

PROBING THE PLOT THAT ENDED IN CRONIN'S DEATH.

THE STRANGER AND THE WHITE HORSE—HOW THE DOCTOR WAS LURED FROM HIS OFFICE.

At the opening of the Cronin trial Monday morning the State called for Mr. Cronin, the brother of Dr. Cronin, but that gentleman was not in the room at the time and Napier Moreland, an employe of Patrick Dinan, the lawyer, was called instead.

Moreland testified as to the facts of the hiring of the white horse on the evening of the 4th of May, when Dr. Cronin was killed. His evidence did not differ materially from that given by Dinan himself on Saturday, either as to the taking out of the horse or his description of the man. A new point was reached, however, when he described the condition of the horse when it returned to the stable about 9:30 that night, after having been out a little over two hours.

The witness said: "He was at the condition of a horse that had been driven very fast for the length of time he was out, he was sweating all over, and his nostrils were blowing at the time he came in. The buggy was covered with sand and boulevard mud."

Mr. Forrest objected to the introduction in evidence of everything relating to the man who called for the white horse, and to anything he said or did, Dan Conklin not being present.

The Court overruled the objection, Mr. Forrest taking an exception. The witness described the man who took out the horse as looking like a mechanic. He had a short, dark beard of about a week's growth. He wore a round, soft slouch hat, and a faded brown or gray overcoat with the collar pulled up around his chin.

Mrs. Conklin, at whose house Dr. Cronin last lived, was the next witness. After numerous questions as to the location of the rooms in the flat, Mrs. Conklin proceeded to tell the story of how the doctor was called away from her house on the night of May 4. She said that at 7:20 a stranger, who seemed nervous and excited, rang the door bell, and when she opened the door he seemed very reluctant to enter, but finally did so when told the doctor was engaged with other patients.

The doctor said: "I will be with you soon," or something to that effect, whereupon the man sat down again upon the edge of a chair, and the doctor turned, laying the card on the mantelpiece.

The man said O'Sullivan was out of town, and left word that Dr. Cronin was to attend to his men. Dr. Cronin then ran to his private room and gathered together some bandages and cotton batting. He brought it out with his surgical case and a case of spints. Then, drawing on his coat as quickly as possible, he left, running out, carrying these things and the case in his arms.

Dr. Cronin's brother, from Arkansas, was the next witness. His testimony was very brief. He identified the Lakeview corpse as that of his brother. Frank Scanlan gave evidence as to seeing Dr. Cronin drive off from his office in the white horse rig. T. T. Conklin, the saloonkeeper, with whom Cronin resided, was recalled for the State. He testified to starting out immediately after breakfast the first morning of Cronin's absence to search for the doctor.

At O'Sullivan's house, the ice man was seen and denied having sent for Cronin or that any of his men had been hurt. Conklin then went to police headquarters, proceeding after a while to the East Chicago avenue police station. Captain Schack, at the station, thought evening time enough for alarm. Conklin went at once to the Pinkertons. The saloonkeeper was still on the witness stand when court adjourned.

STRATEGY. THE HOWARDS STAY A MARCH ON THEIR HATED ENEMIES.

Harlan Court House, Ky., is in the hands of the enemy. Wilson Howard has taken possession of the town, and has his band, 40 in number, barricaded in the court house.

SWUNG OFF. EXECUTION OF BARONOVSKI—HIS DOUBLE CRIME.

Pietro Baronovski was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., Wednesday morning. The drop fell at 10:30 o'clock.

Baronovski passed an easy night, sleeping from 11 p. m. until 5 a. m. He ate a light breakfast at 7 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock a Polish Priest held confessional, and mass was said and the sacrament administered.

At 9:15 o'clock the jurors took their places in the jail yard. About 10:15 o'clock the procession was formed and marched to the scaffold. A short prayer was offered up; then the black cap was adjusted, the arms and legs pinioned, the signal given, and at 10:35 o'clock the trap sprung, which launched the prisoner into eternity. About 200 people were allowed to witness the execution.

The double murder for which Pietro Baronovski suffered death was committed on Saturday, May 12, 1888, and was one of the most atrocious in the criminal record of Schuylkill, a county unenviably distinguished for crimes of violence and blood.

At "Busky Tract," on isolated spot near Middleport, eight miles east of Pottsville, in a humble dwelling lived Anthony Putlavitch and his wife, with his brother John Putlavitch and Agnes Katch, a domestic and the affianced of John. The men were miners, working at the Big Vein colliery, a mile or two distant.

Upon his return from work on the evening of May 12, Anthony Putlavitch found his home burned to the ground and in the still smoking ruins he was horrified to discover the charred remains of his wife and Agnes Katch. Robbery had evidently been the murderer's motive, for a bureau had been broken open and some \$600 abstracted.

A gash in Mrs. Putlavitch's skull and an ax lying by her side revealed the method of the double murder. Suspicion was soon directed to Baronovski, who had worked at the Big Vein colliery and boarded at Putlavitch's, and who had drawn his pay on the day of the murder and disappeared. He was traced to Shenandoah and thence to Lowler, where it was learned that he had purchased a ticket for Buffalo and taken a Lehigh Valley train.

Telegrams were sent out to the authorities on the road, and on Tuesday afternoon, May 15, Baronovski was arrested on a train at Mauch Chunk. He at once confessed the murder and robbery, but said the killing was not premeditated but the result of a quarrel with the women. He surrendered \$125, which with \$34 he said he had spent, he claimed was all the money he had secured. He was lodged in jail at Pottsville and at the next term of court was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree.

During the trial and ever since Baronovski gave strong evidence of real or feigned insanity, and, efforts to obtain a new trial having failed, his counsel secured respites with a view of showing his mental incapability. Falling in this last effort was made before the Board of Pardons, but that tribunal refused to interfere and the sentence of the law was carried out. Baronovski was born in Poland, in 1862, was a single man and had been in this country about four months at the time of the murder.

JESSE JAMES' SLAYER. A DEUNEN COWBOY ATTEMPTS TO KILL BOB FORD.

Bob Ford, well known as the man who killed Jesse James, the bandit, several years ago, had a close call for his life the other day.

In company with a man named Kehrs, he has for some time been running a saloon and dance hall in Walsenburg, Col. Ford was behind the bar when Ernest Kurry, a cowboy, who is known to have "killed his man," entered. Kurry was drunk and in a very ugly mood. Walking straight up to the bar he said: "Look out, Bob, I'm going to kill you," at the same time pulling his gun and firing.

Ford's continual on his guard against just such attacks, a number of which have been made on him since he killed Jesse James. He at once dived behind the bar and seized his revolver, with which he turned loose. His first shot hit the cowboy in the shoulder, and Kurry fell to the floor, but managed to discharge two more shots at Ford. The latter kept on firing until his revolver was empty, two of his bullets striking effect in the prostrate man's body—one in the hip and the other in the side. He was about to empty another gun into Kurry, but some of those present dissuaded him, and the wounded man was taken away. He may recover.

MARRYING A TITLE.

The marriage of Miss Clara Huntington to Prince Francis Hatzfeldt took place Tuesday at the Brompton oratory. In accordance with Mr. C. P. Huntington's desire it was a quiet, unostentatious affair. The marriage was only announced in Paris last Wednesday, and on the day following the *Gilbias* made the following comment on it:

FATAL FIRE. LAKE STEAMER QUINTE BURNED.

VOICE LIVES LOST AND MANY PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The steamer Quinte left Deseronto at 5:30 p. m. Wednesday, with a crew of 12 men and 20 passengers. She carried freight, express and mail for Picton and way ports.

When but a few moments from the dock fire was discovered in the wood work near the fire hole, and the pumps were set at work, but without avail. Pilot Collier beached the boat on 4 shoal. The Captain and crew were at their boats and all efforts made to save the passengers, who lost self-control and plunged into the water without life preservers. Pilot Collier stood at his wheel until the boat was grounded and the engines had stopped, the engineer, Thomas Short, leaving his engine running. The flames drove him away. Pilot Collier was severely burned on the face and hands. Engineer Short was also severely burned before he left his post.

Before help could arrive from Deseronto the crew of a sloop lying close by put out in boats to the rescue and picked up all that they could find. The steamer Deseronto, and the steam yacht Rippee went to the rescue and brought the survivors to the town, when medical aid was afforded them. Those injured were Miss A. Suva Kellar, Captain of the Salvation Army at Picton, who was severely burned about the face, arms and hands, but it is thought not seriously. Mrs. Anderson, the cook, was severely bruised in her right arm and shoulder, and sustained a severe nervous shock, while her exposure in the water will no doubt prove serious; she was also burned about the head. Engineer Short was burned about the face and hands. Fireman T. Harte is badly burned about the face, neck and arms, and had two bones of his left leg broken. Mr. St. Charles, carriage maker of Belleville, is in a most serious condition from his exposure in the water, but will recover. Col. Strong, United States Consul at Belleville, was slightly burned and bruised. Other passengers were slightly injured. Capt. Christie was severely bruised, and only realized his injuries when he was taken to a hotel and cared for. Mr. A. Harte, a traveler, was in the water and saved a boy named Charlie Anderson. Both of them sat on the paddle wheel of the burning steamer until they were taken off by the crew of the Deseronto.

Some of the passengers, it is feared, are lost, but it is not certain. It is known that four persons lost their lives, Mrs. Christie, mother of the captain of the boat, and her 12-year-old son, were in the ladies' cabin a few moments before the alarm was given, but have not been seen since, and must have been burned. Mrs. Stacey, assistant cook, and her young son, were in the dining hall and perished in the flames. None of the freight nor anything belonging to the crew was saved.

The steamer was owned by the Rathoun Company, and was the best in their lake service. She was valued at \$8,000, and was insured for two-thirds of her value.

THE KENTUCKY FEUD. THE HOWARD GANG BADLY WHIPPED—CORRECT LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

The following correct statement of the killed and wounded in the factional fight near Harlan Court House, Ky., has been received: Two hours before daylight the Law and Order Party, hitherto styled the Turner faction of Harlan County, 50 men in all, armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers, under the leadership of County Judge Lewis, left the Court House and made an assault on the Howard forces, who were in camp at E. E. Howard's house, one mile from town.

The engagement was short, sharp and terrific, and not one of the attacking party was hurt. One of Howard's side, Millard Dean, was instantly killed, and six others were wounded. Among the wounded are Bird Spurlock, whose injuries are mortal, and Robert Napier, whose recovery is not among the possibilities. Bird Spurlock was shot in the head, almost all of his lower jaw being destroyed by a ball from a Winchester. Napier, a son of George Napier, received two bullets, one of which passed through his abdomen, probably cutting the intestines. Ben Mitchell and Geo. Cole were shot in the legs. Thos. Howard got a flesh wound in the thigh. Jim Spurlock had a close call. A bullet grazed his temple, tearing a way a handful of hair and a few inches of skin, but not reaching the skull. Will Jennings was shot through the right hand. There was a report that Wilson Howard had been mortally wounded, but later advices are that he escaped unhurt.

The foregoing list of casualties may be relied on as absolutely correct, it having been furnished by a gentleman who left Harlan Court House Thursday. The Howard gang are badly demoralized by the attack and its disastrous results, and they changed camp to a point about three miles from the Court House. They have been making the house of E. M. Howard their headquarters. E. M. Howard is a cousin of Wilson Howard, and lives at the mouth of Poor Fork, one mile below the town.

RAILROADS NOT LIABLE. COMPANIES MAY LIMIT THEIR LIABILITY FOR INJURY TO PERSON BY CONTRACT.

In the United States Court at Martinsburg, W. Va., Judge Bond, of Baltimore, rendered a decision of great interest to all railroad employes. It was in a case in which a father and minor son, both brought suit for damages against the B. & O. railroad for injuries sustained by the son while in its employ.

It was shown that the father had signed a contract consenting to the employment of his son, and releasing the company from responsibility for injuries sustained. The son, although a minor, signed a similar contract. The Court ruled against the plaintiffs in both cases, and held that the company had a legal right to contract to limit its liability for injuries received by its employes caused by the negligence of its agents. The case of the son, which was for \$10,000 damages, will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE. NO MORE APPREHENSIONS OF SERIOUS DISTURBANCE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s *Weekly Review of Trade* says: The money market has become more easy with prospects that serious disturbance this season is no longer to be apprehended. The banks are running with narrow reserves, and artificial stringency may any time be engineered, but the movement of crops has been heavy. Securities do not appear to be moving largely either way, while merchandise exports for three weeks show a gain of 14 per cent. over last year, against a gain of 10 per cent. in imports.

The trade in lumber is fair, but best in finished hardwood. Iron foundries are doing a good business with manufactured iron, free in sales and firm in price, and coal is steady. Philadelphia also notes more activity in clothing, a good trade in liquors, and moderate sales of chemicals at better prices.

CANNIBALISM. A HORRIBLE STORY TOLD BY THE EARMOOR SURVIVORS.

Carl Grave, fireman, and Ludwig Loder, seaman, two survivors of the crew of the steamship Earmoor, tell a story, horrible in its details, of the way they sustained life by cannibalism, for days.

Loder says: "The only food we had the first 15 days in the boat was a flying fish and a few raw small seabirds divided among 11 men. On the 16th day out Wm. Davis, a seaman, caught me by the throat and made a dash at my head with a knife. He cut me on the right cheek, the scar from which still remains, as you see. He would kill me by August Plagge, a fireman. When Davis began to cut me, some of my companions caught him, but others shouted: 'Kill him! Kill him! We want something to eat. We are starving.' It seems that Plagge, Davis and others in one end of the boat had decided that I should die, I suppose, being pretty fat, I looked inviting. Plagge was placed on watch that night, but he was missing next morning. No one saw him go overboard.

"On the 17th day William Robinson lay down to sleep. When they tried to call him they found him dead. It was determined to eat his flesh, and William Wright, the cook, was ordered to carve the body. The first thing done was to smash in Robinson's skull, and from the fracture each one sucked the blood as long as it would last, which was but a little while. Then the cook stripped the flesh from the ribs. The next day the flesh, in strips, was placed on top of the watertight compartments and dried in the sun. After taking out Robinson's liver, heart and other parts which would furnish food to be sucked they threw his mutilated body into the sea. Two days after Robinson's death Third Engineer Thomas Hunt died. His body was also cut up for food.

"In about three days," continued Loder, "the limbs and feet of all began to swell, and several have since broken out in ugly sores. We think it is poison from the human flesh and blood." Both Grave and Loder say that they have no recollection of the taste of human flesh, so great was their mental anguish at the time. Their only recollection of taking the food is feeling their own blood quicken as it coursed through their veins.

FIFTEEN SEAMEN LOST. ONE BY ONE FIVE MEN DROPPED INTO THE SEA IN SIGHT OF LAND.

The schooner George T. Simmons, of Camden, N. J., was wrecked off False Cape, 3 miles south of Cape Henry, in the storm of last Wednesday night. When the vessel was first seen, sunk in the breakers Thursday morning, five men were lashed in the rigging. One by one the doomed men must have been swept away in the sea. Saturday night two men were left and at sunset Sunday evening only one remained. Life saving stations numbers 4, 5 and 6, have kept in readiness a crew of picked men watching an opportunity to go to the rescue of the wrecked men, but the surf run too high for the life boat to make an attempt at relief.

A large three-masted schooner, flying a flag of distress, went ashore eight miles outside of Oregon Inlet. The schooner Lizzie S. Haynes, lumber laden, from Savannah to Baltimore, has been wrecked on Boilies Island. The captain and steward were saved; five men were drowned. Two of their bodies have been recovered and buried. The vessel is a total loss and the cargo is washing on the beach.

THE NEWS CONDENSED. DISPATCHES FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO SAY EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS WERE FELT OVER A LARGE PART OF THE COUNTRY WEDNESDAY EVENING, BUT NO DAMAGE OR LOSS OF LIFE IS REPORTED.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just effected a traffic agreement with the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, and it is expected that the alliance will be favorable to both roads. Next season a fleet of five steamers will be put on the Lakes between Erie and Duluth.

An oil train on the Lake Erie and Western road was derailed near Kokomo, Ind., the wreck taking fire and being consumed. Jacob Mehl, engineer, E. Burnell, fireman, and John Spellman, brakeman, all of Peru, Ind., were killed and their bodies burned to cinders. The disaster was the work of wreckers, who have made several attempts to damage the property of the Lake Erie and Western.

On August 22 the three masted schooner, Forest Fairy, Captain Diaz, sailed from Boston, for Flores, Fayal and Gracioso in the Western Islands. Sixty-five days have elapsed and nothing has been heard or reported of the vessel or crew. There were 37 souls on board, 28 of these passengers who were returning to Azores.

The grand jury at New Orleans has found 10 or 20 indictments against Mayor Burke in the Louisiana bond frauds case.

A fast mail will be started November 30 by which a letter mailed at New York will reach San Francisco in 108 hours and 45 minutes.

ALL FIVE MUST HANG. THREE BROTHERS AND TWO COUSINS TO DIE AT THE SAME TIME.

The sentence of John Barnard, Sr., Anderson Barnard, Elisha Barnard, John Barnard, Jr. and Cunt Barnard, of Hancock county, Tenn., condemned to death for the murder of Henley Sutton, near Saco, Va., on January 11 last, was affirmed by the Supreme Court, which sentenced the defendants to be hanged on the 22nd of December next.

The first three prisoners are brothers and the other two are cousins, and the crime for which they will suffer death was the result of a feud that had existed for several months previous to the murder between Sutton and John Barnard, Sr. The two had some difference concerning a real-estate trade, and when some hog belonging to Sutton one day appeared with marks of mutilation Sutton at once suspected Barnard. He made threats and Barnard armed himself in anticipation of trouble. Sutton, who conducted a distillery several miles distant from Saco, Va., left the latter place on the evening of the tragedy, and while riding along was met by the five men. He was shot through the heart and death was instantaneous. The body was soon discovered, and John Barnard, Sr., was arrested on suspicion. The arrest of the others soon followed, and at the May term of the Hancock county Circuit Court they were arraigned for trial. The proof was conclusive that the party concealed themselves in the bushes along the road and murdered Sutton.

IN JUDGE LYNCH'S COURT. TWO MEMBERS OF THE MCCOY GANG TAKEN FROM JAIL AND HANGED.

Information brought by courier from Hamlin, Lincoln county, W. Va., says that about midnight Friday night a mob surrounded the Lincoln County Jail and forced an entrance, after a short resistance by the authorities and took two of the prisoners, Green McCoy and Milton Haley and hung them to a tree a short distance from the jail building.

Haley and McCoy are natives of Kentucky and are allied to the McCoy faction of outlaws whose murderous feud with the Hatfields is familiar to the public. McCoy was engaged in a shooting scrape with Patie Brumfield, of Lincoln county, about a year ago, and about a month ago he, in company with Haley, ambushed and attempted to murder Al Brumfield and his wife. This shooting occurred on a Sunday night and both the victims were badly wounded. Mr. Brumfield being shot in the breast and his husband in the leg. For a time it was thought the woman would die, but she finally recovered.

McCoy and Haley escaped to Kentucky, but not until there had been two more attempts at assassination in the county, in one of which a man named Adkins, a friend of the Brumfields, was wounded. The two would-be murderers were arrested at the Postoffice, Martin county, Kentucky, and were put in jail there. Later on they were locked up in the Lincoln county W. Va. jail. It is supposed they were friends of some of the Hatfield sympathizers.

ALAS IN A BUSCH. THREE LAKE VESSELS WRECKED OFF COAST OF NEW ENGLAND.

The steamer D. Ballantine, her consort the barge Ironton, and the tug Proteus went ashore in a bunch at Winnetka. It is reported that the schooner America is on the beach not far from them.

The wind was heavy from the north and a heavy sea was rolling when the tug went on. The weather was also extremely thick. The tug was following the steamer and tow into port. They got too far in and struck the ledge that runs from Grand Point North many miles, some 700 or 800 feet from the shore. It is hard bottom, and with the heavy sea running, the chances are that serious loss will result.

The tug Butler, which was following the schooner America was close by when the three boats struck. The Butler also ran the ledge, but worked herself off, without breaking her shaft. The America disappeared in the darkness, and the tug had not reached this port. It is thought that she could not have gotten out of the trap and must have fetched up somewhere this side of Winnetka and beyond Grand Point. Her crew would be in serious danger.

The Ballantine and Ironton went broadside. It is thought there was no life. The vessels were laden with coal. Ballantine is valued at \$12,000, and the tug \$25,000. The point where the tug struck has been the scene of many deaths some of them attended with heavy loss of life. Wednesday morning the wind veered down, but the sea continued to run heavy. The negligence of the captain of the horn at Evanston is said to be responsible for the wrecking of the boats.

SOME NEW FEATURES. ANOTHER IMPORTANT DECISION CONCERNING IOWA'S PROHIBITORY LAW.

In the case of J. N. Craig, appellant, versus Wrettheller and Eudy and others, and J. Craig, appellant, versus Berthold, both of which a decision has been handed down by the Supreme Court, prepared by Judge J. M. McMillan, in which several old features and some new ones of the Prohibitory Law are set upon.

Among the questions is the right of the State by legislative enactment to confiscate personal property of a citizen without process of law, it being claimed that the statutes authorizing such action conflict with the Constitution of the United States and Iowa.

The question holds that in a criminal case for nuisance against the man kept by him in on trial and sentenced, therefore, there is due process of law. This is a matter that has been much discussed, and involves a grave question of the powers of the State Legislature. The property rendered valueless by order of the Court exceeds \$100,000 and consists of breweries in the City of Burlington. The case will probably be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court.

DESTITUTION IN DAKOTA. STEPS TAKEN FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERING FAMILIES.

The Board of Trade of Minnesota appointed a special committee to investigate the collection and distribution of the several counties of North and South Dakota, where, owing to crop failures past two seasons, there exists a famine among the people. The steps brought to the attention of all the States and collections taken up for a relief fund. Additional reports have been furnished the distressing conditions and it is said that at least 1,000,000 South Dakota are in a state of destitution but can do no more. A movement is on foot to have the large towns cooperate work for the relief of the destitute.

PENNSYLVANIA'S EARLY A NEAT INCREASE FOR SEPTEMBER SAME MONTH LAST YEAR.

The report of the Pennsylvania Company east of Pittsburgh for September, as compared with the same month of 1887, shows an increase in gross earnings of \$829,235, an increase in net earnings of \$282,391. All lines show a surplus over all liabilities for the period of 1888, of \$500,795.

THE OYSTER PIRATES. TERMINATION OF THEIR SUITS AGAINST THE POLICE NAVY.

The suits in the United States District court at Baltimore, of the owners of the oyster vessels which were fired into and sunk in the Chester river last December, came to an end somewhat suddenly by the decision of Judge Morris in favor of the State. When it came the turn of the Attorney General to make the closing speech for the defense Judge Morris said it was unnecessary, and proceeded to give his decision. He said the State ought to be proud of an officer like Capt. Howard, a gallant man, who was fully justified in all he did. The Captain had reasonable grounds, continued the judge, to believe that the oystermen were violating the laws of the State, and it was his duty to arrest them, and under the circumstances he had a right to use force and firearms. The oyster schooners had no right to carry rifles and use them as they did against the oyster police force of the United States of Maryland. Attorney General Whyte says a contrary view of the law would have been received by the violation of the law as a license to resist the oyster police navy in its future efforts.

CUT OFF FINGERS. DREADFUL DUO BETWEEN A MEXICAN AND INDIAN—THE BRISKER SHOT.

The particulars of a very singular duel, recently fought in Toas county, New Mexico, are just coming to light.

An Indian settler named Wakenstee, and Juan Yerega, a wealthy Mexican cattleman, were repaired to a spot about six miles from Toas just at break of day to settle an old grudge. The weapons were butcher-knives, and by the method of fighting agreed upon each man was to submit his hand to his opponent and have one finger cut off, the cutting to be done alternately and the man who first evinced signs of pain to be stabbed to the heart.

The Indian, by tows, secured the first cut, and, deliberately taking the hand of his enemy, with a quick stroke severed his forefinger. The Mexican never uttered a sound. The Indian reached out his hand and of came his thumb. This continued in silence until the cattleman had lost four fingers and the Indian four. When the Indian reached for his foe's left hand the latter's second, becoming frightened at the fearful flow of blood, sent a bullet through the Indian's heart.

The affair is one of the most barbarous and inhuman ever heard of in any land. It is thought the cattleman will die.