TWO SMALL KNIVES

That May Furnish the Link Which Will Hang Coughlin.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY

Made Just in Time for Use as Evidence in the Cronin Case.

THE FIRST ADDRESS TO THE JURY

A sensation was caused in the Cronin trial yesterday by evidence showing that Detective Coughlin had two knives belonging to the doctor upon his person when arrested. The articles were positively identified. Judge Longenecker then commenced his opening address to the jury. He demands a conviction upon the law and the evidence.

CHICAGO, November 29.—Immediately after the defense had produced its best witness to-day State's Attorney Longenecker said: "If the Court please, we have some evidence that has come to our knowledge, about 10 or little before 10, which we have not had time to look into. Of course it would be evidence in chief properly, but not having come to our knowledge until this morning, we feel like asking the Court to let us introduce the evidence at this late hour."

The Court—By how many witnesses do you expect to put that evidence in?

The State's Attorney—By two really and one who has had the custody of the articles.

"Does the State's attorney regard it as important?"

"I regard it as an important matter and feel it our duty to present it."

THE DEFENSE OBJECTS.

The Court—Some slight intimation was given to me this morning, and I assume it is not corroborative or cumulative, else I shall not admit it.

Mr. Forrest—We object to their reopening the case at the end of the sur-rebuttal.

The State's Attorney—I suppose the Court has a right at this time to let it come in under its discretion.

Mr. Forrest—If that be true, then we may never end the case. We may have to ask for time to meet it.

The Court—The Court is anxious to close the case, and I do not want to prolong it.

The State's Attorney—So are we, Your Honor, but we feel it is our duty to present this evidence. Not that we think it is absolutely necessary to the case, or anything of the kind, but it is an important piece of evidence, and ought to go into the case. This morning we felt like insisting on having it go in, and it ought to have been drawn to our attention some time ago.

THE EVIDENCE ADMITTED.

The Court then called the State's attorney to a private consultation, at the close of which Judge McConnell said: "I take it that the evidence which the State suggests should go into the case. I have considered whether I ought to admit it, and have decided to do so. I do not think it will delay the opening of the case to the jury. If I allow it to go in, I do not see that it need interfere with the opening of the addresses to the jury, and if you, Mr. Forrest, desire time to answer it I will give you the time. It is a single matter which can be disposed of any time."

Police Officer Bartholomew Flynn was then called to the stand, and, in response to questions, testified as follows:

"When Daniel Coughlin was arrested I was ordered by Lieutenant Elliott to take him to the Harrison street station, which I did. When we got there I searched him in Captain Bartram's office. These two knives which I have in my hand, I found in his possession.

TWO IMPORTANT KNIVES.

"I took the knives and a revolver from Coughlin, took them back to headquarters, went upstairs to Lieutenant Elliott's office, and then took them down to my box in headquarters and locked them up. They were there until the 16th or 17th of September, when I took them over to the Fidelity vault, where they have since remained. I called the attention of Captain Schuettler to them at East Chicago avenue station. I took them to him. I did not disclose the fact that I had them to anyone prosecuting the case. Ex-Captain Bartram knew I had the knives, but, up to last evening, I did not call the attention of anyone else to them."

This closed the direct examination, and Mr. Forrest moved to exclude the evidence on the ground that the knives had been in the possession of the State ever since Coughlin's arrest. The motion was overruled.

On cross-examination, the witness said he did not tell the Chief of Police about the knives, because it did not occur to him that it was a matter of any consequence. The witness had asked Assistant State's Attorney Elliott for permission to put them in the safe. Mr. Elliott told him he had better take care of them himself, as he was personally responsible for them.

THE VITAL POINT.

T. T. Conklin, with whom Dr. Cronin lived, was then called. He identified the knives as having been carried by Dr. Cronin when alive. The smaller one the witness had himself carried for two years, and he then gave it to Dr. Cronin. The larger one, the witness said, he had found in the street. If they were not Dr. Cronin's knives they looked exactly like them. Dr. Cronin carried the smaller knife in his vest pocket. The witness saw Dr. Cronin use a knife like the smaller one within a week before he was taken away, and probably within two or three weeks before he saw him have the other on the table, where he was writing, sharpening his pencil. The knives were then admitted in evidence.

Two more witnesses were examined as to matters connected with the saloon opening on the night of May 4. This ended the evidence.

EVIDENCE OF GUILT.

LONGENECKER BEGINS HIS ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

A Conviction Demanded Upon the Law and the Testimony—An Earnest Appeal for Justice—The Review of the Case —Strong Arguments.

CHICAGO, November 29.—Immediately after the last witness had given his testimony Prosecuting Attorney Longenecker commenced his address to the jury, which was listened to with great attention. He commenced by saying:

Gentlemen of the Jury:

I want to talk to you in this case about the evidence that you have been hearing. I shall not attempt to talk to anyone except to you 12 men, because you are now interested in the case, and it is your duty to come to a correct conclusion, and because the responsibility rests upon you after we have done our duty. I have no doubt that you 12 men are competent to render such a verdict in this case as will meet the demands of the law. I have no doubt that you are prepared on this evidence to render such a verdict as the evidence warrants you in rendering, and now I say to you that I shall confine myself to the evidence in the case. My associates will attend to the arguments and make the speeches.

A WARNING AGAINST ERROR.

Now, I wish to say to you 12 men here who have been listening to the evidence, as the case has spun out from day to day and week to week, until it has become an important and growing case, until it has become a noted case to you, a case you will never forget, I desire to caution you against a feeling that is possessed sometime by jurors and courts, and even lawyers, when a case grows in importance and length, that it requires more evidence to reach a conclusion than it does in a small case. Gentlemen, do not be led into this error in determining what you shall do.

The evidence of conspiracy is the same for a small offense as it is for a great offense. The evidence of conspiracy to obtain dollars and cents from you, or me, or anyone else, the evidence that would bring to your mind conviction of the men who are accused, must be just as strong, although it only takes a couple of hours to try the case, as if you were trying men for murder.

What I am trying to have you understand is this, that because this case is so long, and because it has grown to be so large and important, you must not think it requires more evidence to satisfy you on that account. If the evidence convinces you of the guilt of the accused, then it matters not whether there are five men or ten men on trial, or one man on trial. The evidence necessary to convince you beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the men on trial should be just as strong as if 20 men were on trial, and yet need not be stronger than if one man were on trial.

THE LAW ALWAYS JUST.

The law is always just. It is made to protect the innocent as well as to punish the guilty. It is intended to be even-handed, and yet it is not always the case that it is so administered, yet the law itself, I repeat, is just, and in this case, after you have heard the arguments of counsel on both sides, having heard the evidence, and after you have heard the instructions of the Court, and go into your rooms to make up your verdict bear in mind that the law is just, and if that law compels you to inflict a penalty here that you do not like to inflict remember that you are not to blame, that the law is not to blame, but the men who have violated that law.

I say this because I feel desirous that in this case we shall get at the truth, and what I say to you in this case will be said with the view solely of getting at a truthful verdict and nothing else. I have no feeling against those men on trial personally. Why should I stand up here and ask you to convict Martin Burke, Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, John F. Beggs, John Kunze, unless I believe the evidence justified me in asking you to do it? If I should at this moment, or at any other moment, ask a jury of 12 men, or ask you 12 men to convict these defendants upon anything else but the evidence presented, I would not be fit to fill the position I occupy.

NO GUESSING ABOUT IT.

We do not desire that these men shall be guessed guilty. We do not desire that they shall be convicted upon anything except the law and the evidence in the case, but if you, having heard all the evidence, believe that the law and evidence justifies you in saying they are guilty, then we do demand at your hands that your verdict shall be in accordance with the law and evidence, and nothing short of a truthful verdict, under the law and the evidence, will meet the demands in this case.

Whether that verdict be to acquit the defendants, or whether it shall be to convict the defendants, with that verdict the people, represented by myself and associates, must be contented.

As I said, I want to talk to you about the evidence in the case, and I will do that as speedily as possible, but bear in mind, at the same time, that it is necessary that that evidence should be presented to you in such a way that you shall see the chain forged from day to day in this case, and so that you may be enabled, from this evidence, to come to a conclusion. It is possible that in going over the evidence, and trusting to memory, I may not repeat it just as it is, but I hope you will not charge that I am trying to take advantage of these men who are now on trial for their lives.

Continuing, the State's Attorney said:

We contend that the murder of Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin was brought about by a conspiracy. We claim that it was concluded and executed by these men as parties to the conspiracy, together with others who are not on trial. That is our position.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

We further claim that it was a cold-blooded conspiracy; a conspiracy that is without parallel, cold, deliberately planned; a conspiracy, that if true, as we understand it from the evidence, would chill the blood in the warmest hearts; a conspiracy that is most terrible in its effects. If this is a conspiracy, as we contend, then it has been planned for weeks and weeks before its execution; and if that be true, then, gentlemen, you must notice the line of evidence in the case in order to come to a correct conclusion. We claim that this evidence itself, without showing the connecting point, of itself shows that a conspiracy was concocted by these defendants on trial.

Where do we come then to start in—where do we learn of this conspiracy? You remember that there is a Camp 20 in this city. It is proven here that the Clan-na-Gael organization had a Camp 20, named the Columbia Club, and there was another camp, and they both met at Turner Hall; and then, at the date of which I now intend to speak, you will remember that there had been a contention or split in this organization, as it is called; that different factions had arisen, and that the two factions had divided.

You remember, on the recommendation of these two organizations, a trial committee was appointed, as is in evidence, to try the executive body of this organization, the highest power in the order. They were to be tried by a committee selected by the convention that met in this city on last year in the month of June. You remember that evidence. This committee was appointed.

CLAN-NA-GAEL HISTORY.

On that committee, remember, was Dr. Cronin. On that trial committee Dr. Cronin acted for one faction of the two organizations. Having united, they united the order and renumbered their camp. Now, I speak of that, and I want you to bear it in mind, that here was Dr. Cronin on that committee, and it was shown that there were three men called the Triangle, who were being tried by the committee of which Dr. Cronin was a member. Now, we will stop there and go on to this Camp 20 on the 8th day of February. You go into that camp and we called the secretary here.

Beginning with the Secretary's testimony, the State's attorney told in narrative form at great length the evidence of the ten witnesses as to the row in Camp 20 growing out of a speech by Cronin's friend, Captain Thomas F. O'Conner, and resulting in the appointment of a committee of three to find out how Dr. Cronin's camp got information ahead of other camps as to the proceedings at Buffalo.

The State's attorney claimed that Coughlin having moved the appointment of the committee must have been, according to usual parliamentary practice, made a member and chairman of the committee. Mr. Longenecker also drew attention to the disclosures of Le Caron then being made in London having entered into the camp's discussion, with talk of other spies still at work in the order, and that it had been shown the defendant O'Sullivan had expressed a belief that Cronin, as a Clan-na-Gael organizer, was taking "Deputies" into the order.

HATCHING THE CONSPIRACY.

The admission of "Deputies" and the premature reading of the Buffalo minority report in Cronin's camp were adverted to by the State's attorney as having, by direction of the camp, been referred by Defendant Beggs to the highest officer in the district, Spelman, of Peoria. Having narrated the testimony as to this meeting of February 8, the State's attorney declared: "On that night is when the conspiracy began. The State's attorney continued:

They all knew that Dr. Cronin was on that Buffalo committee, and that he had a separate report from the others. They knew that he had protested against the report of the majority; that he had a minority report; they all knew that he had condemned this executive body and charged upon them the frauds that it was reported, and he insisted that they had perpetrated. It was Daniel Coughlin who was an enemy of this camp of Dr. Cronin's, who despised and hated Dr. Cronin, who moved that a secret committee be appointed to find out just what they all knew at the time—that it had been read by Dr. Cronin in his camp. The learned counsel contends that there was no trial, and that we cannot prove that there ever was a trial committee appointed, and that Cronin was ever tried.

NO DISPUTE ABOUT IT.

Of course not, we do not contend that this secret committee was appointed to try Dr. Cronin. We never contended that they were appointed for the purpose of investigating Dr. Cronin, or as to what he had said in his camp. They knew he had read it in his camp. They knew it was he who read it. Of course they were appointed to try him. They did try him, but never gave him a chance to defend himself. Try Dr. Cronin! Who thought of contending that they went through a form of a trial?

We did not, but that that committee was appointed and that it acted, and that it settled the whole matter amicably for the executive body, we have no doubt. The motion made by Daniel Coughlin was that a secret committee of three be appointed to inquire into, and investigate the rumors afloat regarding the trial of the ex-executive body.

That motion was carried. When we get further into the evidence you will see conclusively what the gist of that matter was. When we show you what the result of this meeting was, and how it was followed up, you will see conclusively what was meant by the resolution. We will show you by evidence that a committee was appointed, and that it acted.

TENACIOUS ABOUT DATES.

Now, gentlemen, the learned counsel who has more exceptions, more "I object" and more "Wait a minute" in the record than he has evidence for his client, said that I was very tenacious about dates. I am. He said I had stated in my opening that dates would cut a figure in this case. They will. Remember, gentlemen, that this was the 8th day of February that this committee was ordered.

A motion was made by the man who was an avowed enemy of Cronin for a secret committee to try him, and the record shows that Martin Burke was there; that Patrick Cooney was there, and that John F. Beggs was there. That all these defendants on trial were there except Patrick O'Sullivan and Kunze.

The record shows that, and now, before I forget, remember, because I want to include the defendant Kunze in the case, I desire you to remember that if a conspiracy has been formed to do a thing, if a conspiracy is formed to commit a certain crime, whoever thereafter joined that conspiracy becomes a party to it, and is bound by the acts which have gone before his joining it. In other words, if he is in the conspiracy, he is in it just as much going in at the last as he would be if he went in at the first.

AT THE BEGINNING.

On the 8th day of February we had Martin Burke, Daniel Coughlin and John F. Beggs at this meeting, and on that 8th day of February Martin Burke was appointed a committee, as shown by the record of the secretary, to pass upon the qualification of Matt Danahy's bartender, who swears to the alibi that same night. They were getting in their friends then, gentlemen. Now this was on the 8th day of February, and on the 11th day of February John F. Beggs, the senior guardian of the camp, wrote a letter to Edward Spelman, the District member.

On the 17th of February Spelman answered that letter, in which he says he does not know of any authority in the constitution that authorized him to inflict a penalty. Recollect, gentlemen, they are now talking about penalties. He says there is nothing in the constitution authorizing to inflict a penalty, and in this letter of Beggs to Spelman, the Senior Guardian directed his attention to Cronin's camp, showing conclusively that he knew where that report was read and showing also that he knew where it emanated from. On the 18th day of February John F. Beggs writes to Spelman that he does not know of any authority under the written law.

IMPORTANT LETTERS.

I will read the letters to you, gentlemen, in order that you may fully understand them. Now what follows: On the 19th of February Mr. Simonds appears and rents the flat at No. 119 Clark street, the furniture is bought, and on the 20th the carpet is laid down in the Clark street room. Yes, gentlemen, dates will cut a figure in this case. This was all done in February, you will remember, and on the night of the 22d of February this man who moved the appointment of a secret committee, and who had already begun his work as Chairman of the committee, Daniel Coughlin, tells Henry O'Conner that there is an enemy in the camp, and that he has it on good authority that it is Dr. Cronin, and he is a spy among them. O'Conner would not hear any more and left him.

Take all these letters, and if that committee was appointed to find why Dr. Cronin had read that report, then there was nothing to make a fuss about, but if these men there believed him to be a spy and a traitor, and they wanted to kill him, then there is lots in it.

The correspondence between Senior Guardian Beggs and District Officer Spelman was here read in full by the State's Attorney. Continuing, the State's Attorney said:

A DAY OF PUNISHMENT.

When Beggs writes to the district officer he writes about Cronin's camp and Cronin. What is it that moves this Senior Guardian to say in his letter that these men who are continually stirring up agitation would find that a day would come to them of punishment? What does he mean? What does Spelman mean when he writes to him that he hoped there would be unity, that he hoped for better results, but that he was greatly disappointed and disgusted, and thanked God that his time would expire at the end of the month?

Why is it that Beggs stated that a majority of the members believed the executive innocent of the charges? Does it not show to you that Spelman and Beggs in these letters had talked about Cronin and had talked about this whole matter? He says: "The majority of our men believe the parties charged to be innocent of any criminal wrong, and to have the charges made continually that they are guilty creates bitterness and ill feeling, and that the man who makes the charges, or the men, are not friends of Irish unity." What means this talk about inflicting a penalty on Cronin, who had continually and persistently charged that these men were thieves, robbers and murderers by sending Irish patriots from this country to English prisons?

MORE EVIDENCE.

Gentlemen, if you are not content with the proof afforded by these letters, if you are not satisfied from the evidence adduced as to what took place on the 8th of February, I direct your attention to the speeches made on the 22d of February, when Patrick McGarry made the same charges, and when Beggs stood there and said he would not submit to such charges being made in his camp, and he slapped his breast and said he thanked God that Alexander Sullivan had friends, and that he was one of them. This was on the 18th of February John F. Beggs wrote that letter to Edward Spelman, and on the 19th of February, Throckmorton says, a man under the name of Simonds came there and rented the flat at 119 Clark street. Then we had the meeting of the 22d of February. In order that your recollection as to what McGarry said may be clear, and for the purpose of showing you just what he did say, I would like to read his evidence to you from the record.

At this point, the regular hour having arrived, the court took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Send Resolutions of Sympathy and Respect to Their Former Leader.

RICHMOND, VA., November 29.—At a largely attended meeting of R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, held to-night, the following letter was read and ordered to be forwarded to Jefferson Davis:

RICHMOND, VA., November 29, 1889.
Hon. Jefferson Davis, New Orleans:
DEAR AND HONORED SIR: With profound solicitude the members of R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans, learn of your serious illness. As President of the Confederacy, we honored and supported you. You were our ideal of the statesman and commander-in-chief, and we beg to assure you that our expressions of veneration and affection for you are just as unfeigned, just as deep and just as ardent to-day as they were then. We take this method of conveying to you our love and sympathy. Our hearts go out to you and we pray God that your sufferings may be mollified and your health finally restored, and we feel sure that in tendering these expressions we voice the sentiments of every true soldier who wore the gray. Praying that our Father, who is in heaven, may have you always in His holy keeping, we are, dear sir, your obedient servants, the members of R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, C. V.

By unanimous vote. T. A. BRANDER, Commander.
J. TAYLOR STRATTON, Adjutant.

No Two Ways About It.

We've seen so many imitations of our method of advertising that we have determined to offer the public a bargain for to-day which will once for all prove that we are the real leaders of low prices. Now let these imitators of the P. C. C. C. follow, if they can. We will sell 1,000 overcoats at $12 to-day, consisting of 5 styles of goods, 200 overcoats of each style. The goods are chinchillas, kerseys, beavers, castors and meltons—$12 buys one of them to-day. They are the greatest bargains ever offered and other stores sell these overcoats from $20 to $24. P. C. C. C.,
Cor. Grant and Diamond sts., opp. the new Court House.

Long Storm Overcoats for $3.

They're warmly lined all through, and are just the thing for drivers and teamsters. They're worth $8 to $9 each, but to-day Kaufmanns' will sell them at $3.

Mufflers, Mufflers, Mufflers.

Every kind of muffler you ever heard of and more, too, from 75c to $6 each. Beautiful new patterns.
JOS. HORNE & Co.'s
Penn Avenue Stores.

Long Storm Overcoats for $3.

They're warmly lined all through, and are just the thing for drivers and teamsters. They're worth $8 to $9 each, but to-day Kaufmanns' will sell them at $3.

MECHANICAL and architectural drawing taught at evening sessions. Duff's College, 49 Fifth ave. wths

MEN'S fine neckwear.
JAMES H. AIKEN & Co., 100 Fifth ave.

Natural Gas Bills Reduced 75 Per Cent.
O'KEEFE GAS APPLIANCE Co., 34 Fifth av.

☞ GERMAN COOKING is described in to-morrow's DISPATCH by L. F. Leniza, of the famous Liederkrantz Club, of New York.

THE ODDS ON REED.

Major McKinley's Friends Yet in the Ring, Though, Full of Hope.

FIVE OF THE KEYSTONE MEMBERS

Refuse to be Whipped in Line, and Insist on Voting Against Reed.

SURPRISES IN THE INFORMAL CAUCUS.

Not Enough Interest Among the Democrats to Hold a Meeting.

Five of the Pennsylvania Republican delegation in Congress voted for McKinley at the informal caucus yesterday, and 14 for Reed. One of the two absentees is also for McKinley. The Reed men, though somewhat surprised, are said to be offering odds that their candidate will be elected on the first ballot. For all that, Major McKinley's leaders are still in the ring, and full of hope.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, November 29.—For another day the fight over the Speakership has absorbed everything else. The seance of the New York delegation yesterday at the Belden dinner, which did not end till midnight, and the action of the Pennsylvania delegation to-day, were the only developments of a public and definite character, but quiet and intense work was done throughout the night and all the day in behalf of both Reed and McKinley, and the day closes with the McKinley men still in the ring and professing to be full of hope, while the Reed men declare a positive conviction that their man will be nominated on the first ballot, and are willing to back up their convictions with money, giving large odds.

NOT SOLID FOR REED.

The McKinley men extract some comfort from the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation of fourteen for Reed and five for McKinley, on a total vote of nineteen, McCormick and Harmer being absent. The vote was a surprise to both the Reed and McKinley leaders, in that Wright, of the Fifteenth or Susquehanna district, voted for McKinley, when every one had counted him for Reed. It turned out that the Reed men had not approached him at all to find out his views, but took it for granted that as he could have no sectional preference for McKinley he would be content to go with the majority of the delegation. By this inattention Reed lost one vote in Pennsylvania, as a word at any time informing Mr. Wright, who is a new member, of the attitude of the delegation, would have prevented him from voting for McKinley.

Of the two absentees, Harmer is for McKinley and McCormick for Reed, and if there are no changes the caucus vote tomorrow will stand 15 for Reed and 6 for McKinley. The fact that Harmer is in town but failed to attend the caucus leads some to think that he is waiting for to-morrow's developments, with the intention of going to the winning man.

THE POINT OF INTEREST.

The delegation met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the room of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. A large crowd of the friends of all of the candidates hung about the corridors to learn officially, at the earliest possible moment, the attitude of the delegation. Numerous friends also of Major Carson and Mr. Edward McPherson were there to learn the result in the clerkship of the House.

On motion of Colonel Bayne the committee elected Hon. William D. Kelley, the "dean" of the delegation, to the chair. Mr. Kelley asked Colonel Bayne, who had issued the notices for a caucus, to state the object of the call. Colonel Bayne made a little speech, in which he said that it was proper and desirable that, as there were two candidates for Clerk from Pennsylvania, the delegation should take some action looking to the presentation of but one name.

DIVISION MEANS DEFEAT.

It was generally conceded, Colonel Bayne said, that if Pennsylvania named a candidate he would be nominated by the caucus. He thought that in this instance the expression from a majority ought to prevail, as to go into the caucus with a divided delegation would tend to the defeat of both candidates.

Mr. Kelley objected to the unit rule, but Colonel Bayne assured him that there was no desire for the enforcement of the unit rule; he was as much opposed to that as anyone, but it was certainly wise to take such action as would result in the presentation of only one name to the caucus as the candidate of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dalzell partly agreed with Mr. Kelley that the minority should not be bound by the wishes of the majority, and after a short and desultory discussion the vote was taken, which resulted in 14 for McPherson and 5 for Carson—Kelley, O'Neill, Osborne, Dalzell and Culbertson supporting Carson. Culbertson and Osborne signified their acceptance of the verdict, and that they would support McPherson in the caucus to-morrow, and Dalzell intimated that he would take a similar course.

NO UNIT RULE IN IT.

The Speakership question was then called up, and the proposition to take a vote was supported by the friends of Reed and objected to by the supporters of McKinley. Mr. Kelley again objected to any attempt to enforce the unit rule, and Bingham and Bayne both reassured him that there was no such thought in the minds of the supporters of Reed. The latter were determined the McKinley men should show their hands, however, and a motion to take the expression of the delegates prevailed.

On the vote Kelley, Osborne, Wright, Scull and Culbertson supported McKinley, and Bingham, O'Neill, Darlington, Yardley, Brosius, Scranton, Rife, Atkinson, Craig, Dalzell, Bayne, Ray, Townsend and Watson voted for Reed. It is just possible that one or two of the McKinley votes may change to Reed before to-morrow, as there are indications of that kind.

M'KINLEY'S CHIEF HOPE.

While the McKinley men are still hopeful that Reed cannot be nominated—that his full strength will be given on the first ballot and fall short of enough, and that he will then grow weaker—they are not so willing to give figures as on former days. The Reed men are also careful about their figures, but THE DISPATCH correspondent has secured the list of their claims, and if it be anything near correct, the conviction expressed that Reed will be nominated on the first ballot has a good foundation. Following are the Reed claims:

California, 3; Connecticut, 3; Indiana, 1; Kansas, 4; Massachusetts, 10; Minnesota, 2; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 3; New Hampshire, 2; New York, 19; North Carolina, 2; New Jersey, 2; North Dakota, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 15; Rhode Island, 2; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 7; Maine, 4.

ENOUGH AND TO SPARE.

This foots up 90 votes, or five more than the number necessary for a nomination. If a motion prevail in the caucus for a viva voce vote, it is claimed this number will be increased, as many members with other personal preferences would hesitate to cast a vote against a sure winner.

It is probable that Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, will be chosen Chairman of the caucus. He is eminently fair, and the Reed men appear to be anxious to concede to the McKinley men the Chairman of the caucus.

The Democratic caucus which was set for this evening had no quorum and an adjournment was had until 10 o'clock Monday morning, though another hour may be chosen. LIGHTNER.

A PREFERENCE FOR SPEAKER.

The Silver Delegates Want a Man Who Favors That Metal.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—Delegates to the National Silver Convention from Colorado, Nevada, Texas and Louisiana met today and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we urge our members of the Fifty-first Congress to vote for no man either in caucus or elsewhere for Speaker of the House whose record does not prove him a consistent friend of the movement for the restoration of silver.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN.

An American Ship Sinks in the Waves of the Pacific—Experience of the Castaway Crew—A Cruiser Leaves for the Samoa Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 29.—Advices from Honolulu by steamer state that the United States steamer Iroquois left there November 20 for Samoa to relieve the Adams, which will proceed to Honolulu. The United States steamer Alert was about ready to sail for San Francisco. She is expected to arrive between December 15 and 20. The Mohican and Nipsic still remain at Honolulu. The missionary steamer Morning Star, which has been cruising among the South Pacific Islands, arrived at Honolulu November 18 with Captain Gooding and crew, of the American bark T. L. Sweat, of Portland, Me., which was wrecked on Susanna reef, near Pozeat Island April 9 last, while en route from New Castle, N. S. W., to Hong Kong.

A high surf was running and heavy breeze blowing at the time and the vessel commenced to go to pieces soon after she struck the reef. Nothing was saved from the vessel, but the crew escaped in a small boat. They landed at Pozeat, and after remaining there ten days the natives ordered them to leave. Captain Gooding, with three others, left in the ship's boat and the remainder of the crew, with a number of natives, embarked in a canoe. The canoe sprang a leak in a few hours and had to put back to Pozeat, where the sailors were compelled to remain three months.

The other boat went on to Buk, a small island 25 miles away, where the Captain and his party were cared for by missionaries. In the latter part of June they returned to Pozeat for the remainder of the crew and took them to Buk. The whole party remained there two months and then went to Ponopo, from which place they were taken off by the Morning Star, last month, and conveyed to Honolulu. They state they had to endure the severest of hardships during their castaway existence.

VERY MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

Burglars Enter a Residence and Secure Valuables Amounting to $25,000.

ATHOL, MASS., November 29.—The robbery of the house of Henry B. Stowell, of this town, and proprietor of the furniture factory in Orange, was a much more serious affair than at first reported. The burglars secured notes, bonds, stocks and other valuables—most of which are negotiable—aggregating in value not far from $25,000. Although eight persons slept in the house no one was awakened, and the loss was only discovered when Mr. Stowell awoke in the morning and found his vest, which had been placed on a chair near the bed, missing. It was found down stairs, but $300 in bills and a $200 gold watch it had contained, were gone. Mrs. Stowell's jewel case was also missing.

Thoroughly alarmed, Mr. Stowell went to the library, where the safe was located, and found both doors open and the safe rifled of everything of value. A rear window, which it had been customary to leave partially open at night, afforded a means of entrance, after which the burglars unlocked the street door, whence they escaped. The safe was opened by means of the working combination, which is considered a singular fact, as the combination was known only to Stowell and his daughter, who acts as her father's bookkeeper. The burglars were evidently well informed as to the interior arrangements of the house, and covered their tracks so well that no trace of their identity can be found.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.

Secretary Windom Decides That Some Cartage May be Saved.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 29.—Secretary Windom has decided that merchandise received at New York from foreign countries, in transit for other foreign countries, may remain on covered and locked wharves for ten days, guarded by custom's inspectors, if immediate transportation cannot be obtained.

This will save the cartage to general order stores. The Secretary also amended the immediate transportation regulation of 1880. Merchandise arriving at New York and destined for interior ports and cities has been detained here until the Collector was furnished with an invoice, certified to before the United States Consul at the port of shipment.

Secretary Windom now decides that Collector Erhardt may accept an affidavit from an importer, stating his inability to produce the consular invoice. The importer must submit a pro forma invoice, and give a bond to produce the consular invoice, and his goods may be released.

CLEVELAND'S CORN DOCTOR

Snubbed at the White House, and He Leaves Vowing Vengeance.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, November 29.—This morning a peripatetic corn doctor from Binghamton, N. Y., slipped by the doorkeepers at the White House and got into a room where three or four ladies were sitting. He offered his wares to all in turn, and in order to be rid of him one of the ladies offered him 5 cents. He scorned the nickel, and offered to make a present of a stick of "Sure Enough" salve, and when they raised their limit to 10 cents he left the room and sought to find Mrs. Harrison's apartments. One of the men servants steered him out of the house, and he left, vowing vengeance on the Republican administration.

Dr. Lambert served two years in Company C, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged. He claims to have treated President Cleveland's corns successfully for four years.

No Two Ways About It.

We've seen so many imitations of our method of advertising that we have determined to offer the public a bargain for to-day which will once for all prove that we are the real leaders of low prices. Now let these imitators of the P. C. C. C. follow, if they can. We will sell 1,000 overcoats at $12 to-day, consisting of 5 styles of goods, 200 overcoats of each style. The goods are chinchillas, kerseys, beavers, castors and meltons—$12 buys one of them to-day. They are the greatest bargains ever offered, and other stores sell these overcoats from $20 to $24. P. C. C. C.,
Cor. Grant and Diamond sts., opp. the new Court House.

560 Men's Melton Overcoats at $5,

And they're first-class melton overcoats, too—garments good enough for any man. The same qualities have never before been sold for less than $10. To-day (and to-day only) Kaufmanns' will offer 560 of them at the unparalleled low price of $5.

Bargains in Gents' Hosiery.

Fine merino half hose, in odd lots, that were 50c and 75c, marked down to 35c, or three pairs for $1.
JOS. HORNE & Co.'s
Penn Avenue Stores.

Pen Jackets and Vests at $4 50.

They're made of heavy chinchilla, well lined, and the coats alone would cost you $7 elsewhere. Kaufmanns' will sell you the coat and vest for only $4 50 to-day.

☞ A RICH MAN'S HOME and how to build one is described by R. W. Shoppell in to-morrow's DISPATCH.

KILLED THEIR COOK.

A Captain and His First Mate Arrested for Murder on the High Seas—They Tell a Plausible Story of the Tragedy.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 29.—The big American sailing ship Southern Cross got up to quarantine last night, 125 days out from Hong Kong. This morning United States Marshals Holmes, Purcell and Jeffries went down on the revenue cutter Washington with a warrant issued by Commissioner Shields for the arrest of Captain Justus A. Bailey and First Mate Donald F. Nicholson, for the murder of their Chinese cook, Ah Son, on the high seas on January 17. Captain Bailey and his counsel, Mr. Sturges, to-day made this statement of the killing of Ah Son:

The Southern Cross left this port for Australia and China in October of 1887. The cook was the Chinaman, Ah Son. The voyage progressed without incident until it was discovered that the cook was a confirmed opium smoker. The cooking was then watched, and complaints began to be made. Finally Ah Son was found to be stupefied with opium half the time. Mate Donaldson and Captain Bailey punished the Chinaman, but without any good result.

This was on January 16, when the ship was off the Cape of Good Hope. The next morning breakfast was not forthcoming. Examination showed that the cooking galley was closed as tight as a drum, and that the door of the galley was barricaded, with the Chinaman inside. From within came the sound of a splitting and hacking. The mate looked cautiously through the galley window and saw the Chinaman with an ax in his hand tearing up the deck. The Chinaman fired at the mate with a revolver, and the mate retired. Then the Chinaman barricaded the window also.

Captain Bailey saw that prompt action was necessary. The cargo stored in the part of the hold into which the cook was cutting consisted of 12½ tons of cartridges and several barrels of gunpowder and gasoline. The captain believed that the cook was crazy from opium and had formed the idea of blowing up the ship. He had threatened to do this some time before. Captain Bailey told the Chinaman to come out. The cook refused and fired a shot at the captain from a crevice in the galley.

Captain Bailey then got his rifle and the mate got his pistol from their cabins. They began firing into the galley, and the cook fired back. The mate and Captain fired a dozen shots apiece through the galley door and windows, and finally the return shots ceased. Then the galley was burst open. The cook was found dead upon the floor, with half a dozen bullets in his body.

KEEPING OUT OF THE WAY.

A New York Colonel Who Proposes to Steer Clear of Ludlow Street Jail.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 29.—Corporation Counsel Clark obtained from Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court, to-day, an order for the arrest of Colonel John O'Byrne, for refusing to answer eight questions asked him in the investigation of the Dock Department, before the Commissioner of Accounts, touching the $13,000 which he received from the oystermen for alleged legal services. Colonel O'Byrne had testified that he had received the $13,000 in four different payments, and had paid part of it to certain persons. Who they were, and whether or not one of them was Oysterman James W. Boyle, the County Democracy collector of campaign funds, he flatly refused to tell, thereby putting himself in contempt. He will be lodged in Ludlow street jail if he is arrested. Contempt of court is not a bailable offense.

It is surmised that the Colonel does not intend to be arrested. The order of arrest was turned over to Colonel John M. Tracy, Order of Arrest Clerk, who undertook personally the task of serving it, but could not find the Colonel. A friend of Colonel O'Byrne's said that the Colonel has a good deal of business in Philadelphia, and that he may be there at present.

A EUROPEAN TRIP PREVENTED.

Detectives Arrest One of the Suskind Partners on the Eve of Escape.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 29.—Herman Cohen, a partner of the Suskinds in their Canal street "banking house," was arrested by Central Office Detectives Grady and Jacobs this morning, in Hoboken, whence he would have sailed for Hamburg to-morrow. The detectives have been watching for Cohen since Louis Suskind's arrest. This morning they followed his wife from his home in this city, to Hoboken, and saw her register at the Hamburg and Bremen Hotel. They soon located Cohen in a room on the third floor, and breaking in the door, arrested him. He had disguised himself with red whiskers. When the detectives got Cohen on the street and told him he was going back to New York he shrieked murder. He knew his rights, and he refused to go another step without a requisition. He was locked up in Hoboken police headquarters.

Inspector Byrnes says that Cohen had erected in his house an altar, at which he worshiped several times a day. His devout manner secured him patronage among his people. He wore a prayer fillet on his left arm when he was arrested, and when locked up he muttered prayers in his cell.

RED TOP IS NOT FOR SALE.

Mr. Cleveland Expecting to Occupy His Washington Home Again.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Ex-President Cleveland either has an ardent attachment for Washington real estate, or else he hopes some day to be again located at the capital. At least, such is the inference drawn by business men of this city, who have learned of a recent offer made for the "Red Top" cottage property. Several days ago a proposition was made to Mr. Cleveland for the purchase of his property, the amount offered being upward of $150,000. This is about five times what the property cost him, but to the surprise of the bidder he was met with a flat, but courteous refusal.

In his reply, Mr. Cleveland said that Red Top is not for sale, and that it is his intention to preserve it as a country residence for himself. Further, he desired it understood that some day he proposed to take up his permanent abode at Red Top, and especially as it afforded him an opportunity for quietude and recreation.

Below Zero at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, MINN., November 29.—For the first time this season the mercury has dropped below zero, going to 3 below last night. The cold snap was general throughout the Northwest, various degrees of cold being recorded, and considerable of a gale blowing in some sections.

An Important Distinction.

The Spellbinder.)

"No," said the boodle Alderman