MRS. FOY TESTIFIES.

STARTLING SENSATION IN THE CRONIN CASE.

NEW LIGHT ON THE FAMOUS PLOT.

The Describes Secret Conferences Between the Conspirators Against Dr. Cronin and Brings in Alexander sullivan's Name For the First Time - The Deleuse A most Frantie-Rebuked.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23. - Mrs. Andrew Foy, pale and nervous and guarded by a police officer, appeared in court this morning ready to testify in the Coughlin case. Her husband, she sai , did not appear at her home last night, and guarded by a detail of policemen she had been undisturbed. For fear that she would be intercepted on her way to the scene of the trial she appeared in the court room long before the hour for the convening of court and patiently waited to be called to the witness stand. The follows:

Don't be a traitor. Look out for yourself and little family, and remember the fate of Judas, who went out and hun; himself, and whose body burst open and let his bowels be scattered on the ground

Mrs. Foy is the wife of Andrew Foy, who, it is said, was the first man alleged conspiracy against the doctor was hatche i, and it is the story of the meetings of the conspirators implicating Coughtin as the leader that the ecution has been so anxious for Mrs. Foy to give if possible.

The court room was crowded and officers had difficulty in keeping ba k the crowds which surged through the

After a long consideration of the objections for the defense, chiefly that a wife cou d not testify where her testimony would i plicate her husband as one of the conspirators, Judge Tuthill said quietly, "I have decided the matter. Call Mrs. Foy. The objection for the defense is overruled. You understand that this testimony is greatly restricted. Mrs. Foy can testify only to what she saw and to what she said to any of the conspirators."

witness stand eager to hear every word. During the examination the defense interposed objections to almost every question put by the state and her story proceeded slowly. She stated that she knew Coughini, Martin Burke and Patrick Cooney, all of them having been at her home. Coughlin first typ eared there in March or April, 1850 saveral time. Wisits them just before closing time, when shoppers are few. There will be a handsome Christmas tree at the White house this year, as has always been the custom when there were children to enjoy it. Christmas toys are beginning to survive at the White house, seemingly by the wagon load. There are all the first typ ears the whole has disturbed so it might convalence from the shock of its great mistake. But the committee instead of proceeding in the shock of its great mistake. But the committee instead of proceeding in the shock of its great mistake. But the committee instead of proceeding in the shock of its great mistake. But the committee instead of proceeding in the shock of its great mistake. But the committee instead of proceeding in the shock of its great mistake. But the committee instead of proceeding in the shock of its great mistake. But the committee instead of proceeding in the shock of its great work of abolishing protection and preserving the people from the conditions have a beginning to strike shock of its great work of abolishing protection and preserving the people from the conditions which they have always averred with shock of its great work of abolishing protection and preserving the people from the conditions which they have always averred with shock of its great work of abolishing protection and preserving the people from the conditions of protection and preserving the people from the conditions of abolishing protection and preserving the people from the conditions of protection and preserving the people from the conditions of protection and preserving the people from the conditions of abolishing protection and protection and preserving the people fro or April, 1889, several times. He had visited her husband and the two talked in whispers. On one visit she surprised her husband and the prisoner, while reading a letter. Coughlin was reading aloud. As she entered from another room she caught the words: "Remove him at all hazards but use your discretion." Cough in had staid two hours that night and then went away without speaking to her.

Mrs Foy then told of two visits of Cooney at which he and her husband had held conversations in low tones, always with the door closed.

her husband, Mrs. Foy replied in the affirmative, telling of a visit before May 2, at which Burke had talked with her husband in the front room and in the hall. The next appearance of Martin Burke at her house was on the night of May 6, 1889 As the witness made this statement Judge Wing objected and the court said: "I have decided to admit that evidence, but I instruct the jury to regard all acts of Martin Burke after May 4 as tending to show conspiracy and not bearing upon the guilt of Daniel Coughlin."

On the night of May 19, sometime after Cronin's disappearance, Coughlin called at the Foy house and asked for her husband. She told Coughlin she was afraid her husband had been arrested and he replied: "Oh, there is no proof against Andy. He is all right.

"I said," continued Mrs. Foy, "Coughtin, this is an awful thing you have done. Dr. Cronin will do you more harm dead than alive' laughed and said I need not worry. 'There is no danger,' said he, 'but you will be taken care of anyway. Don't worry ' I asked him who was to take care of me and my little children. 'Oh,' he said, 'don't mind about that. Alexander Sullivan is a good friend of your husband's and of mine and he will take care of you.'

The deep silence in court at this point for a moment was broken by the prosecuting attorney resuming the examinat on and then a buzz of comment among the spectators, a number of whom excitedly declared the woman a "trained" witness.

"Coughlin came once before that time," continued Mrs. Foy, "and told my husband what luck he had in fooling Captain Schanck and Captain Schuetler about Dr. Cronin's body and where they had put it'

The witness said that several times Coughlin had assured her that there was no danger of her husband being arrested and told her that if she would keep quiet she would be well taken care of This ended her direct

When did you last see Mrs. T. Conkling" was the first question Judge Wing of the counset for the defense launched at the witness. A marked change came over her. To all of the prosecuting attorney's questions she had answered pleasantly and fully. Now her first words, "Last night," came out with an extraordinary bly and she went on with an effort. The attorney for the defense questioned her mercilessly upon all her relations with Mrs. Conkin, the wife of the man with whom Dr. Cronin had boarded. The number of times the women had met, and how recently. It was developed that the two women were in the habit of visiting together regularir and had been together just

before she had come to court the pr

When pressed closely to give the cause of this intimacy Mrs Foy declared: "She was the only friend I

For a half hour more the attorney continued the severe cross examina tion and was at last reprimanded by the court, Judge Tuthill declaring that Mrs. Foy was being treated differently from other witnesses, and was not receiving common courtesy. The court added: "I wish this perfromance

hotly replied Judge Wing for the de-fense. "There is nothing discouteous in my manner and I am examining the witness fairly."

AGAIN THE CRANK.

The Vice President and Others Receive

Letters From a Polish Anarchist. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 - A crank who signed himself "Joseph Donjam" of 73 Passaic street, Newark, N. J., is wanted by the secret service of the government for writing threatening letters to a number of prominent officlals of the government, especially Vice President Stevenson.

During the long silver fight the vice president's mail contained many threatening letters, but the cranks were mostly of the s asmodic order Donjam, however, was persistent and nearly every day wrote letters threatening vengeance. These were generally warning letter received by her is as thrown away until at dinner one evening Secretary Carlisle informed Mr. Stevenson that he received several threatening letters from Donjam and that Senator Sherman and Mills also had been objects of attention on the part of the crank.

The matter was thereupon turned over to Chief Drummond of the secret to openly denounce Dr. Cronin as a service, who ascertained that Donjam spy after Cronin disappeared. It actually lived at the address given was at his house, it is claumed, that the and was a Polish anarchist. It was said he had gone to Washington

An unavailing search was made for the man and then the matter was allowed to rest until yesterday when upon receipt of another threatening letter to Vice President Stevenson, demanding \$25 and saying that he was stopping at 105 Eutaw street, Baltimore, a telegram was sent to the chief of police in Baltimore, asking him to arrest the man. No answer has been received as yet

WHITE HOUSE CHRISTMAS

Baby Ruth, Baby Eather and Other Little Ones to Gather Around's Bly Tree.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. - Mrs Cleveland is busy with Christmas shopping to fill the stockings of her little daughters Owing to the curiosity manifested by the public, however, When Mrs Foy was called the spec- she is obliged to make the rounds of tators leaned forward in their seats the stores when they are deserted; she and the attorneys crowded toward the visits them just before closing time.

dolls, debutante dolls, short haired, strong minded dolls, walking, danc-ing and talking dolls. The duplicates are being set aside by Mrs Cleveland for the free hospitals for children. Christmas night the cabinest children will be invited by Mrs. Clevelany to rally around the White house tree.

STIRRING UP NEW YORK Indictments Against Leading Politician

for Frauds in the Election. New York, Dec. 22. -It was officially announced in the district attorney's Asked if Martin Burke had visited office to-day that the extraordinary grand jury had to-day handed into court a big batch of indictments for frauds in several election districts during the last election. It is said that thirty indictments have been found in election cases and many of them were against prominent local politicians. A number of bench warrants have been issued and many important arrests may be looked for

during the next few days. Northern Pacific Men Protest.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Dec. 23.-The heads of the various organizations of the employes of the Northern Pacific rai road met the officials of that road to-day, the conference lasting until nearly 2 o'clock this afternoon. Bach of the org nization's leaders argued against the proposed reduction in wages from the standpoint of those here represented and at the close the officials promised to give an answer to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Renounces His Annuity.

LONDON, Dec. 23 .- In the house of commons | esterday Mr. Gladstone announced that the duke of Saxe Cob rg Gotha (the duke of Edinburgh) had renounced his English annuity of \$75,000 conferred upon him by the act of 186 , but that he retained his annuity of \$50,000 conferred upon him on his marriage in 1873. The announcement was greeted with loud cries of "Oh!"

Actors in Hard Lines.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 -In the first time in the history of the actor's fund in Chicago aid is being furnished in cases other than sickness and death. There are more idle members of the thea rical profession to day in Chicago than ever before known. They are from all classes and ranks.

Three of a Sleighing Party Killed. Hollis, N. H., Dec. 23.-The Shoo Fly express, leaving Nashua last night for Ayer Junction coilided here with a sleigh containing four persons out for a ride, demolishing the vehicle and killing three and injuring the other occupant.

Levenred by an Eagle.

JEIMA Ala., Dec. 23.—The body of a 3-year-old child of Henry Smith colored, was found yesterday on a rocky cliff by a party of searchers who had been looking for it for a week It had been devoured by an eagle and all that was left of it was its bones.

Only Two 1819 Veterans Now Left. Pants, Ky., Dec. 53 -- By the death of Presley St opson here the morning there are now only two coldinas of the war of 1812 living. He was aged

MINORITY

VIEW OF THE REPUBLICANS ON THE TARIFF COMMITTEE.

THE WILSON BILL CRITICIZED

The Report Prepared in Most Part by Ex-Speaker Reed-Says the Wilson Bill Bas All the Faults of the McKinley Act and None of Its Virtues-Important Features of the Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 - The report of the minority members of the ways and means committee on the tariff bill has been made public.

The first part of the re, ort discussing the bill generally was prepared by ex-Speaker Reed. The other members of the minority, Messrs. Burrows, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins and Gear, prepared the portion of the report dealing with special features. The report says:

The most surprising thing about this bill, which we will treat of in detail somewhat later, is the fact that this proposition to raise the revenue will lower the revenue of this country \$74,000,000 below the revenue of 18.3, which was only \$2,000,000 above our expenses. This and the other fact that by this bill the larger part of the burden of taxation is transferred from foreigners and brought to our own citizens should always be kept in mind during the discussion.

zens should always be kept in mind during the discussion.

Had the committee in making what the chairman on the floor of the house called a political bill followed the plain, un ompromising declaration of the party which they represent, and abolished protection, giving us a tariff for revenue only, our task in commenting upon the result of the committee's efforts would have been more simple. The bill would then have been more simple. The bill would then have been as straightforward, manly attempt to carry out pedges, and would have placed in issue two great principles, and have led to a clear and comprehensible discussion. So far, however has the committee departed from the demands of the national convention, we should have been much tempted to borrow a phrase from their own piatform and designated. a phrase from their own piatform and designate the bill as a cowardly makeshift. were it not that the results have been already too serious for mere epithets

The Wilson Tariff Bill Criticised. Such a phrase even thus sanctioned, would be out of place in a discussion which involves so much importance to all classes of citizens It still, however remains a fact that the bill presented can in no way be justified by people claiming to have obtained possession of all branches of the government upon a distinct promise which they now as distinctly repudiate. If it should be said these pediges, solemnly made on a yea and nay vote, after full discussion were not intended for action, then the breaking of the pledges has the additional disadvantage of premeditation. If subsequent events and they have been numerous enough and weighty enough to startle the country, have convinced the committee that the Democratic platform is as utterly wron and indefensible as history will know it to be, it en it is a great misfortune to this country that the committee did not have the courage to openly abandon the faile doctrine and leave the country undisturbed so it might convalesce from presented can in no way be jus ified by people

case, for had the bill been for revenue only, in the only sense possible for that team the peo-ple of this country might have seen at one glance whether they desired the one policy or the other, and the question might have been settled once for all and the country might have attained to that repose stability and certainty which our business prosperity so much needs

ruch needs This other and fresher plan has all the faults This other and fresher plan has all the faults which the framers of this bill charged upon the old and very few of its virtues. It is open to all the derisive and harsh epithets with which the present system used to be overwhelmed. It taxes the people with a tariff tax it creates, or rather proposes to maintain what they used to call privile; od classes, and is defined by its authors by arguments and expressions strangely like those which they used so freely to denounce. A manufacturer is told the duty will protect him and his claims are listened to on that basis and are argued for him on that basis just as in the brave days of old.

Ad Valorem Duties.

Ad Valorem Dutles. An ad valorem duty, as the same implies, is

one which varies according to prices. If prices could be exactly determined it would be fair. But, unfortunately, prices are very much matters of opinion on which honest men may differ much and rogues much more

Inasmuch as the duty depends on the price, a cheat on the price is a cheat on the duty. If a piece of goods is worth 66 a yard and the duty is twenty-nive per cent, the correct duty is 150 a yard, the duty collected becomes proportionately lower, and not only is the government cheated out of its proper duty but the manufacturer is cheated out of the but the manufacturer is cheated out of the protection his government has promised. This therefore, is no theory. It is within the experience of every merchant that goods which cannot be purchased at all in Europe can be purchased, duty paid, in New York, at lower prices than like goods can be purchased by the honest merchant who values them at their true market value and pays the duty demanded by the government, and yet these ad valorem duties thus objectionable have increased in number everywhere being subincreased in number everywhere being sub-stituted in nearly all the schedules for specific

duties.

In discussing the woolen schedule the com-

In discussing the woolen schedule the committee says:

This schedule as proposed in the committee bill, is, in some respects, the most reprehensible. It proposes to destroy at a blow the great industry of wool growing, which now ranks as seventh in the value of its product amonathe several branches of a riculture, and which has heretofore been reconlized as an agricultural product deserving and requiring protection under every administration and by every tariff act since that of May 22 1821.

Nothing short of the total destruction of this impertant industry can be counted upon as the consequence of placin both wool and mutton on the free list. The bill deals with the wool monufacture in terms scarcely less radical than those accorded the wool growing industry, upon which it so largely depends.

Further on the minority say that

Further on the minority say that device? while as a party we might rejoice at its passage, as citizens of the United States we think the exigencies of the present time are superior to even the most desired political advantages, and advise that the bill do not pass.

After explaining at great length the general opposition to the bill, the report then takes up the schedules give it to me seriatim, analyzes the changes made, trial future of the country. Regard- want."-Harper's Bazar. ing the coal and steel business the

minority say: One of the most amazing propositions of the bill is that bituminous coal shall be put upon the free list, and the millions of dallars per annum that we re-cive from its importation by way of recembe absolutely thrown away. Coal annum that we receive from its importation by way of receive absolutely thrown away. Coal has little value save as it gets it from tabor. It is worth almost nothing in the hill would be ween absolutely nothing were it not for the prospect of being mined. It is not a raw material, for it is not worked into any further chape, but is con used and done for at cases. Call it raw material in the notice the lift if you please it then outs no So re in the tail if you please it then outs no So re in the tail if you please. It then outs no So re in the tail if you please it then outs no So re in the tail it was not perfect it mas always before a duty. Under the revenue tariff of list it bore a duty of St per cent ast valorem. No change had been made in the duty since 1978.

The Mills hill proveded the same rate as the present inw—I cents per ton. Now it is prepaid to make it from It is the most universally prevalent of all subjects of American industry. There are how states or irrettories that an interference with it will not a rect.

The present dute ca viced rails is file at, and under existing conditions minute addity be reduced but the proposed duty of a per content of all subjects of a per content of the proposed duty of a per conten

DARING OF DINOCRATES.

The Story of the Genius Who Was

Architect of Alexandria. Dinocrates was a Macedonian, the Lesseps of his time, a genius of daring design, and, it is to be hoped, quite out of accord with the popular feeling of his day in his craving for self advertisement. He had perhaps contracted the corrupt practice from Herostratus (or Eratostratus), the scoundrel who had destroyed the Temple of Diana at Ephesus upon the first birthday of Alexander, in order, as he himself confessed, that future ages might not be ignorant of his name, such being his passionate lust for notoriety that he cared not whether his fame were good or evil, says the Nineteenth Century.

Dinocrates had been called upon to restore this temple, which, in order that the earthquakes might not ruin, had been placed in a marsh upon foundations of charcoal and goat skins. Our architect, after completing his work at Ephesus, and moved by the vivid art of the portrait painter, determined to personally interview the great monarch, and therefore, setting out for his camp as he returned from his Eastern triumphs, he cast about for a device by which he could gain his audience and likewise flatter his soverign.

Now there was one wakness, or it may have been a noble searning, in the great conqueror's heart, just as his own reputed father had claimed the god-like hero Hercules as sire, so Alexander desired it might be proved that no earthly parent had begotten him (Alexander). Some men did. indeed, say he was not Philip's son, but of Nectanobo, an Eygptian image and lover of Olympias, and, perhaps, it was to solve all doubt that Alexander thought he would remove his parentage beyond human reasoning.

However, he had not as yet finally fixed upon Jupiter Ammon, and the crafty sycophant Dinocrates deemed that he would best flatter the great king by a reference to the grandfather. Anointing, therefore, his body with oil, and wreathing his temples with Herculean poplar, with the skin of a Nemean lion over his shoulder, and flourishing a club, he approached the court of the king and stood prominently forth in this singular garb.

"Who are you?" must have said his majesty, to which the unabashed self-advertiser replied. "I am Dinocrates, the Macedonian architect, and bring to your majesty thoughts and designs worthy of your greatness." When Alexander heard that it was

he who had restored the Temple of Diana of the Ephesians, he a ked him what next he proposed to do. "I have laid out Mount Athos." re-

sponded he, "to be sculptured as one block, and to be hewn into the fa h. ion of the limbs and features of your majesty."

"In your left hand I have designed a city of 10,000 inhabitants, and into your right I have conducted all the rivers of the mount, and formed them into a sea, from whence they flow to the cean. Thus, site, shall a memorial be left worthy of your greatness." Alexander was amused at the audacity of the man, and dismissed him; nevertheless he remembered him when he wanted to build Alexandria, and the tradition of its planning is quite in keeping with the theatrical character of the clever fellow.

He cast his Macedonian clock down as the design, lving it a "circular border full of plaits, and projecting into corners on rightand left," as Pliny sa s, and made the new port the sweep of the neck and the Pharos and Lochias promontories the jeweled clasp.

Decline of Profaulty.

The habit of swearing is dying out It was, within the memory of those who do not like to think themselves old, very common. I have heard, on what I am sure is trustworthy authority, of a clergyman of the last generation, who, summoned to breakfast while at his morning devotions, turned upon the unfortunate messenger with the exclamation: "- you! How dare you interrupt my prayers!" Much less extreme instances are known to many of us which would now be simply impossible. Are we b coming more pious? That is not the general impression. Is the fiber of the race softening? That is often maintained, but I do not think succossfully. The civil war is there to disprove it for Americans, at least. Or are we, as French men and women did long ago, learning more adequately to master the resources of our own tongue, and becoming independent of this crude and rather stupid-to call it nothing worse-

The Little Brother.

"Hi, Mr. Sappy," whispered Mande's little brother. "Didn't I hear you ask my sister for a lock of her hair?"

"Yes Georgie; but she wouldn't .. Well, say, Mr. Sappy, if you'll

and comments upon the probable of give me a dime I'll tell you where feets of these changes upon the indus she buys it, and you can get all you

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"Wall-or-I forgot yours "--- Chie

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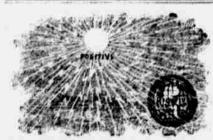
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Since

"Yours heartily, (Rev.) C. H. SPURGEON. "WESTWOOD," Beulah Hill, England."

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