. Last Wednesday, the final interview, for the present at least, took place. Either Wednesday night or early Thursday morning Minister Thurston left Washington for San Francisco, intent upon catching the Alameda, which sails for Honolulu on Thursday of this week, and urging a vigorous resistance to all demands whatsoever from the United States.

MR. THURSTON'S BOLD STAND.

Although the details of the several conferences are not made public, sufficient is known of what occurred during their progress to show clearly the weakness of the proposition of the Administration and the strength of the Provisional Government's side of the case. It also shows that while Minister Thurston has refrained from publicly criticising the Administration's policy toward Hawaii, he has displayed commendable courage and ability in asserting the dignity and rights of Hawaii in his private conferences with Secretary Gresham.

The first conference between the Secretary of State and the Hawaiian Minister was long and earnest. In a manner showing that he was conscious of the justice of his cause Minister Thurston began the interview by expressing his great surprise at the announced policy of the Administration toward Hawaii. He called the attention of Secretary Gresham to the fact that assurances from the State Department to attachés of the Hawaiian Legation had led him to believe that no action in the case in which he was so greatly interested would be taken without his previous knowledge. He said that such assurances had been given only a few days before the appearance in the newspapers of the country of Secretary Gresham's communication recommending to the President the course to be pursued with respect to the tender of annexation from the existing Government of Hawaii. Minister