DELIVERED BY CARRIER AT ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

The Anaconda Standard.

GET ADVERTISING RATES AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

VOL. I.—NO. 44. ANACONDA, MONTANA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. D. J. McDONALD
SURGEON DENTIST.
OFFICE OVER JOS. PETERS CO.,
First Street, - - - Anaconda, Montana.

F. L. ST. JEAN, A.B., M.D., C.M.
Residence on Second street, St. Jean Building.
Office on First St., in St. Jean Building.
Office Hours: 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 6 and 7 to 9 P.M.

T. D. FITZGERALD,
POLICE MAGISTRATE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.
First Street, - - Anaconda, Mont.

J. R. BOARMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MAIN ST., OVER BARRET & JACKEY'S STORE,
Anaconda - - - Montana.

T. O'LEARY, Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Practices in all of the State and United States courts. Collections promptly made. Special attention given to Mining Properties and Mining Law. Real Estate, Loans and Insurance. Property Rented and Rents Collected. Office rooms 3 and 4 Mattie Block, corner of First and Oak streets, Anaconda, Mont.

F. P. CHRISMAN, D. D. S.
Office, First Street Between Main and Oak, Anaconda, Montana.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
by a new process. All classes of Dental Work executed in first class manner. Artificial Teeth Without Plates.

A. P. BROWN
Attorney at Law.
Office in Barrett & Jacky's Block, Main Street,
Anaconda, Montana.

H. W. STEPHENS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ANACONDA - - - MONTANA
Office in Barrett & Jacky block. Residence on Second street west, opposite Montana Hotel. Calls promptly attended to. Graduate of St. Louis Medical College.

DRS. MITCHELL & SNYDER,
ANACONDA HOSPITAL,
(Next to Montana Hotel.)
ANACONDA - - - MONTANA

Anaconda Real Estate Agency.
FITZPATRICK & ASPLING,
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE AGTS.
Mining Brokers, Collectors and Conveyancers.
ANACONDA - - - MONTANA

Hunsinger, Barrett & Burnett,
Wholesale and Retail Butchers.
Family Supplies a Specialty.
All Orders Delivered Free of Charge.
Shop on First Street - - - ANACONDA

M. MARTIN
(OPPOSITE THE BANK)
MAKES A SPECIALTY OF FINE CIGARS
DOMESTIC, IMPORTED AND KEY WEST.

THE GOLD BOOT.
The BEST and CHEAPEST place in the city of Butte to Purchase BOOTS and SHOES is at the GOLD BOOT,
16 West Park St. F. H. SHAW, Proprietor.

READ'S DRUG STORE,
MAIN STREET,
Anaconda, - - - - Montana.

J. F. DUNCAN,
Tonsorial Parlors
Cor. Main and Front Streets,
Anaconda, - - - - - Montana.

O. T. ONARHEIM,
Importer and dealer in
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
Main Street, Anaconda, Mont.

E. JACOBSON,
DEALER IN
OFFICE AND HOUSE FURNITURE
Crockery and Stoves,
UNDERTAKING AND ALL ITS BRANCHES.
E. JACOBSON,
First Street East, - - Anaconda, Mont.

W. C. HAYNES,
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.
Transient Stock Carefully Cared for.
First-Class Turnouts and Moderate Charges.
First street, East of Main, Anaconda, Montana.

Having Purchased the
ATLANTEAN HOUSE,
On Front Street, Anaconda.
A. J. BLIX
Is prepared to conduct a first-class hotel. None but white help employed.
First Class Board and Lodging.
Rates $2.00 per day. Reasonable Rates for week Boarders.

THE CRONIN TRIAL BEGUN

What the State Will Prove Against the Clan-na-Gael Assassins.

The State's Attorney Outlines the Case Against the Conspirators and the Taking of Evidence in the Great Case is Begun.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Long before the hour for convening the court in the Cronin trial this morning, hundreds of spectators were clamoring for admittance, and it required a small army of bailiffs to keep at bay the eager ones who demanded to be passed. At 10 o'clock court was called to order, and States Attorney Longenecker began his opening address to the jury. He reviewed in a brief manner the long continued sifting of veniremen, which resulted in the selection of the 12 men before him, defined the duties of jurymen and defined the meaning of presumption of innocence. It was, he said, a mere negative which stood in the way of conviction in the absence of evidence, but must not be allowed to weaken the force of evidence given. He next defined the meaning of reasonable doubt, which he said must not be so stretched as to permit a juror to avoid doing his duty. The states attorney then proceeded to define murder and set forth what were the material allegations in the indictment which it will be necessary to prove. They were that Dr. Cronin was killed, that the killing was done in this state, that it was done without adequate provocation, and that these defendants did it. He then defined direct and circumstantial evidence. He spoke of the disappearance of Dr. Cronin and the finding of his body eighteen days afterwards and said the state proposed to prove it a murder as the result of a conspiracy.

The state's attorney then proceeded to speak of the motive for a crime and said in order to show what the motive was, it became necessary to examine into the history in this country of the organization known as a brotherhood, and commonly called the Clan-na-Gael. Before doing this he reminded the jury they were not trying the Clan-na-Cael, but the prisoners at the bar. He then proceeded to sketch the history of the Clan-na-Gael, and said the triangle was supreme, that the oaths of members made their commands superior to the laws of the nation.

Forrest objected to this line of the statement as inadmissible in advance of proof.

Judge McConnell said he did not know what would be proved, but warned the state's attorney that he was making these statements at his own peril.

The states attorney then went on to say that the membership did not know who constituted the triangle, so secret was it; but, nevertheless, they obeyed its orders and were sent on various missions in England in the way of active work and under assumed names. The states attorney said he would prove what he had said and accepted the responsibility. He proceeded to say that when Sullivan, Feely and Beld got control of the executive board they changed the plan of the work of the organization, inaugurated a dynamite policy and implanted in the constitution a clause commanding perfect and unrequitting obedience to the commands of the board.

Notwithstanding this secrecy, these men were betrayed by the board to the English authorities and twenty of them are now in prison. This was, he declared, to enable the board to steal funds and at the last showing made the board claimed the order was owing them $13,000, though there was $250,000 in the treasury when they took charge.

At this point the state's attorney introduced Dr. Cronin in connection with the order and proceeded to sketch the history of his fight against the triangle. He told of Cronin's expulsion, the subsequent union convention and the trial of Sullivan, Feeley and Boland by the secret committee, of which Dr. Cronin was a member, in Buffalo a year ago last August. The state's attorney went on to say the committee was in session three days hearing evidence which he stated would be introduced during the trial.

Cronin wanted this evidence published to all the camps of the order with the report of the committee. A report was made to the camps till a day or two after Cronin's death, and even then Cronin's part was suppressed. It was sent out in this shape in the belief that his body would never be found. It was not sufficient to make way with Dr. Cronin but the same unseen hand that regulated the conspiracy from its inception had to make it appear also that Cronin was a traitor, for if Cronin had published his evidence against the triangle as he was about to do it meant the ruin of the triangle with the Irish people.

To have it published to all the camps was to convict those of embezzling these funds that have been accumulated for years. It would have proved them traitors to the Irish cause; proved them not only embezzlers but violators of the laws of the countries, and traitors to the cause in which these people had enlisted; and instead of doing that which was to benefit poor old Ireland, it would brand them as the worst men on earth among the Irish people. That was the subject. The state's attorney then went on to show how Coughlin begun denouncing Cronin as a spy away back in February, and how Beggs at a certain meeting of Camp 20 said Cronin's denunciation of Sullivan and the Triangle had to be stopped if it took blood.

The state's attorney then went on to talk about the charges made against Cronin in camp 20. On the 16th of February Senior Guard Beggs wrote to District Officer Shellman, of Peoria, that he was directed to investigate the matter and wanted the district officer to do so. The latter, on the 17th of February, wrote to Beggs that he knew of no law or provision of the constitution requiring him to investigate unless charges were made directly to him. Beggs on the 18th wrote back that while there was no written law for this, there was a law, and the matter had to be investigated or there would be trouble. On the following day a man giving the name of Simons rented the flat at 117 Clark street, opposite Dr. Cronin's office, bought furniture and a large trunk, and moved in. On the 20th of March Martin Burke appeared at the Carlson cottage under the name of Frank Williams, rented the cottage, and then, after talking with O'Sullivan, went to 117 Clark street and moved the furniture to the cottage. Sometime in April O'Sullivan made arrangements with Cronin by which, if the latter received one of O'Sullivan's cards, he was to accompany the messenger in order to attend professionally upon any of O'Sullivan's men, who might be hurt in handling ice.

The states attorney pointed out that this seemed a queer contract, for up to this time there never had been an accident to one of O'Sullivan's men, and there were many doctors nearer than Cronin. Before that Daniel Coughlin had declared in a saloon that there was a certain north side man, a leading Catholic, that would soon bite the ground, or something to that effect. O'Sullivan was with Coughlin that night.

Mr. Longenecker told about Coughlin's arrangement with livery stable keeper Dinan, and said that the state will prove that Coughlin was seen going into the Carlson cottage on the night of the murder and that the horse and buggy taken from Dinan's were the horse and buggy which drove Dr. Cronin to the cottage. At a meeting of Camp 20, on the night of May 4, some one inquired whether that secret committee had reported, whereupon Beggs said: "That committee is to report to me and not to the camp."

We will prove, continued the state's attorney, that Coughlin had told other parties that Cronin was a spy, and that a year before he tried to hire a man to slug Dr. Cronin. We will prove that O'Sullivan was seen at a certain point on the night of May 4, showing that he was in the neighborhood, and was not in his house at the time.

On the 6th of May Martin Burke had a box, the contents or which were not seen, soldered up by a tinsmith. Where that box is, or what became of it no one knows, but it is an important circumstance in the case. We will prove that Kunze was seen in the flat on Clark street at the time it was occupied; that he had been intimate with Coughlin; that he and Coughlin were at Peoria together; that Kunze stated to a man, when the papers were talking about Cronin's disappearance, that he [Kunze] knew Cronin was murdered.

After the discovery of the body and its identification Martin Burke left the city under an assumed name and was arrested in Winnipeg, having in his possession a ticket to Liverpool. Mr. Longenecker went on to say that any one who looks at the facts or evidence can see very readily that the acts committed are of themselves conclusive that they are the result of conspiracy. He added that the state would present evidence as speedily as possible.

Counsel for the defense then one by one waived their right to make each an opening address and the taking of testimony began.

The first witness was Francis Viller, ex-captain of the Lake View police. His testimony was unimportant except that the one fact that he knew Dr. Cronin in his life time and that as the body was being conveyed from the catch-basin to the morgue he had identified it as that of the dead doctor.

James F. Boland, cashier in a coal dealers office and an associate of Dr. Cronin in various secret societies, also gave testimony as to the identity of the body and to the location of Dr. Cronin's office.

Lawyer Forrest, for the defense, elicited from Boland, on cross examination, the fact that contrary to general belief Cronin's office was so situated that a view into the windows could not be obtained from the Clark street flat, supposed to have been hired by the accused. Cronin's office was not fronting on Clark street, but was in the rear of the building and facing on an alley. Several other witnesses were examined before the adjournment, their testimony relating wholly to the finding and identification of the corpse. Nothing of importance was brought out.

P. W. Dunne, who is indirectly connected with the prosecution in the Cronin trial, said to-day that efforts had been and were to be further pushed to obtain, if possible, from Parnell or his counsel, Sir Charles Russell, a categorical statement that Cronin's name was not one of the four handed in by Lecaron as that of men who were systematically betraying to the English government the secrets of the Irish movement in America. Letters to this end have been written, one at least by Dunne, to the Irish leader, Matt Harris. It is now proposed to forward to the other side the strongest application that can be secured, demanding the desired information and taking the ground that if Cronin's name was on the list of spies no breach of trust will be made by breaking silence and saying so.

ROMANCE IN THE TREASURY.

Some Strange Stories Connected With the Division of Abandoned Property.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—"Some of the finest material for the novelist that can be imagined is to be found in the United States treasury," said a gentleman who had been in that department of the government for a quarter of a century. "There is a bureau called the division of abandoned lands and property that in itself is one of great romance. Its history is fuller of the marvelous than anything ever written. Why, there are $13,000,000 in its charge belonging to people in the south alone. You see, during and at the close of the war there was valuable property of all sorts which fell into the hands of the army officers and was turned into the treasury. Over $12,000,000 of the money charged to that bureau is the proceeds of cotton taken from plantations all over the south and sold. The money i. brought was turned in as I have told you. The amount finally became so great thar Mr. Chase, then secretary, created a division that should have especial charge of all this sort of thing. Why, there is one instance in which $175,000 worth of cotton was taken from a far south estate, when cotten was $500 a bale and sold. The persons to whom it belonged were not rebels but royalists. They haven't an idea where their cotten went to. Their names were on the bales and it would not be hard for them to make a case, if they knew what to do. But it has been nearly twenty-three years since the money was deposited. I don't know whether any of them are living or not, and it is hardly probable that they will ever get what is really theirs All the testimony of the case is in the possession of the government. The agent who took the cotton and the one that sold it are both dead and the owners would not be able to make the case without some proof, which they haven't got."

One of Her Boilers Exploded.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—While the steamer Cephalolia, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for Boston, was off Holly Head, one of her boilers exploded and the vessel was so severely damaged that she was compelled to return to Liverpool for repairs. Two engineers and four firemen were severely injured.

The Sheriff Declines to Interfere.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 24.—There were no new developments in the Plymouth church fight to-day. The sheriff has declined to interfere.

FIGHTING FOR A FORTUNE

Two Young French Noblemen Heirs to More than Four Million Dollars.

A Remarkable Case Which Has Been In the German Courts for Thirteen Years—Their Legitimacy Finally Established.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The German court of appeals is just about to give judgment in favor of two young French noblemen in a celebrated case begun thirteen years ago, the defendants being a reigning king and a British prince, who must restore a part of the enormous fortune inherited a few years ago from the Duke of Brunswick. The Duke Charles, the original defendant, attained his majority in 1823 in London, and continued to reside there and in Paris until 1825. While in the British metropolis he became infatuated with the charms of the Hon. Miss Colville, the beautiful daughter of Admiral Lord Colville of Culross, whom he is said to have married by contract and by whom he had a daughter.

The girl was christened in the parish church of Ahluma and received the names Marie Elizabeth Wilhelmine, and was inscribed on the parish register as Countess of Colma. Duke Charles and his brother William, who afterward succeeded to his sovereignty, were present at the ceremony as sponsors, and signed the register as such.

The plaintiffs likewise assert that within a few weeks afterward the Duke deposited in the ducal archives a patent wherein he, under sign and seal, definitely recognized the infant Countess of Colma as his daughter.

This statement is corroborated by the keeper-in-chief of the ducal archives, the late Counselor Van Ritter and others. The patent was destroyed in the burned palace in 1848. The duke refused publicly to acknowledge the marriage and soon transferred his affections, whereupon his wife returned to her father, leaving the little girl.

The latter was educated as a princess, and when confirmed at the age of 17 in Paris, the duke signed the register as her father. Pere Larcordaires eventually induced her to join the Catholic church when she was 20 years old, which incensed the duke.

He relented, however, when she married Count de Civry, and caused the event to be formally announced to the European courts. In 1865 she sued him and he disowned her.

When he died, in 1873, he bequeathed an enormous fortune to the city of Geneva, but the city compromised by giving half to his brother William, who succeeded on the throne of Brunswick. The claim of the countess was completely ignored and she promptly began suit against William under the German law.

Four years ago Duke William died, leaving his entire property, in equal shares, to the king of Saxony and the duke of Cumberland, son of the late king of Hanover, who, as inheritors, have been forced to assume the position as defendants in the De Civry case.

Meanwhile the countess herself died and bequeathed her lawsuit to two sons, one an ex-convict. The case is now brought to a final issue and the lower courts successively declared that the countess' relationship to Duke Charles was completely established, and the supreme court, to which the case was carried on final appeal, will deliver a judgement from which there can be no further appeal, unless a compromise is immediately effected, which is very improbable.

The king of Saxony and the duke of Cumberland will be compelled to pay over to the two young Counts de Civry a sum close upon $4,000,000, that being just half the sum obtained by duke William as the result of his compromise with Geneva. The count de Civry, strengthened by the judgment of the German courts, will now begin proceedings against the municipality of Geneva for the recovery of half of the city's portion of the ducal fortune.

As the German and Swiss laws on the subject of the rights of illegitimate children to a father's inheritance are identical, it may be regarded as certain that the young noblemen will be successful.

So convinced are the people of Geneva that everything appertaining to duke Charles is accursed that they often talk of hurling the monument and corpse which it contains into the deep blue waters of their beautiful lake.

Spreckles Means Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Claus Spreckles intended to begin work at his big refinery to-day, but owing to bad weather and other causes, was prevented from doing so. Active operations will probably begin next week. Spreckles is confident he will win the fight against the sugar trust. "I will produce one million pounds of sugar a day at the start," said Mr. Spreckles. "By February two million pounds a day will be turned out. I have decided to double the plant, and when the new buildings are finished, as they will be before the end of next year, I will produce four million pounds a day. New Orleans will be the next objective point. A refinery will be built there with a capacity of one million pounds a day, and when I have doubled my plant here I will produce six million pounds of sugar per day. The trust produces eight million pounds a day, so when I get fully started I shall turn out three-fourths of the entire amount, and I shall sell it, too."

Her Desperate Plans Foiled.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 24.—A Calgary special says that some time ago Robt. Scott, a general merchant at Morey, forty miles west of here, received information that a woman named Mrs. Lough, who resides here and alleges she is Scott's wife, was going to make an attempt on his life. Scott notified the police. Last night Mrs. Lough got off the west bound train at Morey, dressed in man's clothing, and started for Scott's store, a policeman following. When she was about to dash vitriol on Scott she was seized from behind and hand-cuffed. On her person was found a bottle of vitriol, a gag, two razors, and two self-cocking revolvers. It was her intention to burn out his eyes with vitriol and then trim off an ear and his nose.

Death of a Texas Judge.

SHERMAN, Tex., Oct. 24.—Judge A. M. Bryant, one of the most prominent republicans of Texas, was thrown from his buggy last evening and killed. He was seventy years of age.

TRAPPED BY HER HUSBAND.

How an Unfaithful Wife's Perfidy Was Made Public at Patterson.

Two well-dressed gentlemen appeared at the Hamilton house in Patterson on Sunday and secured communicating rooms Nos. 21 and 22, saying they expected two friends. Later a fine team and carriage drove up a gentleman and an elegantly attired lady registered as Wm. Allen and wife, of New York. They were shown to room No. 21. Shortly before midnight there was a disturbance and angry words in 21, which brought all of the guests out.

The younger of the two men who arrived in the afternoon is named Young. He is a wealthy New York merchant. His wife belongs to a wealthy family in Montclair. The couple have four children. Young four years ago suspected his wife was untrue to him. He could obtain no evidence, but as his suspicions increased, he separated from her six months ago, she going to her parents in Montclair. Feeling assured that she continued her irregular mode of life, he sent a confidential clerk to Montclair to watch the woman. Mrs. Young took a fancy to him and the couple went out riding and became intimate, the clerk keeping his employer posted as to the progress of his love making. After a number of rides, arrangements were made to disclose the wife's perfidy. She agreed to accompany the clerk to the Hamilton House in Patterson, and to spend Sunday night with him. The clerk informed his employer of the project and Young, accompanied by an intimate friend, went to Patterson on Sunday prepared to meet Mrs. Young and the clerk. The latter and Young met at the hotel while Mrs. Young was in the parlor and it was agreed that the clerk should ask for room No. 21. From No. 21 there was no escape except through No. 22, and the latter was occupied by Young and his friend, the latter two going to their room after Mrs. Young and the clerk had retired. They waited until nearly midnight, when they opened the door, the clerk left the hotel, Young ordered a coach, and with his wife and friend drove to Montclair, where he left his wife at her parents' residence and took the early morning train for New York.

THEY WANT FREE TRADE.

The Inter-State Wheat Growers Adopt Resolutions at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—The inter-state wheat growers convention met again today. Robert Lindebloom, chairman of the wheat speculators, made a speech in which he gave the speculators' side of the wheat question. He said the monopolists had taught society a lesson that would in time make monopoly an impossibility. That lesson was the lesson of co-operation. The lesson taught by trusts was co-operation. There was no foundation for the cry about over-production. In five years, while the production of wheat decreased two and one-half per cent. the price decreased twenty-eight per cent. The speaker then went on to show that there had been no over-production in other countries.

President Coleman, ex-secretary of agriculture, then addressed the convention from the free trade standpoint. He denounced the way farmers are used by the present administration and the protective policy, and said the only way to protect their interests was to adopt free trade. He assailed the elevator combines and pools.

The committee on resolutions then presented a resolution that the farmers of the states lying in the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys, and of the states of Oregon, Washington and California, in national convention assembled, hereby memorialize congress and the president of the United States and most seriously petition them to make such reciprocal treaties with those foreign nations to whom we ship our surplus farm products as will cause such foreign nations to remove customs duties from our farm products shipped abroad, thereby causing us to receive higher prices for our foreign farm surplus and thereby fixing a higher price upon all that we sell at home. That we ask such steps to be taken by our national congress as will destroy the present existence of monopolies and trusts and prevent the formation of others, and so that we may get our farming implements at less price, that present laws be repealed that place a duty upon farming implements or raw material used in their manufacture. An animated debate followed which was decidedly political in character. Free traders greatly outnumbered the protectionists, and the resolutions were finally adopted by a large majority.

Murdered by Highbinders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Another Chinaman has been murdered by highbinders, and the murderers escaped, as usual. The report of a pistol, followed by agonizing shriek, startled the officers of the Chinatown squad the other morning and they rushed down Cum Cook alley, where they found a Chinese choking with the flow of his own blood, which poured from his mouth.

The wounded man made a pitiful attempt to talk, evidently with the intention to give the police the name of the murderer, but the great loss of blood had so weakened him that he seemed suddenly to lose strength and he fell back on the ground dead.

Mongolians poured out of the neighboring doorways and alleys and chattered around the dead man. They all professed to be unable to recognize him, and declared they knew nothing about the murderer.

After about an hour's work, the detectives discovered from papers found upon him that the dead man was Yee Lan Yon, and it is supposed that he was employed as a domestic.

Fatal Result of a Scuffle.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 24.—While a butcher named Kelly and a clerk in a store at San Pedro were scuffling at that place yesterday, a piston was accidentally discharged, wounding Kelly in the abdomen, from which he died this morning. No blame attaches to the clerk other than carelessness.

Chicago Tailors Strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Union journeymen tailors to the number of 700 went on a strike this morning on account of the refusal of a certain merchant tailor to discharge a cutter who was obnoxious to the men.

Killed in a Freight Wreck.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 24.—In the freight wreck in the Houston & Texas Central yard, Conductor Allen was killed and Brakeman Cameron fatally injured.

WRECKED BY A SIREN

How a Happy Home Was Destroyed by a Scheming Adventuress.

A Wealthy Railroad Contractor Who Lavished His Money on a Disreputable Woman and Deserted His Lawful Wife.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A drama in high life, which combines the distinctive features of the Diss De Barr and Flack sensations, with a touch of tragedy added, had been slowly worked up almost to the last act, when an unexpected interruption not long ago put the principal actors to flight. The comedy had advanced to this point: An adventuress, who had other wealthy New York victims, had estranged a rich contractor from his wife and family. She had secured from him property amounting to a million dollars. A secret divorce and marriage had been considered. The real wife had barely escaped the assassin's bullet and then the wronged woman appeared on the scence in defense of her rights. A mass of startling evidence came into her possession and the mistress suddenly left town.

The real name of the woman in the case is Caroline Fello. She was once and probably is still the lawful wife of Emmett Wells Hope, a commission merchant of this city. Her principal victim is George F. Woolston, a contractor well-known throughout the west as a builder of railroads and water works. She went out west as Mrs. Wells and she has since been known as Kaupn, Warner, Whittlesy, Wheeler, Martin and Woolston. She is a woman of rather slight build, but five feet three inches tall. She carries her 40 years with a dash and vivacity that make her appear younger.

George Woolston is a man of great energy and dogged persistency. He constructed the Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska railroad, a large section of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and portions of other lines. His income has averaged between $50,000 and $75,000 per year.

Mrs. Wells and Mr. Woolston first met in the west about six years ago. After a short acquaintance she was introduced into Mr. Woolston's family as Mrs. F. A. Willard of Boston, and he took pains to spread the report that she was a wealthy widow who wanted to invest her money in western property. The relations of the two became more and more intimate, and it became necessary for the "widow" to leave Mr. Woolston's house, but he continued to spend most of his time in her company in other places. Mrs. Woolston could not be blind to the situation. But her remonstrances were of no avail; instead, Woolston deliberately proposed that he maintain two households, treating both women precisely alike financially. The wife failed to consent to such an arrangement. Finally Woolston spent almost his entire time with his mistress. They traveled all over the country, registering as husband and wife at Helena, Mont., Albuquerque, N. M., Los Angeles, Cal., Fort Benton, Seattle, San Francisco, Tompkinsville, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and at several New York hotels.

Mrs. Woolston has unearthed a plot to secure a secret divorce and rob her of her two boys. She has obtained possession of the correspondence between her husband and his mistress, in which a promise of subsequent marriage is made. She one day last July met Woolston and his mistress face to face, and at the point of a pistol made them cry for mercy. She will not sue for a divorce but will show up the woman who has taken away her husband.

AGAIN IN SESSION.

The Parnell Commission Resumes Its Sitting—Yesterday's Testimony.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Parnell commission resumed its sitting to-day. Joseph Biggar, member of patliament who appeared in his own behalf, addressed the commission. Michael Davitt followed him. He said in addressing the commission that he was running counter to the opinion of the people of Ireland, who endorsed the withdrawal from the case of Parnell and his colleagues. He was impelled to the course he adopted by two cardinal principles of his life, i. e. religious adherance to truth and justice and the defence of character and cause of the Irish peasantry. Davitt declared that although he was no longer a Fenian, if the condition of Ireland was the same as it was twenty-five years ago, he would be a Fenian again. Some of the aims of the Fenians, he said, had been fulfilled already. The land league, based on the same patriotic spirit, was fast removing the barriers which prevent Great Britain from giving justice to Ireland. The day is fast approaching when Dublin castle would quietly submit to the fate of the Irish church.

At this very time Fenian outrages are being committed. The Manchester trade commission is in session and evidence is being given before it showing the worst kind of outrages there, for which outrages no one was ever brought to justice. He denied the statement of Patrick Delaney, a convicted dynamiter, who was brought from Ireland to London to testify for the *Times* that amnesty movement was under Fenian control, and accused Delaney of wilful and deliberate perjury. No agent, he declared, had done more to keep alive the national antipathy of the Irish of America than the brutal language used by the *Times* with regard to the extermination of the people of Ireland resulting from the great famine.

Affairs of the Atchison Road.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Atchison statement for the second week of October shows earnings of $694,483, as against $602,352 for the same time last year. The entire subscription offered the stockholders under the reorganization plan, it is stated, has been guaranteed, and applications are being made for additional amounts.

"Lucky" Balkwin as a Landlord.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—It is announced that "Lucky" Baldwin has purchased from A. S. Gage one-half interest in the Hotel Richlieu of this city. Gage is retiring from business. His partner, H. V. Benis, will continue to have control of the enterprise with Baldwin.

Reduced to the Ranks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—By direction of the secretary of war Sergeants Charles Monanghan, George Sheehan and Leonard Dorsh will be reduced to the ranks for improper treatment of recruits at Jefferson barracks.