FOR THE DEFENCE IN THE CRONIN CASE.

CHICAGO, November 19.—The first witness in the Oronin trial this morning was Police-man Redmend McDonald. He testified that he saw Dan Coughlin at the East Chicago avenue station between 8.45 and 9 o'clock on the night of the murder. On cross-examination witness fixed the time at 9 to 9.15 o'clock. The fact was developed that witness was a member of camp 20, Clan-na-Gael. He said he remembered seeing Coughlin that night. About a week after, when Coughlin's name was first mixed up in the affair, witness mentiened the fact to officer Scott, who was also a member of camp 20, but did not speak of it to others for fear that, as a member of the camp, he would get mixed in the matter. He acknowledged that this fear kept him from speaking, notwithstanding the peril in which his silence left his friend Coughlin. Last Saturday witness first told Captain Schuetler

about the matter. On cross examination witness was asked when he first learned that Coughlin's name was connected with the horse that drove

Cranta away.

"I think about a week after, whon they first got to writing in the papers."

"In what paper did you read about Coughlin being connected with the borse and

"I do not know."

" Was that before the body was found?"

" Yes." "Do you not know that Coughlin's name was never connected with that in the public papers until 25th of May, three days after the discovery of Cronin's body?" Sensa-

"It was written in the papers about him in connection with the rig from Dinan."

COUGHLIN WANTED TO SEE KUNZE. William Mulcahy testified that he had known O'Sullivan since April 4. He wasn't a member of the Clan-na-Gael. A few days after he met O'Sullivan he was with him on an ice waggon, when they met a man who resembled Coughlin. The latter asked O'Sullivan if he was well acquainted at Lakeview, and he said yes, and asked if he knew a young man named Kunze; if he saw him to telephone to the Chicago avenue police station and tell him "I want to see him." Witness had heard O'Sullivan speak of his contract with Cronin. The witness, who was an employee of O'Sullivan, complained that one of his feet hurt him, and O'Sullivan told him to go an see Dr. Cronin about it, as he had a contract with Oronin to take care of his men. This was said in the presence of O'Sullivan's other men. O'Sullivan also teld his men on another occasion that he contracted with a doctor to attend to anyone that was hurt on the ice waggons.

Witness said that in the latter part of April James Meahan, one of O'Sullivan's men, went to the office of the Lakeview Record and got a lot of O'Sullivan's newly printed cards. He gave witness about fifty of them, and witness distributed them. On the day of the murder witness testified that O'Sullivan and he were on the ice waggon, and they had supper to-gather. Both read during the evening, going to bed at the same time and sleeping in the same bed. Later on two of O'Sullivan's men and a carpenter who was working there came to the door. They were let in. After that Mrs. Whelan came into the room to get a coat, and spoke to O'Sullivan. Witness further testified that he had heard the conversation between old man Carlson and O'Sullivan about the tenants of the Carlson cottage. The old man testified that O'Sullivan said he knew them and that they were all right. The witness testified that O'Sullivan said he knew

A DEFECTIVE MEMORY.

On cross-examination witness said O'Sullivan was not out of the house after supper, and that he went to bed about 9 o'clock. The men who were out came in at 10 o'clock.

Further questions elicted the statement that on the night of the murder O'Sullivan got up when the men who were out came to the door and let them in. The witness got up about seven o'clock the following morning, leaving O'Sullivan in bed, O'Sullivan, he said, never left the house that night. The witness' memory as to events immediately preceding and following the night of the murder was defective. The witness as d he came to O'Sullivan with a letter of introduction from O'Sullivan's brother who lives in Fonda, Iowa. The witness about eight years ago had work in Chelses, Mass., in part of the time in the car barns there and part of the time in his brother's salcon. His brother subsequently moved to Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The cross-examination took an unexpected and sensational turn, the evident intention being to direct suspicion towards witness as the man who drove the white horse which drew Cronin to his death. The witness, howver, denied that he had ever worn a beard, or that he allowed his beard to grow for two weeks in the latter part of April last. The witness said he didn't go to see Cronin about his lame foot when O'Sullivan suggested that course because it was not troubling him then. He spoke of it to O'Sullivan because it was likely to give him trouble at any time. He was quite sure he didn't see Cronin en May 4th. He said that since let spring he had been acting as collector for O'Sullivan, but he was unable to give the name of anyone who had paid him money for O'Sullivan.

The prisoner O'Sullivan here arose and "If your honor please"—whereupon the Court, addressing Mr. Donahue, said :-Have your client sit down."

Reverting to the suspicion that he drove the white horse, the examination continued;

- -- "Have you an overcoat?" "Did you have one last spring?"
- " Yes."
- " Have you got it ?"
- " Yes." " Where is it ?"
- "It is out in the ante-room." Mr. Forrest-I move to bring it in, and I
- Mr. Longenecker-It may not be the one he had last spring.
 On redirect examination, the fact was
- brought out that bills fer ice delivery were made out to numbers of the houses and not by name. On re-cross-examination witness was asked, the overcoat having been in the meantime brought in, "How leng have you
- "I think I have had it since last fall." "Is this the only ever-coat you have got?

A motion to strike out all the questions bearing an insinuation and their answers was overruled but the court instructed the jury that they were to be considered as evi-

Thomas Whelen, a cousin of Patrick O'Sul-

Some Unsatisfactory Witnesses all had supper together. He remained at heme, when O'Sullivan and the two men went out, and was there when O'Sullivan returned from work, he found the two Hylands with O'Sullivan at his house. They all had supper together. He remained at heme, when O'Sullivan and the two men went out, and was there when O'Sullivan returned about half an hour later. He remembered the night before that O'Sullivan sat next him Several Bad Contradictions.

Several Bad Contradictions.

Several Bad Contradictions. went out, at about 8.45, O'Sullivan went to bed.

Was there anything to call your attention to that?"

" My little girl halooed at them. She was in a rocking chair, and he started back and police officer comes and asks me to go, kissed her. I went to bed about half an hour will. after O'Sullivan." The witness was subjected to a leng cross-examination, after which the court adjourned.

MRS. CONKLIN CONTRADICTED.

The first witness at the afternoon session was William M. Glenn, a reporter for the Inter-Ocean. He testified that one week after the murder, Mrs. Conklin told him the white horse brought to her deor from Dinan's livery stable in no way resembled the horse behind which Cronin rode on the fatal night. The one which Captain Schaack brought, she said, was a jaded old nag, while that which took Cronin away was

Robert Boyington, one of the inmates of O'Sullivan's house, corroborated in detail the testimony of the iceman's other wit-

Edward Jones, a reporter for the Daily News, testified that with another reporter he went to the Carlson cottage, and as a joke on the way there they got some cotton batting and a piece of liver, the blood from which they smeared on the cetton. They went into the cellar and put some bloed-stained batting into the chinks in the celling and in some rat holes in the floor. The witness denied that he had put it there to furnish material for a sensation in his paper. On cross-examination witness said that neither he or the other reporter put any of their bloodstained batting in the cottage upstairs.

James Knight, another of O'Sullivan's employees, corroborated the evidence to establigh an alibi for the iceman. The next witness was James Minnehan, also an employee of O'Sullivan. His testimony was in a line with that of his fellow-workmen. He testified to distributing the iceman's card through out the neighborhood with a view to working

Jacob Schner, a trunk maker, testified that the trunk which is supposed to have contained Cronin's body, was made in his factory. It was, he said, a common kind of trunk which has been on the market for years, and is sold to dealers indiscriminately. The lock was of a kind which he was in the habit of buying by the hundred dozen. It had been

on the market eight or nine years. Patrick Brennan, still another employee O'Sullivan, elaborated further the iceman's defence. On cross-examination the fact was brought out that the lawyers for the defence got a lot of their witnesses together at O'Sullivan's house last Sunday and went over their testimony in the presence of the entire company. The court then adjourned until to-

Mrs. Conklin this afternoon saw the witness Mulcahey, but failed to identify him as

the man who drove the white horse. The ending of yesterday's testimony was very sensational and discouraging to the defence, as one of the witnesses they depended upon broke down, rendered almost useless all attempts to prove an alibi for Coughlin, and spoiled the effect, if it had any, of Whelan's testimony. This witness was John Stiff, who has been a crony of Whelan's for the last seventeen years and travelled with him as a national assembly. detective for four or five years. He is now common patrolman, having been reduced to the ranks last June, about the same time that the Cronin ease. Stift, the night of May 4, was assistant sergeant, and he swore to hav-ing been with Coughlin in Maloney's saloon

about 9.40 o'clock. This looked plausible enough, especially since Stift is not an Irishman nor a member of the Clan-na-Gael. The defence boldly brought that out. The cross-examination seemed to be tame enough in all conscience, until suddenly this question was sprung, "Were you the officer who called at Dinan's Saturday night to see if all the horses were

Instantly everybody listened with all his might. Could it be that Stift was in the

The answer was : "No. but the next morning early I found an order on the spindle frem the captain for me to instruct the men to enquire at the livery stables for a white horse.' "On Sunday morning, May 5?"

"How do you know it was Sunday morn-

ing?"
"Because it was the night before that I asked Coughlin in to have a drink." "Sure it was the merning after you saw Coughlin ?"

"Yes, sir, I am sure." This was a great point for the State. Judge Longnecker bad drawn his bew at a venture, but the chance shot had found a weak spot, for Dinan had sworn that on Monday morn ing early a policeman had came to enquire about the white horse, and on Sunday morning early it was not known that Dr. Crenin had disappeared. The order could not have been left until Monday morning.

Swarms of Witnesses Testifying for the Cronin Suspects.

CHICAGO, November, 20. -- Kate McCormick, sister of Mrs. Thomas Whalen, was the first object to be called as a witness in the case. witness called by the defence in the Cronin case to-day. She had known O'Suliivan for seven years. On May 5th she was at her sister's, having gone there on the afternoon of the 4th. After supper on the Saturday night she went out with Mrs. Whalen at half-past | testimony. eight o'clock, leaving O'Sullivan sitting in the kitchen with his coat off. Mrs. Whalen's husband was in the sitting room with his two children. Witness and her sister returned to the house after ten o'clock and were let in by James Minnehan. She and her sister sat up reading for over an hour and then went up stairs to O'Sullivan's room for a cet. The light was burning in the room and O'-Sullivan and Mulcahey were in bed. Witness spoke to the men and took the cot dewn stairs. She was positive O'Sullivan was in the house when she left at half-past eight and also that he was in his room when she got back. Witness also testified as to the presence of the Hylands there Sunday "I did." evening.

Under cross-examination, witness became confused and said while she was sure she was at O'Sullivan's on Sunday night, May 5, she was not quite sure that she was there the preceding night, which was the night of murder. Witness, however, repeated the story of her shopping expedition with her please, that Mr. Beggs voluntarily told the sister on Saturday night, the 4th, and their return to the house. Mrs. Tom Whalen was grand jury, about this Cronin correspondence

a boarding house at which O'Suliivan and his men lived. He was not a member of an Irish society.

He testified that on Sunday, May 5, when he returned from work, he found the two contract with Dr. Orenin at the supper table

to the man.
She a SM satisfied as to Conklin's visit to O'Salliv no. May 5, and as to his coversa-tion concerning Crenin's disappearance. Witness was now asked to give her testi-meny concerning the visit of Clancy, the New York correspondent, who called en U'Sallivan the day that Crenin's body was found. Clanoy came into the house and made some remark about the discovery of Crenin's body, and said : "I have a cab at the door, and I want you to go with me and identify the remains." O'Sullivan said: "Why should I go? I don't know who you are, and never saw you before to-day. If a

GIVING BURKE AN ALIBI.

Martin Burke looked interested as a tall man with a black moustache took the witness box. The witness was Matt Danahay, a saloon keeper, at Clark street and Chicago avenue. On the night of May 4 he came on duty at 7 p.m. and relieved his barkeeper. Martin Burke, P. H. Nolan, financial secretary of camp 20, and Patrick Coency were in the saloon at the time. Burke was in the saloon fer about eight hours, witness said Mr. Coughlin and John O'Malley came into the saloon during that time and met Burke. On cross-examination the fact was developed that he was a member of camp 20, baving joined from a Buffalo camp, and knewn Burke a year. Witness denied that he was out riding that night until 11 30 and admitted that he was supplying Burke's meals. He denied Winnipeg. He was merely passing through Winnipeg on his way to Chicago from the Canadian Northwest. He declared his belief in pursuance of what Beggs stated under in the innocence of Burke, and when questioned as to why he didn't inform the State before the grand jury, and he was interrogat. Attorney of the fact that Burke was in his ed and furnished letters which Beggs and saloon at the time the murder was committed. replied that he was afraid it would hurt his business to get the notoriety of being mixed up in the matter and subjected to newspaper interviews.

He strenuously denied that he applied an opprobrious and obscene epithet to Dr. ronin when talking of him or ever called the dead man a spy. The witness admitted that he was taking an active part in the case, and that he was treasurer of the detence

fund. William F. Coughlin, an employee of the City Health Department, testified in corre-boration of Danahay's testimony that he saw Burke in Danshay's saloon on the evening of May 4 about 7 o'clock.

SECRETS FROM THE MEMBERS. John Dwyer, a member of the Clan-na-Gael, declared that he had never heard of an 'inner cicle." On the cross-examination this

passage occurred :-"Now, this order had what is called an

executive body?" "Yes, sir." "Were you ever permitted to know the

names of the executive body?" " No. sir."

"That was a secret from you !" "Yes, sir."

"Then you don't know whether they had an "inner circle" or not?

" No. sir." The State Attorney-That is all. The witness subsequently said, on redirect examination, that each camp elected a delegate and that there delegates at the national assembly selected an executive, as he uuder-

stood it. John S. Mulligan, senior guardian of former camp and member of the order for many years, testified he had never heard of an "inner circle" in the order. As senior guardian he knew the names of the executive body and how they were chosen in the

The State Attornsy-In the convention you were in last summer I will ask you if officers, etc., as testified to by Mr. Beggs on they didn't elect a secret board with secret Capt. Schaack was dismissed for his failure in ballot and kept their names secret from the convention?

"No, sir; each of the divisions presented their candidate; the minority took four and the majority five, and the names were announced on the report of the committee."

BEGGS' HIGH CONNECTIONS.

Judge D. J. Lyon testified that on the night of February 25 he and defendant Beggs went to Indianapolis to pay their respects to President Harrisen. Beggs wanted to recom-mend a friend for federal sub-treasurer at Chicago. Witness and Beggs called on Prosident Harrison about 2 p.m. They returned to Chicago that night. This evidence was introduced to show the character of Begga' associations with public men.

John F. O'Malley, a clerk in the North Town Assessors office, testified that he called at Matt Danahay's saloen on the evening of May 4 with William Coughlin. O'Malley corroborated Danahay's evidence as to Burke. James Lyman, a city contractor and mem-ber of Clan-na-Gael camp 20, told the story of the meeting of the camp February, when a committee was appointed to investigate the statement that a report of the Buffalo comafter the resolution to appoint a committee was adopted, it was decided that it wasn't a proper method of procedure and the whole matter was referred to District Officer Spellman, of Peoria. The calls in camp 20 for the report of a certain committee referred to the Buffalo committee and not to a committee of camp 20.

THE PROSECUTION AS A DEFENCE WITNESS.

State Attorney Lenguecker was here called as a witness of behalf of defendant Beggs, and was about to be examined by Foster, Beggs' attorney, when Mr. Longnecker said: "I

Mr. Foster-Why? The State Attorney—Because I am prosecuting in the case. Mr. Foster—That does not make any dis-

ference. You need not comment on your own The State Attorney-No, and I shall not do it.

Mr. Foster-The gentleman does not argue that his testimony is to be believed by the jury. The court-Proceed. "Were you present at the coroner's inquest

in the case? ', You heard Beggs' testimony on that occasion ?"

"I did." "Did you subsequently cause to be brought

"Did you examine him before the grand jury ?" Mr. Mills--"We object."

The court—I want to know what you mean by this line your going on, Mr. Fost-

the next witness. She corroborated the and the action of camp 20 in this matter. I yan, wes the next witness. His wife kept testimony given by her sister as to their do, propose to show that the first information

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain; streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

OHNSTONS IS NOT A MEAT FLAVOUR BUT MEAT ITSELF.

What is Claimed for JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF is: That it contains all the nutritious constituents of Meat, and is, therefore, the most strength giving food that can be taken by invalids or convalescents. Analysts and medical men of the highest standing corroborate was an outrage on the personal liberty of Budenbender to take him as if he were a this statement.

came from John F. Beggs to Judge Longneck. | the men came down and all the incidents of er of the matter being referred to the district officer, Mr. Speilman. He informed Judge Longnecker also about correspondence they had, and further, through Chief of Police that he had ever sent money to Burke at Hubbard, presented to Judge Longnecker the Winnipeg. He was merely passing through correspondence in his own behalf. I further offer to prove that after the examination, and written to him in pursuance of a voluntary statement of Beggs in a matter which the State Attorney knew nothing about.

The Court-I think you are entitled to get that before the jury, but I am a little sorry at the method you have pursued in getting

Foster to Longenecker-You are now simple, plain, every-day witness and I don't ask you what Beggs told you in detail, but whether or not he told you with reference to the correspondence between him and Spell-

A. I will tell it all.
The Court— I will not allow him to answer that question, Mr. Foster. You put him in the position of answering it and now how

shall he answer it: Mr. Foster-I want him treated just the same as any other witness. The witness-In answer to your question I

HOW LONGENECKER GOT THE LETTER.

"Now in pursuance of this information, did you cause Mr. Spellman to be examined

and subranaed? 'Yes, str. "To produce the letters he had written to

Beggs? "Yes, I had that down at Peorla." "In pursuance of that you caused letters to be brought into court which Beggs had written ?'

" Yes." "Up to that time you didn't know he had

written Mr. Spellman any, did you?" "I did not."
"I will ask you whether or not you sent the chief of police to get permission to obtain those letters from Baggs after he was

"I remember the chief got letters that had

been received from Speliman." "This correspondence between him and Spellman referring the matter to the district that occasion before the grand jury, was the first intimation you had that there had been

such a correspondence, was it not?" "Well, I will not answer the question that way. If you will ask me a question about the letters I will try to tell you what I know about them."

"The question is whether or not you have obtained your information from him." "I would like to have that question read, as the court will see it is putting words in my mouth. (Question read.) He said there were letters that would explain the whole thing, I think, or something to that effect." "Letters he had written to Spellman and

Spellman to him." "Yes, to explain the secret committee arrangement."

"And did not he not want you to examine these letters? "Yes, sir."

" Mr. Foster said : That's all. Chief of Police Hubbard, who testified some days ago for the presecution, was recalled on behalf of the defence. Chief Hubbard admitted that Begge, after being arrested had been visited by him, and they had a conversation regarding letters written to Beggs by Spelimas. Beggs directed the chief mittee had prematurely been made public in to his office and to the particular portion of Dr. Cronin's camp. Witness testified that the desk in which a large number of letters were to be found, and instructed him to select all letters that had been received from Peoria and take them to Judge Longenecker. The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

It Was not a White Horse.

CHICAGO, November 21 .- Patrick Dinan, livery stable-keeper and owner of the famous white horse, was the first witness in the Oronin case to day. He testified that his horse was in a dime museum in this city. It was the same horse he had let Caughlin's friend have on the evening of the murder.

Louis Budenbender, of Hoboken, N. Y., a real estate agent, testified that between August, 9, 1888, and May 21, 1889, he lived in Chicago in a flat in which Dr. Cronin lived with the Conklins. On the evening of the murder witness was in Jeckel's cigar store, opposite Dr. Cronin's residence. He was positive he was in the cigar store at 7 o'clock and may have remained there until 8 or 9 o'clock. After he had been there a few minutes he noticed the horse and buggy in the front of Dr. Cronin's office. It was an ordinary side bar buggy and had the top up.

Witness "continued: "I saw Dr. Cronin and another man come from the house and start to the buggy. The driver started for the horse while the doctor started towards the buggy. There was some man on the side-walk near the house line who called to Dr. Oronin and attracted his attention, for the doctor turned around, but still kept going towards the buggy. Then the driver went to the horse's head and unbitched the horse, went to the buggy and got in and sat on the west side. Then Dr. Cronin got in. He was talking to this man all the while, so it seemed to me. Then they shifted seats and this man got in front of the doctor, and then they sat down and went off. Dr. Cronin had what appeared to be a small chest or box. which might have contained his instruments or medicine. Witness was standing in the door of the eigar store, looking at the horse, for about fifteen minutes, and saw it before

their departure." "What was the color of that horse ?" asked the lawyer.

"It was gray, a speckled gray, with dark legs. The horse which I saw yesterday at the dime museum was not the horse that drove Cronic away, and did act resemble it. The horse I saw yesterday was a white horse, but the horse I saw take Dr. Cronin away on

the night of May 4 was a speckled gray. The legs of the horse that took Dr. Crenin ware dark, while the legs of this horse are The remainder of the session was occupied hand, from which we have learned to speak

ing from that of lower animals. As Judgo McConnell was entering court this morning he was met by a man who in troduced himself as J. S. Martin. Martin raid ne had knowledge of value to one of the defendants in the Cronin case, Coughlin. He did not want to be mixed up in the case, he waid, and for that reason had not spoken before. His conscience, however, would not let him rest till he had related what he knew. His story was that he had seen Coughlin between nine and ten o'clock on the night of May 4 at the Chicago Avenue Police station. Judge McConnell informed the State Attorney and Mr. Forrest of Martin's etory, which correborates the testimony of Officer McDenald. Martin will probably testify to-morrow.

A Row about Witnesses.

CHICAGO, November 22.—In the Uronin trial to-day Dr. Edmund Andrews, professor of surgery in the Rush Medical college, took the stand. Counsel for the defence asked him the same long hypothetical question which was put yesterday to Dr. Moyer, setting forth the finding of a body in a catch basin and minutely describing the wounds, abrasions, etc., as found on the body of Dr. Creuin, and if he could form an opinion as to the cause of the man's death. Dr. Andrews said "No." Jacob Lawenstein, a member of the police force from 1882 to May, 1886, and a partner of Coughlin's on the polics force from 1887 to the time witness was discharged, gave considerable testimony tending to show the enmity which existed between John C. Garrity, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, and Coughlin.

Carrity one of the witnesses substantial data recently published by the Prussian ministry of public worship.

or the prosecution, and Coughlin.

Prussian ministry of public worship. GerThe court took a recers until 3 o'clock to man statisticians produce very bulky books. take the deposition of Lynch, the distiller, which it is difficult to wade through from who is ill. It is believed Lynch's testimony, beginning to end without fatigue; but the will practically finish the list of witnesses for returns about school attendance and about

the defence. N.J., who yesterday testified that it was not | join an abstract of these returns : In 1871

on May 5, has been arrested. At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Forrest, for the defence, asked that the S18 Catholics. Of every thousand jury be excluded from the room. This was school children 564 were Protestants done. Mr. Forrest then brought up the mat-ter of taking of Witness Budenbender on a attended by 2,991,507 Protestants and 1,878,-'forthwith subræna" to the State Attorney's office during the court's recess.

CONTEMPT OF COURT CHARGED.

He said Budenbender, after testifying yesterday as to the color of the horse which drew Oronin away, was served with a subreca to appear as a witness on behalf of the state; that he (Forrest) told the State Attorney last the city till the state had finished with him; that the State Attorney this morning notified him he would want Budenbander in court this afternoon and did not care to see him before that time. In spite of this stipulation, however, Mr. Forrest said Budenbender had been forcibly and illegally and in the face of a protest on behalf of the defence taken to the State Attorney's office during the recess of the court. He submitted that everybody connected with the affair was guilty of con-

tempt of court. State Attorney Longenecker said he had thought it advisable to have Budenbender summoned in the regular way outside of court. He understood an officer had a sub poens last evening before the talk with Mr. Forrest and that this person had been looking for Budenbender since that time. The State Attorney said be know nothing about this officer beyond that. He knew nothing of the matter until after it had occurred and

was sorry it had taken place.

Judge McConnell said that the officer or whoever was guilty of the outrage, if outrage was committed, is to be punished. If he laid forcible hands on the witness it is unquestionable and if the court could reach the offender he would be puvished.

BUDENBENDER'S STORY. Budenbender was then sworn and stated his story of the transaction. He said he was subpœused to appear at 3 o'clock, and intended to obey the sammons. He was in the Sherman house at 12 30 o'clock with Mr. Forrest's clerk, when an officer served him with a forthwith surcena and compelled him to go with him under a penalty of being taken. On the way they met Mr. Qualey, one of the attorneys for the defence, and a struggle ensued, Mr. Qualey disputing the officer's right to take the witness. The officer said to witness, "You are my prisoner." The witness was taken to the State Attorney's office, where, at Mr. Mill's request, he stepped into an enclosure.

Mr. Mills-I desire to be informed as to the legal nature of this enquiry.

The Court-The object of this enquiry is to accertain whether or not anyone, whether police officer or otherwise, has pretended to serve a subpæas of this court by arresting a New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 man and bringing him here by forcible means when he is under the attendance of the court in a regular way.

After more discussion, Mr. Forrest said he did not intend to proceed any further in the The court said he doubted whether he had

CHARGES BY BOTH SIDES.

jurisdiction. It was probably merely a case of ever-officiousness. The talk then branched off, the state accuring the detence of unfair means in order to bring Mrs. Hortel to their office and the defence making a like accumation against the state in retaliation. A discipled was put in the hoth cases by the se claimer was put in the both cases by the ac-

cused parties Officer Lendville, who took Budenbender to the State Atterney's office, was put on the stand. He exhibited the subpoena and said stand. He excurred the man in charge of the squad detailed on this case, told him to take Budenbender to the State Attorney's effice. Budenbender to the coarse assurings cince. The rest of the story coincided with that already told except that the witness said that Budenbender came with him willingly and Budenbender came with him willingly and that neither threats nor force were used. Louis L. Harris, Mr. Forrest's clerk, who tried to persuade Budenbendar net to go with the officer, testified that the officer threatened to call the patrol waggen and used fierce language to take Budenbender along.

On cross-examination it was shown that witness served a subpœna en Mrs. Hoertel this morning that he might bring her to his office to question her; that she refused to go and only consented when he told her the State Attorney wanted to see her, which was false, The court then decided that the matter was not one of contempt of court, but declared it prisoner on a mere subpæra. The court then adjourned for the day.

FLOWER OF MARY.

The Old Masters Portrayed the Virgia Mother with Lilies in Her Humble Home,

"Flower of Mary "-Fleur de Marie-old writers leved to call the lily; and the best among the many of those called the "Old Masters" always portrayed the Virgin Mother with a pot of flowering lilies among the furnishings of the humble house she called her home. Often, too, in their pictures the The remainder of the session was occupied by microscopical experts, who gave technical of Annunciation lilles, never forgetting, I testimony showing that there was no scientific trust, the mystery of which their spotless petals

Thus it came about that the old French monarchs—France having Mary for its patroness—chose the lily for their emblem or device; the flower symbolizing purity; and the sword-like leaves the weapon with which to defend the right. After the strange manner of heraldry the lily is what is termed convention alized," and became the Fleur de lis we know so well, and which has, sad to tell, been trailed in defiling dust and mud of Paris by so many wild mobs.

The city of Fiorence, queen of the arts, and nursery of learning, also chose the lily to finat upon her banners when they waved it in triamph on the warm Italian air. But her lily was always a red one, the color ty lying the freedom for which the republic of Florence clamored through long centuries. This beautitul city is the home of blossoms; arum lilles grow wild among the sprouting corn of the fertile valley of the Arno; tulips, croouses, popies, and hyacinths hide side by side in the clefts of the rocks upon the hillside; and the great Cathadral is dedicated to St. Mary of the Flowers; while near by, in the Lily City, as she is sometimes called, the slender companile which Giotto built, reaches toward the sky, and Longfellow has called

"Lily of Florence, blossoming in stone.

Catholic Progress in Germany. Catholicity is decidedly making headway

the creed of the school children of the king-Budenbender, the witness from Hoboken, dom of Prussia are simplicity itself. We suba white horse which took Dr. Cronin away the public elementary schools of the kingdom were attended by 2,485,822 'Evangelical children' and 1,275. 276 Catholics, being at the rate of 635 Protestants and 356 Catholics in every thousand. Thus the number of Protestant children has increased in the fifteen years 20 per cent, that of Catholic children 31 per cent. The children are, of course, the future population of this country, and if those of one creed increase in number at a more rapid rate than evening that he would keep Budenbender in former will in time outstrip the latter, Fifteen vests is not a very long period, and if in that space of time the proportion of Catholic school children increases to the extent of 21 In 1,000, it is obvices that in a measurable distance of time Catholicity will once more become the creed of the majority of the people of Prussia, the same as it has always been that of the people of Bavaria and Baden. The Prussian Government are doing all they can to increase the number of Protestant teachers, but even this tendency has not prevented the Oatholic teachers of Peussia from mustering now 24 stronger than they did in 1881. -London Universe.

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