

NINETEENTH YEAR.

ANOTHER CROMIN SENSATION

Cromin's Pocket Knives Found in Coughlin's Pockets.

POLICEMAN FLYNN'S STORY.

T. J. Conklin Identifies the Cutlery in Court—The Ex-Detective Unable to Control His Terror During the Disclosure.

Sur-Rebuttal Testimony.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—At the opening of the Cromin trial this morning the state called T. J. Flynn, ex-detective, to the stand. He testified that he was in Max Danahy's saloon at the corner of Clark street and Chicago avenue on the night of May 4, and he did not see Defendant Burke there, as testified to on behalf of the defense.

On the cross-examination of the witness, sur-rebuttal on the examination of the witness was begun. A number of witnesses were called to the stand to testify on behalf of Burke on the night of May 4. M. J. Dwyer, John Fleming and Pat Rouse, C. F. Hosen, William Fortuna and Walker Gibbons, all testified in the same strain. The last witness, a nephew of Peter Fortuna, the brewer, was so drunk he could hardly give intelligent answers to the questions. He was followed by Peter Fortuna, who substantiated the testimony of the other witnesses. A recess was then taken.

Meeting Evidence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—A local news bureau has a new sensation in the Cromin case. Detective Flynn, who looked Dan Coughlin up the night of his arrest, and who testified that he had just thought of it, that Coughlin gave him two knives on that occasion which at Coughlin's request he locked up in the safety vault. Those knives were secured today and taken to one of Dr. Cromin's intimate friends, who identified them as the tools of the murder.

At the afternoon session a number of keepers and frequenters of saloons were examined in regard to the opening of a certain saloon on the night of the murder. Then the defense rested and State Attorney Longenecker said:

"If the court please, we have some evidence that has come to our knowledge about a clock or a little before 10 o'clock. Of course it would be evidence in chief, probably, 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."

State—By how many witnesses do you expect that evidence?

Court—By two really, and one who has had custody of the articles.

Forrest—We object to a reopening of the case at the end of the trial. Last night, State Attorney—I suppose the court has the right at this time to let it come in under its own name.

The court then called the state attorney to 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 will consider whether to admit it and have decided to do so. I do not think it will delay the opening of the case."

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 were on the street I saw Captain Bartram's office. These two knives which I have in my hand I found in his pocket when he was arrested. I took them to headquarters, went up stairs to Lieutenant Elliott's office and took them down to my box at headquarters. The two knives were found buried beneath bricks, and this means that they were hidden there. I am not sure that they were hidden there, but I believe they were."

The state attorney then called the witness to the stand and asked him to identify the knives as having been carried by Dr. Cromin when alive. The smaller one the witness had hidden in the pocket of a man who he gave it to Dr. Cromin. The larger one the witness said he had found in the street. He testified that the direction of his vision change. As the knives were placed in the hands of Mr. Conklin he cast a hurried glance at them as they were taken to their exact resemblance to the murdered man's property. Coughlin's lip trembled and he looked at the witness with a look of intense indignation and despair of the heart that thrilled wildly beneath his breast.

Two men were then examined and examined as to matters connected with the saloon opening on the night of May 4. This opened and the state attorney began his address to the jury.

Mr. Longenecker announced to the jury that he will continue himself to a review of the evidence we heard before the jury. He said: "The state does not wish that the witness should be convicted upon the testimony of a single witness. We do not desire that they be convicted upon anything except the law and the evidence in the case. We do not desire that they be convicted upon anything except the law and the evidence in the case. We do not desire that they be convicted upon anything except the law and the evidence in the case."

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A CENTRAL AMERICA UNION

Four of the Five Republics Ready for Federation.

COSTA RICA POLITICIANS KICK.

The People Favor the Scheme, However—Recent Conceded the Speakership—Quay's Dictatorial Methods.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEA. (Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.)

The delegates from Central America to the international American conference are receiving very interesting and important advice from their home governments concerning the success of the movement to reunite the five republics.

On the 13th of last September there assembled at San Salvador a diet or conference, composed of five delegates from each of the republics, who agreed upon a basis of union which has since been approved by the governments of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador and Nicaragua, and is now the bone of contention in the little republic of Costa Rica.

The president of Costa Rica, M. D. Soto, approved the protocol of the convention, but a revolution was immediately raised against him by the leaders of the opposition party, and he was compelled to abdicate the presidency temporarily and permit his vice president to take his seat. It is believed, however, that the republic of Costa Rica will understand the situation and the circumstances under which the union is to be accomplished that they will approve it and join the new confederacy, although the opposition is very active and determined.

The plan of union, which has been under discussion in the several republics for many years, is a popular one among the people of the only obstacle to carrying it out is the jealousy that exists among the local leaders, who to use a homely phrase, would rather be large toads in small puddles than small toads in large puddles.

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The burned district today is a scene of desolation. A portion of the fire department spent the entire night and this forenoon in quenching the remnants of the big blaze, while a cordon of weary officers are still patrolling the ruins. The morning trains this morning were packed with people who have come to see the ruins. The walls of some of the burned buildings are in a very dangerous condition, and the owners are contemplating the raising of them to the ground to prevent the possibility of accidents.

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DEATH OF MARTIN TUPPER.

The Author of the Proverbial Philosophy Passes Away.

A LIFE FULL OF SUNSHINE.

He Had Many Warm Friends Among Distinguished People on Both Sides of the Atlantic—A Lovable Old Man.

On the Border of Four Score. (Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 29.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEA.]—Martin Tupper passed away this afternoon at the age of seventy-nine.

Not long ago I saw him, a gentle, silver-haired, beautiful old man, who greeted me warmly in his pretty little house beneath the shade of the great glass palace at Sydenham-Upon-Wallan. Just opposite us there hung a splendid portrait of Martin and his brother, two handsome boys, and in a corner of the room a curious looking walking stick which some admirers of the old poet had sent him from Lake Tupper, a piece of water buried within the Adirondack mountains and which takes its name from one of his ancestors who was one of the old pilgrim fathers. Talking of his early days he said:

"I was a boy at school with Thackeray, who used to call the school cherrier house a slaughter house because of the dreadful tyranny of the headmaster. John Loeh was at school at the same time and Arthur Help, and later on I was at a private tutor with Herold Browne, the present bishop of Rochester, and he and I used to sit together in church and listen to the eloquence of Hugh O'Neil, who was vicar of Albany, near Guildford. At Christ church I was a fellow student with Madstone, always the foremost man and never mind how I differ from him now, I still look upon him with love. He was an earnest, hard working and religious man even in those days. He was easily primus inter pares. A number of Eton and Christ church choir spirits formed themselves into a small social club which they styled in compliment to their founder's initials the W. E. G. Lord Eliza was there and Cannon and Scott and Liddell and Corwall and many other names. I remember my Hebrew lecture with Huzzey, who was afterwards to become famous."

"Tell me why you wrote your proverbial philosophy?"

"Ah, now we come to business. Well, in 1838 I was very much in love with my cousin Isabel, who was afterwards to become Mrs. W. E. G. I was so much in love with her that I would subscribe my name on the holy estate of matrimony. A happy thought struck me: I will convey them in the manner of Solomon's proverbs, and I did so in articles first on marriage, then love, then friendship and fourthly on education. Hugh McNeil warmly praised them. N. H. Wells, the famous American poet, finding a copy which had been beautifully printed by Hobery of Abschurch lane, famed the book was that of some forgotten author of the Elizabethan era and quoted it week after week in a periodical of his, the Home Journal, and years after when he met the author was scared to find a healthy, ruddy young man in one who he thought had been dead 300 years."

"I want something about your American tour?"

"I remember Daniel Webster in 1857. He was a colossal unhappy, browed dark angel looking sort of a man with a depth for good and evil in his eye unfathomable. And I called on Harcourt, the same Harcourt who is astonishing us all today. He gave me two tickets for Jenny Lind's concert and after the concert he introduced me to her and she told me in her pretty broken English what comfort my poor dear, proverbial philosophy had been to her. Dr. Talmage was a very kind and liberal host. In 1870 and it was at the house of Mr. William Callan here at Longwood, Bigelow and General Grant. They were all so good."

"I was amused on my lecturing tour in America when I said to my agent one day: 'Shall I read them my piece upon Washington?' and he replied: 'O no; anything else of yours that you like, but Washington's name is a bad omen. We are sick of him.'"

"Mr. Tupper, did you find lecturing a good speculation?"

"Yes, very fair. So, in Scotland I used to meet with the most splendid and enthusiastic audiences. The clergy were not always great friends of mine, from a lecturing point of view. One at Salisbury told me that the perpetual 'Dear brother' had spoiled him for eloquence and he didn't care to hear mine, but non-conformist ministers are far more genial."

"Tell me something about your friends here and acquaintances, the people you have known in so long a life?"

"I will just take them haphazard: Mrs. Beecher Stowe, very tactful. Quila, on whose behalf I once broke a lance, Carter Hall, Oscar Wilde, poor Fred Barnaby, Rogers the poet, whom I once met in his artistic home in St. James' place, Carlyle, who warmly bade God bless me, Spurgeon, who warmly welcomed me to go to visiting the Philistines with shaven crowns, Tennyson, whom I visited at Farringford, Browning and Mortimer Colman, Dickens, whom I met several times—dear old friend—Prof. Owen Matthews, Arnold, Kingsley, Thomas Cooper the chartist poet—dear old man—George MacDonald and several of the royalists. I have met the prince consort—ever gracious and kindly. He introduced me to the prince of Wales when the latter was quite a boy, and only three years ago at my last leave, where Lord Houghton the poet and I were the only ones in the old-fashioned court costume, the prince introduced me to his eldest son."

POINIS FROM PAU. (Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.)

PAU, Nov. 29.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEA.]—The lovely weather with which we have been visited rapidly favored for nearly six weeks came to an end Monday, and since then the skies have kept in a most determined manner the worst of all weather. The way say the wet weather will last for a fortnight. Weather prophets are often wrong, so let us live in hope.

The dismal looking day did not prevent a fair field meeting at Mr. Thurn's at Aslat, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the earl of Howth, C. Morse, Nayler Layard, Ed. J. Harris, Sir John Nugent, the Misses Lawton, Miss Gurnes, Mrs. Gayon, W. Lawrence, Mr. Blair, etc., put off in an appearance. The line chosen by the bagman lay to the left of the railway. The ground was dreadfully holding and boggy in places, and the result

WALKER'S RECOMMENDATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The report of Comodoro Walker, chief of the bureau of navigation, recommends among other things that no man without previous naval service, above the age of thirty-five years be hereafter enlisted; that the enlistment of aliens for general service be discouraged with a view to his final displacement.

THE PEOPLE FAVOR THE SCHEME, HOWEVER—RECENT CONCEDED THE SPEAKERSHIP—QUAY'S DICTATORIAL METHODS.

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DANGERS OF RANCH LIFE.

The Experience of Two Fremont Men in Wyoming.

ALL THEIR PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The Southwestern Nebraska Teachers' Association Elect Officers—The Elephant at West Point Held for Charges.

Lost All By the Torch. (Special to THE BEA.)—J. S. Hoy of this city has just received information of a thrilling incident of Wyoming ranch life in which his two brothers, A. A. and Henry Hoy, were involved. The two brothers each own a ranch on the Green River at Henry's Park, about eighty-five miles from the town of Green River, which is their nearest railroad point. The circumstance about to be related occurred two or three weeks ago, and the fact that it is just made public is owing to the remoteness of the place of its occurrence from the ordinary channels of civilization. These brothers had comfortable cabins adjoining each other, each on the corner of a separate claim, they were the most comfortable to be found in that region, well furnished and well supplied with luxuries one would scarcely expect to find in such a secluded spot. Besides their ordinary household goods they had in their cabins a great deal of dollars worth of supplies. Before leaving home recently to assist in the fall roundup of cattle, having been admonished to take precautions against the depredations of thieves, who had previously entered their cabins and stolen a large quantity of goods, they resolved to take a trap to catch any intruders who might be expected to take advantage of their absence to rob them again. They accordingly locked their cabin doors and attached a string at one end to the latch on the door and at the other to the trigger of a rifle so adjusted that when the door was opened the rifle would give the intruder a respectable welcome. Mr. Hoy did not long after the Hays had left on the roundup their ranches were visited by a band of about twenty desperadoes, who were after booty. He opened a door of one of the cabins, and as he did so the trigger gun was standing sentinel was discharged. The contents took effect, and the intruders, who were standing sentinel, were discharged. The contents took effect, and the intruders, who were standing sentinel, were discharged. The contents took effect, and the intruders, who were standing sentinel, were discharged.

The publication of the president's pardon of political offenders not guilty of murder has been a very favorable one. Those who have visited the Louisiana prison where some of those offenders have been held, and who have imagined the joy with which they were received by the prisoners, there is a difference of opinion concerning Legitimate's right to be included in this amnesty, which is given to all persons who are detained in the prisons of the republic, or who have been sentenced to prison for political offenses, from September 1, 1878, to the present. Individuals accused of murder or incendiarism or of other non-political offenses, and who have been sentenced to prison, are not included in this decree."

TWO MILLION RICHER. Judge Rucker Wins in the Famous Aspen Mine Suit.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 29.—The famous Aspen mine suit involving a one-sixth interest in the Aspen mine, as well as one-sixth of the \$100,000 or \$200,000 that has been taken out, was decided in favor of Judge Rucker this morning.

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