SUNDAY EDITION.
PAGES 13 TO 22.

New-York Tribune.

PART II.
DEC. 24, 1893.

A MILLIONAIRE'S SUICIDE.

LEVI H. MARSTELLER DRIVEN BY LONELINESS TO SHOOT HIMSELF.

HE HAD GRIEVED FOR MONTHS OVER THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE—THE BODY OF THE MERCHANT DISCOVERED IN ONE OF HIS VACANT FLAT-HOUSES.

Despair drove Levi H. Marsteller, the wealthy retired merchant, of No. 251 West Ninety-second-st., to suicide on Thursday. The fact that he had killed himself was not known until yesterday, when his body was found in a vacant flat in one of the houses which he had owned in the Western Boulevard. Loneliness was the cause of his despair. He was a millionaire, yet he had the prospect of a cheerless Christmas, for he had thought only of the death of his wife since the last Christmas and of his own lonely condition.

Mrs. Marsteller died in April, leaving no children. An adopted daughter, Mattie, has been in a private school in New-Bedford lately. Recently he went to a sanitarium. He had shown some symptoms that his mind had been failing. Lately, at his house, he had spent much of his time in a room, which he called his "Sleepy Hollow," a study on an upper floor, the windows of which overlooked the Boulevard. There he sat and brooded over the loss of the woman he had loved.

On Thursday morning Mr. Marsteller left the house, saying to Mrs. Langdon, the housekeeper, that he was going for a walk. When he did not return to the house in the evening Mrs. Langdon became alarmed and went to tell his married sisters, Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Tisdale of his disappearance. They failed to get any trace of the missing millionaire. Doubtless at that time he was dead by his own hand.

The search for Mr. Marsteller was continued on Friday without success by detectives and policemen. His relatives were made more anxious by the discovery that he had taken away from his room an old-fashioned pistol which he had kept as a means of protection against thieves at night.

Adolph Shapiro, a tinsmith, was sent to repair the leaders on the rear wall of the flat house No. 653 Western Boulevard yesterday morning. The house was just around the corner from Mr. Marsteller's house and had been owned by the millionaire. A flat on the fourth floor was vacant. Shapiro went on the roof of the house and rigged a chair in a sling attached to the cornice of the rear wall. Then he lowered himself in the chair until he could look through a window of the kitchen of the vacant flat on the fourth floor. He was astonished by the sight of a man's body lying on the floor. One look satisfied him that he was looking at a corpse. Mr. Marsteller evidently had shot himself in the mouth on Thursday and had killed himself instantly, as the old-fashioned pistol was still clasped in his stiffened fingers. His hat lay on the kitchen sink, and upon it was a note which he had written before he left his home on Thursday morning. The note was not addressed to any one and was unsigned, and it simply said:

"My dear wife is gone. I am going too. May God forgive me for this act. It is more than I can bear."

Mr. Marsteller, it was said, had lived all his life in New-York. He was a member of the well-known drygoods firm of Dunham, Buckley & Co. until a few years ago when he retired from business on account of failing health. He was said to have nearly $500,000 invested in real estate in the city and to have money invested in securities also. He was fifty years old.

FIELD TO BE BROUGHT BACK SOON.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT WILL ON WEDNESDAY ISSUE THE ORDER FOR HIS REMOVAL FROM BUFFALO TO THE TOMBS.

Edward M. Field will probably be brought to this city for trial within a week. District-Attorney Nicoll said yesterday that Judge Van Brunt would on Wednesday sign an order directing Superintendent J. B. Andrews, of the State Asylum for the Insane at Buffalo, to return Field to the custody of the sheriff of this county. The prisoner will be locked up in the Tombs.

"If an application is made to have him admitted to bail," declared Mr. Nicoll, "I shall insist that a high figure be named, as there are five indictments against him. I cannot see what defence will be made, unless it is that Field was insane when he committed the crimes."

Two of the indictments charge forgery in the second degree, and the others, grand larceny. One case of forgery arose from his making out a bill of lading for an imaginary cargo of wheat shipped on November 16, 1891, on the steamer Dalcouth. Field borrowed money on this bill of lading, and also on another one, covering another cargo which did not exist. This second one consisted of corn shipped on the steamer Cambria, the bill of lading said. Both these bills were issued just before the failure of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co.

The three indictments for larceny charge the theft of fifty bonds of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, of the par value of $1,000 each, and of shares of stock of the General Electric Company.

Previous to his trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in March, 1892, Field was kept in Ludlow Street Jail. Judge Van Brunt, in committing him to the Buffalo asylum, said that the evidence failed to satisfy him that the defendant was insane, but he thought that he was not in a condition to be tried.

A PECULIAR KIND OF DRAFT.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR SHOPP AGAINST A JEWELRY COMPANY IN CORTLANDT-ST.

Postoffice Inspector Benjamin R. Shopp has recommended to the Department at Washington that no more mail be delivered to the James Jewelry Company, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., on the ground that it is a fraudulent concern. The manager and moving spirit is Henry C. Dean, who has been known to the postoffice inspectors for some time. He was formerly the head of a so-called "land and improvement" company, with an office in Wall-st., which was deprived of the privilege of the mails a year ago.

Dean's present scheme, the postoffice authorities say, is to sell "gold" watches for $10 and $12 which cost half that sum. He pretends that they are sold cheaply, because they come directly from the factories. He advertised for men and women to become salesmen, promising some of them $2,400 a year, and expenses up to $75 a week. He paid his agents in a most extraordinary kind of check. It was drawn on "a National bank," the complete name of which was not given. These drafts have been received by various banks in this city from institutions in the South for collection.

Dean has not been known to pay these drafts. They contain provisos that they shall be met in numerical order, and that they shall not be good after $100,000 of them have been paid. The man who presents one is always told that several issued previous to his have not yet come in, so he must wait.

MR. MILLS SURRENDERS HIS PISTOL PERMIT.

Washington, Dec. 23.—A young man, nervous and excited, entered Judge Miller's court to-day, holding in his hand a long legal paper. He walked to the counsel table and made known his desire to say something. The young man was Charles H. Mills, son of Senator Roger Q. Mills, to whom Judge Miller had issued a permit to carry a pistol to protect his father, against whom threats had been made because of his position on the silver question.

"I came here this morning," he said, "to surrender the permit granted to me by your Honor to carry a pistol for thirty days, and I also desire to ask that the bond be cancelled."

"The bond will be cancelled," said the judge, "upon the return of the permit."

Still holding the permit in his hand, Mr. Mills continued: "The unpleasant notoriety given to the affair through the public press has utterly defeated the purpose in view and made matters very unpleasant for the family. The publication of the fact that the permit was issued has given everybody notice that I have been given a permit to go armed to kill for thirty days, and has made it exceedingly unpleasant for me. Now that it is generally known that I am permitted to go armed, the consummation of anything I might desire to do is prevented, and I therefore wish to surrender the permit."

LOGAN CARLISLE RECOVERING FROM ILLNESS.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Logan Carlisle, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, who has been confined to his home by illness for the last four weeks, has so far recovered as to be able to be out. He is still weak, however. Mr. Carlisle expects to resume his duties on January 2.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS OF LUCY SPALDING.

Nashua, N. H., Dec. 23.—The will of Lucy Spalding, which was admitted to probate to-day, makes the following public bequests: To the New-Hampshire Bible Society, at Concord, $10,000; New-Hampshire Orphans' Home, $10,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $10,000, and $10,000 to the trustees of Dartmouth College, with which to establish a permanent fund.

INFLUENZA STILL SPREADING.

AN INCREASE OF MORTALITY IN THE CITY—PNEUMONIA MORE FATAL BECAUSE OF THE PRESENCE OF THE GRIP.

There were 971 births, 818 deaths and 220 marriages in this city last week, the mortality having increased from the previous week, when the number of deaths reported was 776. Dr. John T. Nagle, the Register of Vital Statistics, said the increase of mortality doubtless was caused by an unexpected spread of influenza in the city. The disease has been gaining ground slowly for several weeks, and the weather lately has been favorable for the propagation of the grip germ. Six deaths from influenza in the city were reported last week, and the physicians of the Health Department have heard that there has been much suffering from the disease. Dr. Nagle said yesterday that he expected a further increase of mortality in the coming weeks, as an epidemic of the grip is sure to increase the deaths from other pulmonary troubles. The deaths from pneumonia last week numbered 108, and it has been noticed in several past years that the fatality of pneumonia is increased greatly by the prevalence of influenza. The record prepared by Dr. R. S. Tracy, of the Health Department, showing the deaths from various causes in the city during two weeks, is appended:

Causes of death.	Weeks ending Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.
Pneumonia	134	108
Bronchitis	28	19
Consumption	130	102
Croup	10	7
Whooping cough	13	6
Malarial fever	3	1
Meningitis	2	0
Contagious diseases	85	79
Diarrhœal diseases	17	12
Heart disease	46	51
Kidney disease	53	51
Violence	24	26
All other causes	209	276
Totals	774	818

Contagious diseases increased in the city last week, but the mortality from those diseases decreased. Eleven persons who were ill with smallpox were removed from the city to the hospital on North Brother Island, but there were only two deaths from the disease in the hospital. Three smallpox patients were removed from the city yesterday. They were Mabel and Cornelius Cox, young children, of No. 243 East One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., and George Williams, forty-two years old, of No. 150 Greenwich-st. The record of contagious diseases in the city during two weeks is given below:

	December 16. Cases.	Deaths.	December 23. Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	185	61	190	4
Scarlet fever	71	6	9	8
Typhoid fever	10	8	13	6
Measles	237	7	289	9
Smallpox	5	3	11	2
Totals	508	85	507	72

FUNERAL OF COLONEL W. C. YOUNG.

THE BURIAL WILL TAKE PLACE AT ALBANY TO-DAY.

The funeral of Colonel William C. Young, who died on Friday, was conducted at his home, No. 465 West Twenty-third-st., by the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, yesterday afternoon. After reading a passage of Scripture, the clergyman spoke briefly of the lessons to be drawn from the exceptionally long and useful life of Colonel Young. At the age of fourteen he had gained a remarkable mastery of the higher mathematics, and later took high honors at the West Point Academy, of which he was the oldest graduate at the time of his death. Colonel Young's achievements as a railroad engineer were a fresh proof, Dr. Sample said, of the old saying that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." The burial of Colonel Young will take place in the Rural Cemetery, at Albany, to-day. Caryl Young, of Chicago, one of his sons, will leave the city with the body at 9:20 o'clock this morning.

Colonel Young was chief engineer of the Hudson River Railroad during its completion, and afterward was the president of the company before its consolidation with the New-York Central. He was a director of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, of which he had been an original stockholder, and was largely interested in many other surface roads. He was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He leaves an estate estimated to be worth more than $500,000. His invention of the system of cross ties now in use on railroads everywhere he refused to patent, although it might have brought him an enormous fortune.

Among those present at the funeral were General George Sears Greene, of the class of 1823, at West Point, who is now the oldest living graduate of the academy; Colonel G. Douglas Brewerton, a veteran of the Mexican War; Mr. and Mrs. R. Le Dakin, of Evanston, Ill.; J. M. Buckingham, Mrs. E. J. Alexander, Dr. Frank C. Dakin, George H. Leonard, of Brooklyn, and Colonel Young's four children.

HE WILL PROBABLY BE ARRESTED.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS, OF THE NEW-YORK STEAM COMPANY, TO ANSWER FOR THE FAILURE TO STOP THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

President Wilson, of the Health Board, yesterday received reports from inspectors who took observations of the smoke which issued from the tall chimney of the New-York Steam Company's station in Greenwich-st. on Friday. The reports showed that there had been no compliance with the order of the Health Board to stop the smoke nuisance, caused by the burning of soft coal at the station, but Mr. Wilson decided not to have the reports made public in advance of action which the Health Board intends to take to bring the steam company to terms. He also said that he would have no information for the newspapers regarding the proposed action of the board until next Tuesday.

From another official of the Health Department it was learned that the inspectors who had been taking observations of the smoke in Greenwich-st. had been directed to make affidavits upon which warrants for the arrest of officers of the steam company could be procured. W. C. Andrews, the president of the company, undoubtedly would be one of the persons to be arrested, it was said. On account of the delay in getting the evidence, the official said, the warrants could not be obtained yesterday, and it was thought best not to ask for the warrants on Sunday or on Christmas Day, when the officers of the steam company might have difficulty in obtaining bail. President Andrews therefore would be allowed to spend his Christmas in peace, but probably would be arrested on Tuesday, the official said.

THE REV. DR. DAVID H. GREER CHOSEN.

COLONEL APPLETON APPOINTS HIM CHAPLAIN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, TO SUCCEED DR. PAXTON.

Colonel Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment, has appointed the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer chaplain of that organization, to take the place of the Rev. Dr. Paxton, who recently resigned. The officers held a meeting at the armory one week ago last night, and when there was a lull in the business a dozen or more of the officers present broke out with this question:

"Colonel Appleton, when are you going to appoint a chaplain?"

The Colonel avoided the question by designating one of the captains present as the chaplain. Later in the week, however, he appointed Dr. Greer.

The new chaplain is the pastor of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church. He came from Providence to this city in 1888, and has been connected with St. Bartholomew's Church ever since that time. Dr. Greer was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1844, and was graduated at Washington College, in Pennsylvania, in 1862. He was ordained in 1868, and became a rector of Trinity Church, in Covington, Ky. Soon after that he went abroad. He took the pastorate of Grace Church, in Providence, R. I., in 1872, remaining there until he came to New-York.

GENERAL HARRISON ON THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Pittsburg, Dec. 23.—Ex-President Harrison was at the Union station for a short time to-day. He occupied a private car and was on his way to Indianapolis from Philadelphia. General Harrison positively refused to give an interview on political matters. When asked to suggest a remedy to place the country on its feet financially, he said:

"Well, legislation of some sort will be necessary to accomplish that, but of what character it is hard to determine. The problem of general poverty is one that confronts the country, and it will take much systematized charity and legislation to remove that."

General Harrison, when asked whether he would be willing again to be a candidate for the Presidency, if called upon by the Republican party at the next convention, said that he had not even given the matter a thought.

REAR-END COLLISION ON TWO ROADS.

Waltham, Mass., Dec. 23.—About 1:30 o'clock this afternoon a Fitchburg Railroad pay-train, bound toward Boston, ran into the rear of a waiting freight train just east of the Central station in Waltham. Three freight cars were wrecked and the engine of the pay-train was badly damaged. The cause of the accident was the refusal of the brakes to work. Nobody was injured.

Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 23.—A switching engine on the Consolidated road crashed into the rear car of a passenger train at South Norwalk this morning, wrecking the engine and the rear car of the train. No one was hurt. The engineer says the accident was caused by wrong signals.

THE NET ABOUT COUGHLIN.

INCIDENTS OF HIS SECOND TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF DR. CRONIN.

TROUBLE WITH THE JURY—AN ENGLISH STORY—LEGAL SKIRMISHES—RELICS OF THE TRAGEDY—MRS. FOY ON THE STAND.

Dramatic and startling incidents have been so numerous in the case of Daniel Coughlin, charged with having been in the conspiracy to murder Dr. P. H. Cronin at the Carlson cottage in Chicago on May 4, 1889, that it would be unsafe to predict that the culmination of sensation had been reached when on Friday morning the witness-box in Judge Tuthill's court, where Coughlin is on trial, was for the first time occupied by Mrs. Andrew Foy, the wife of the man in whose house the conspiracy is said to have been planned, and who in spite of threats has at last summoned up sufficient courage to tell of the crime which four years ago was committed.

From the very first of this, Coughlin's second trial, the public have had surprises. A jury was not secured without trouble, for it was only on December 5, after over a week of questioning, that the box was filled. In fact it had to be filled more than once, for suspicion was raised that jurors were being tampered with by the defence. Two men were excused on the ground that they had served on juries within a year, and the defence acquiesced in this course rather than run the risk of prejudicing other jurors by having the State make known its real ground of objection. Other jurors were also excused by reason of suspicion of unfairness.

Ever since the trial began Mrs. Foy has been looked forward to with interest. Before the jury was secured it was announced that she would testify if the State could get her evidence admitted. It, they conceded, would not be competent against Foy, her husband, but they hoped to introduce it against the others. At the same time the names of the conspirators were published. Many of these names were already known in connection with the murder of Dr. Cronin, but some were new. The doctor, so the story went, was killed in the Carlson cottage by Patrick Cooney with a carpenter's chisel, while Martin Burke held him. Michael ——, now a member of the Chicago police force, whose name was withheld because he was not under arrest, stood guard at the door and Patrick O'Sullivan stood outside at the rear of the cottage. After the murder Coughlin and Foy reached the cottage and participated in the disposal of the body, which Coughlin and two others took in a trunk and placed in a buggy hired by a man for Coughlin and drove about town, finally depositing it in the catch basin of a sewer. A large number of others are said to have had a hand in the conspiracy, including Martin Dawn, who brought Dr. Cronin to the scene of the murder; the men who drove the body about, and those who had part in the renting and furnishing of the cottage in view of using it as a place for visiting vengeance on Dr. Cronin.

The trial of Coughlin really began on December 6, Assistant State's Attorney Scanlan and Assistant District-Attorney Bottum conducting the case for the people, and Daniel Donohue and ex-Judge Wing holding after the interests of the defendant. The Foy question came at once to the front in a dispute as to whether the people had a right to outline her expected testimony when the admissibility of it was yet to be decided. Judge Tuthill ruled that the State might outline the testimony without mentioning the witness's name. It was then said that among the things that the State expected to show were that weeks before the murder of Dr. Cronin the conspirators began to assemble at Foy's house. Among them was Coughlin, who had never been in the house before this time. As the date of the tragedy approached the secret conferences became more frequent. Sometimes Coughlin was there two or three times a day. They expected to show that Foy was in the habit of asking how things were going, and if there were any discoveries, to which Coughlin was in the habit of answering that all was going well. They also expected to show that on May 12 Mrs. Foy held a long conversation with Coughlin, that she told him that she was aware of the conspiracy and upbraided him for getting her husband and others into trouble. In reply Coughlin told her to keep her mouth shut; that all was safe, that there would be no discoveries, and that she would be better taken care of than she had ever been in her life. According to the prisoner's own statement, said Mr. Scanlan, there was a violent hatred existing between Dr. Cronin and Daniel Coughlin four years previous to the murder. The attorney told how Coughlin, meeting "Pat" Dinan, told him he and the Doctor had been at enmity for four years. He stated how in 1884 Dr. Cronin was in a prominent Irish Society, how he assailed the officers at the head of that society, how in 1885 Daniel Coughlin sat on a jury from the camp of which the Doctor was a member, which declared him guilty of treason. Mr. Scanlan told of John L. Garrity's dying statement and referred to the attempt of Coughlin to get "Major" Sampson to "slug" Dr. Cronin, and how even that desperate character rejected the offer, and informed the Doctor of his danger. Mr. Scanlan affirmed that the State did not claim that there was a conspiracy of any faction or organization to cause the physician's death, but that Daniel Coughlin for his own purposes sought to show that the whole society was concerned in the plot.

The next day Mr. Scanlan, continuing, alluded to the mystery surrounding the men accused and suspected, and instanced J. M. Simonds and Cooney, who fled after their part in the crime had been done, and had never since been seen by people who knew them. The speaker excoriated the "cowardly assassins who, although four to one, dared not face their victim, but struck him down from behind," at which Coughlin flushed and winced. He picked up a paper and tried to read it, but put it down again. All this time his wife, dressed in black and wearing a thin veil, sat in the courtroom. Mr. Scanlan told of a woman's seeing the white horse and buggy drive to the cottage, and seeing the doctor alight from it, and of her hearing the groans and scuffle inside; he traced the wanderings of the murderers on the North Side seeking a place to leave the body, told of the persons they encountered, and the finding of the body eighteen days later. Speaking of the white horse incident, he said:

"Dinan, the liveryman, learning of it, visited the Chicago-ave. station to tell what he knew of it. He met Coughlin. 'You look agitated,' observed Coughlin. 'Don't you think I ought to be?' inquired Dinan. 'That white horse and buggy was driven by a man you got the rig for. I am going to tell all about it.' What was Coughlin's reply. He told Dinan to keep his mouth shut, saying that he and Dr. Cronin had been enemies for years."

The next day ex-Judge Wing outlined the defence in a vigorous plea, in which he characterized the State's case as one of circumstantial evidence, and warned the jury against accepting it without careful analysis. While the court was adjourned over Sunday somebody started a mild sensation by suggesting that the British Ministry had paid £1,000 from the Government Secret Fund to help Coughlin in his defence, because it was relying for aid in some of its Irish plans on persons intensely interested in his acquittal. Coughlin's friends laughed at this silly story, and said it was a malicious invention, designed to convey the impression that he was a traitor to the Irish cause and was receiving aid from the British Government.

On Monday, December 11, a new stage in the trial was reached. Then T. T. Conklin, a friend of the murdered doctor, was put in the witness chair and produced the broken trunk, with lock, key and lid gone, which, it is asserted, held Dr. Cronin's body on the night of May 4, 1889. He also showed a piece of the floor with bloodstains that had been painted over, and the doctor's books, clothes, satchel and instruments which were found in the sewer. He also identified the doctor's gold-filled teeth. The defence then announced that they would not, as in the former trial, contest the proofs of Dr. Cronin's death. They were ready to concede him dead. Nor did they question that the body found in the sewer was his. The relics of the tragedy were looked upon listlessly by Coughlin when he looked at them at all. Much of the time he sat and read papers. The next day, however, just as court opened, he remarked: "That fellow Conklin would swear that he saw a bug on the face of the moon without a microscope if he thought it would do me any harm."

Much of the time while this part of the case was going on Mrs. Foy sat in the courtroom with Mrs. Coughlin near by. A large mass of testimony has been introduced following the course outlined by the prosecution in opening, and it was not until Thursday that Mrs. Foy was called.

That morning there was some excitement caused by the attempt to exclude the testimony of about twenty important witnesses on the ground that they tended to show the part of O'Sullivan in the conspiracy and he was dead and not on trial. Decision was reserved on this point—nor has it yet been handed down—and Mr. Bottum called Mrs. Foy. The defence protested that they had had no notice and wanted time to prepare to argue the point, and asked an adjournment.

Mr. Scanlan told the Court that Mrs. Foy was in danger of breaking down physically and mentally, and he wanted to wash his hands of all responsibility for her appearance in court at any other time. She had been threatened by the emissaries of the conspirators; she had been frightened and intimidated at her home, and had sat up all last night so as to be here to-day. She was afraid to go to sleep. Judge Tuthill said he would order officers to guard her during the night and see that she was not molested. He had a talk with her in his chamber and announced that she could be called the next morning. A brother of the dead doctor, from Kansas, was next called for purposes of identification, and the case was suspended until Friday, when Mrs. Foy began to tell her remarkable story of how the detective Coughlin and others visited her husband's house, and the conversations she heard there. Her testimony, which is the most important new evidence in the second trial, will be resumed on Tuesday. The prosecution has announced that it has in all 111 witnesses to examine, besides the reading of the testimony of a number who are dead. On the first trial the defence introduced seventy-eight witnesses. The number will probably be considerably greater this time.

MAHONEY'S FAULTY MEMORY.

TESTIMONY AT THE TRIAL OF COUGHLIN IN CHICAGO.

DR. CRONIN'S DEATH CONTRACT WITH O'SULLIVAN, THE ICEMAN—THE JURY HAS A HOLIDAY RESPITE IN CHARGE OF BAILIFFS.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—"I wish you all a very merry Christmas, gentlemen, and hope you will enjoy this interval of rest," said Judge Tuthill to-day to the jury which is to decide whether "Dan" Coughlin is guilty or innocent of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin. The expressions on the faces of the twelve men did not indicate an anticipation of Christmas pleasures or visits from Santa Claus. They did not even smile or say "Thank you." Then they retired until Tuesday morning next.

There was only one session of court to-day. In the line of testimony it was chiefly notable for what one of the witnesses, Police Justice Mahoney, did not say. He suffered from a strange lapse of memory regarding a vital point which connects the late Patrick O'Sullivan with the murderer, who presented the iceman's business card, when he called to drive the doctor to the Carlson cottage. At the former trial Mahoney testified that when O'Sullivan handed one of his business cards to Dr. Cronin at the latter's office the conspirator remarked that he might be sick or out of the city some time, but that the doctor would know it was all right if the man who called for the doctor to attend a case of injury under the contract entered into, presented one of O'Sullivan's cards. To-day the Police Justice's memory failed him on that point, and the prosecuting attorney was not allowed under the rules of law to refresh it as he wanted to.

The first witness called was Dr. James K. Egbert, who as assistant county physician in May, 1889, conducted the autopsy on the body of Dr. Cronin. His evidence was corroborative of that given by Dr. Perkins in regard to the condition of the body. The examination showed, he said, that the doctor had eaten vegetable food, as the Conklins testified, three hours before he was killed.

John J. Mahoney, who was a Justice of the Peace in the suburb of Lakeview in 1889, testified that he knew Dr. Cronin well, politically and socially. He was also acquainted with the late Patrick O'Sullivan. In March, 1889, he attended a meeting held on the part of the city to organize the Washington Literary Society, a disguised name for a physical force camp of the Clan-na-Gael to promote the Home Rule campaign. Dr. Cronin presided at that meeting, and O'Sullivan acted as doorkeeper. He and O'Sullivan were initiated, and after the meeting the iceman asked Mahoney: "What do you think of Dr. Cronin as a physician?" The witness spoke favorably of the doctor, and at that time O'Sullivan arranged to meet the Justice the next day, so that Mahoney might introduce him to the doctor. O'Sullivan was not at the appointed place the following day, but two or three weeks afterward a man called at the witness's office to say that O'Sullivan would like to meet him that afternoon. Mahoney did so, and the two men proceeded to Dr. Cronin's office, in the Chicago Opera House block. Although the dead conspirator was acquainted with his victim, he induced Justice Mahoney, a friend of the doctor, to accompany him so as to disarm any suspicion which might enter Cronin's mind when O'Sullivan, who belonged to the hostile Camp No. 20, began to talk about the contract. When Cronin said $10 a month would not be too much in return for attending to any of O'Sullivan's men "who might be injured or any children who might be run over by the wagon," the iceman thought that was too much. They finally agreed on $6, $7 or $8 a month—the witness, with his bad memory, could not say which amount. O'Sullivan offered to pay in advance for a month, but Dr. Cronin said he rendered his bills monthly, and it would do then. The witness sat in an adjoining room while the terms of the death contract were being arranged, but he was able to hear all that was said.

Andrew Mowatt, a compositor in the Lakeview office where the O'Sullivan business cards were printed, swore to doing the work on them and to delivering a few to O'Sullivan at his request on April 27, before the whole job was done.

Just before court adjourned until after Christmas Judge Tuthill called the lawyers and Coughlin before him and obtained their consent for the jury to attend a performance at a theatre under the protection of bailiffs next Tuesday night.

John A. Bower was arrested last night on Clark-st. while the jurors were being taken from the courthouse to their hotel. He pushed his way through the passing throng of people, and when he got as near to the jury as he could without the resistance of the guards, he shouted:

"Give 'em $100 each, and they'll let the poor fellow go."

Detectives, who always keep near the jury on the way to and from the courthouse, pounced on the fellow, who was locked in a cell all night. Judge Tuthill summoned the offender before him, and told him that an order would be entered, returnable at 12 o'clock, requiring him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Bower was thoroughly frightened at the predicament in which he was placed, and made haste to protest his innocence of any wrongdoing.

"I had no intention of bribing the jury," he added. "I am sorry I caused all this commotion. I could not bribe the jury if I wanted to. I had only $2.25 in my pockets, your Honor, so help me God."

Judge Tuthill ordered the prisoner to be sworn and to make his statement. Attorney Wing interposed a suggestion that the jury should be present during the investigation. The suggestion was agreed to, and the jury filed into court. Judge Tuthill believed the prisoner's disavowal of any intention of tampering with the jury, and so informed the twelve men in reciting the circumstances to them, characterizing the occurrence as an illegal act of bravado. Then, turning to the prisoner, he administered a lecture, accepted his apology and told him to mind his own business in the future.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 23.—This city is aroused over the prevalence of smallpox, which was recently imported from Chicago. A special meeting of the City Council was held last night and $1,000 appropriated to fit up an emergency hospital. Mayor Claussen to-day issued a proclamation forcing school children to be vaccinated. Warden Allen has quarantined the prison against the outside world. Great fear is entertained from the Chicago drainage canal, along which 1,000 men are employed.

Boston, Dec. 23.—Two more cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health and taken to the hospital to-day.

BURIAL OF GEORGE C. MAGOUN.

Boston, Dec. 23.—George C. Magoun was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, to-day. After the services in New-York the body was brought to Cambridge and placed in the mortuary chapel, where burial exercises were held. The coffin lay before the pulpit, and upon the cover rested a large quantity of beautiful cut flowers. Besides the immediate relatives, there were present Colonel Albert Peabody, representing the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; F. H. Peabody, Colonel J. J. McCook, Alden Speare, Senator John Read, of Cambridge; Dr. Wellington, Dr. Bullock, of Cambridge, and Charles G. Wood, of Somerville. The services at the chapel were conducted by the Rev. James De Normandie, of the First Parish Church, of Roxbury, and consisted of prayer and benediction. The burial was in the Magoun lot, where a brief service was read.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WINTER WHEAT.

REPORTS FROM SIX STATES—SMALLER ACREAGE THIS YEAR THAN IN 1892—THE CROP IN GOOD CONDITION.

Toledo, Dec. 23.—During the last four days C. A. King & Co. have received replies from 3,384 grain dealers and millers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri. The replies cover every important wheat county in those States, which raise 150,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels annually, or about two-thirds of the winter wheat crop of the United States. These States are also among the largest cloverseed producers.

Each of the States reports a smaller acreage sown to winter wheat this fall than the amount sown in 1892. Michigan shows the largest falling off, nearly 25 per cent. Missouri has about one-fifth less; Illinois, about one-eighth less. Kansas, Ohio and Indiana each shows about one-sixteenth decrease. The acreage harvested this year was reduced by a larger amount than usual being winter-killed. The crop goes into winter in good condition. Some regions say it was a little dry for the late-sown. Ohio reports the best and a favorable start. Indiana shows nearly as well, followed closely by Kansas and Michigan, while Missouri and Illinois have secured only a fair or an average start. Six hundred and thirty-five report the prospect excellent, 1,239 good, 1,014 fair, 388 poor, and only 75 say the crop has an extremely poor start.

The reports show that about three-eighths of the 1893 wheat crop, which was a short one, still remains in the hands of farmers, dealers and interior millers in the six States. Ohio, as usual, has the largest reserves, equal to about half of the last crop. Half of the reports say the reserves are about the same as a year ago. Kansas and Missouri have only enough to supply their local mills until next harvest. Ohio and Indiana have a fair surplus for shipment. More poor wheat has been fed to animals than usual. Less than a quarter of the cloverseed crop remains unmarketed.

FORD'S THEATRE BUILDING UNSAFE.

A COMMISSION OF EXPERTS PRONOUNCE IT UNFIT FOR OCCUPATION AS A GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The old Ford's Theatre Building, whose collapse caused the death of twenty-one clerks and serious injuries to many more, and which has since been patched up again by the Government, is now officially pronounced unsafe for occupation as a Government office by the District building inspector, and also by Colonel George H. Elliott, of the Board of Army Engineers, and Mr. Clark, architect of the Capitol. It is not probable that the Secretary of War will order the clerks of the Record and Pension Office to return to that building. It is believed that they will be permitted to remain in the Union Building, where they are now, until Congress makes other provisions. The last Congress appropriated $6,000 with which to put the Ford's Theatre Building in a thoroughly safe condition, presumably for the purpose of returning the clerks of the Record and Pension Office to work there when it had been declared to be safe by a committee of three army engineers, for whose appointment provision was made in the bill appropriating the money for the repairs.

Secretary Lamont said to-day: "There is no purpose or disposition on the part of any officer of this Department to quarter any of its clerks or employes in any building not determined to be absolutely safe. On that point there is no question for uneasiness. The $6,000 appropriated by Congress for repairs to the old Ford's Theatre Building has been expended under the direction of the chief of engineers of the Army, as directed by the law, and the building has been restored to the condition it was in before the beginning of the improvement in progress at the time of the accident, with some consequent strengthening of its foundations. While it is probable that it would serve its former purpose, the commission of experts appointed by the Department to examine and report as to the safety of the building finds that certain additional work should be done before it shall be occupied by clerks. This report will be referred back for an estimate for the cost of this new work, and when returned the matter will be submitted to Congress for its direction as to further alterations."

A FINE STEAMSHIP LAUNCHED.

THE JAMESTOWN, OF THE OLD DOMINION COMPANY'S FLEET, OFF THE WAYS AT CHESTER.

Chester, Penn., Dec. 23.—The new steamer Jamestown, which was successfully launched to-day at Roach's shipyard, will make an important addition to the fleet of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, of New-York. The vessel was to have been launched on Thursday, but the discovery of a defect in the ways caused a postponement.

Owing to the death of John B. Roach's eldest daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Schuyler, of New-York, the launch was conducted quietly. The ship was named by Miss Smith, daughter of Captain Smith, of the Old Dominion Steamship Company. The vessel took the water gracefully, and the launch was a complete success.

When completed the Jamestown will be a handsome ship, and in some respects will differ materially from the type of vessel heretofore built at the Roach yard. This is especially noticeable in the location of the pilothouse and the captain's stateroom, which are above the hurricane deck, while the steam steering apparatus will be built on the hurricane deck. The dining-hall, main saloon, social hall and staterooms will be finished in mahogany.

The vessel has a moulded length of 300 feet, a length over all of 332 feet, a beam of 40 feet, and 26 feet 9 inches depth of hold. She will be schooner-rigged, with two masts of steel. The engine will be of the triple-expansion, condensing type, with cylinder diameters of 28, 44½ and 73 inches for the high, intermediate and low pressure respectively, and a common stroke of 54 inches. The propeller is made of manganese bronze, and the vessel is expected to develop a speed of 15½ knots an hour. Four steel boilers of corrugated pattern, having a diameter of 13 feet 9 inches and a length of 12 feet 6 inches, sustaining a working pressure of 180 pounds to the square inch, will supply the steam. Each boiler will have three furnaces 44 inches in diameter. There will be accommodations for 100 first-class and forty steerage passengers, and quarters for twenty of the crew in the forecastle. All the modern appliances for handling cargo will be supplied.

CUTTING PRICES ON ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—"The Tribune" this morning says: "An agreement has been entered into by several electric light companies to cut the price on lamps in order to squeeze the small concerns out of existence. The Edison, Thomson-Houston, Brush, Schuyler, Fort Wayne-Jenny and one or two others are said to be foremost in the scheme. Prices have recently been cut 25 per cent. Small incandescent lamps which formerly sold at 44 cents now sell at 32½. It is said that the large concerns are losing much money in their efforts to clean out small concerns. They are tired of slow proceedings of law to protect them from infringement, and are now underselling at a price that will, it is claimed, soon shut up all the small factories."

A BONANZA CAMP IN UTAH.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 23.—Lewiston, Utah, better known as the Camp Floyd district, the scene of the recent gold discovery, is developing into a bonanza camp. The district is about fifteen miles from Lehi, a station on the Rio Grande Western Railroad. The gold, supposed to be mainly in a chloritic state, is found in a blanket vein of lime and shale, which has already been traced for a distance of ten miles. Experts and mineralogists say that the belt extends over to the Wasatch range and to within a few miles of Lehi City. By the use of the cyanide process the gold is extracted at a cost of $2 to $3 a ton, including all expense of labor and milling. The ore averages $16 a ton.

EXTENSIVE OPIUM SMUGGLING FROM CANADA.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 23.—Opium smuggling across the Canadian border has reached so great a scale that Government officials are at their wits' end to devise plans to capture the smugglers. Several small seizures have been made here, but the bulk of the contraband opium passes through the city undetected. It has just been discovered that large quantities of the drug have been smuggled through by passengers arriving here over the Spokane and Northern road from Nelson, B. C., and yesterday a special inspector was put on this road to search all the baggage and passengers arriving from the North. Most of the passengers objected to having their satchels and baggage searched. The inspector seized several pieces of baggage and will detain them for official inspection.

A WOMAN LIFE CONVICT PARDONED.

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The first life prisoner to be pardoned from the women's prison was discharged this morning. She was Mary Johnson, colored, who was convicted of murder in Orange County in 1863. She was then sixteen years old, and the death sentence was commuted by Governor Seymour to imprisonment for life.