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## The Verdict is Given.

A Report From the Jury in the Cronin Case.

### PLOT AND CONSPIRACY PROVEN.

Alexander Sullivan, Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O. Sullivan and Woodruff held as Principals or Accessories to the Crime. Sullivan Arrested and Locked Up. Thirty Other Suspected Persons to Be Arrested at Once—Startling Disclosures Looked for in the Near Future.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The first witness in the Cronin inquest yesterday was John C. Garrity, a teamster living at 121 Superior street. The substance of his testimony was that about two years ago Dan Coughlin came to him and asked him if he thought he could get Maj. Sampson to "do up" a fellow for him. Coughlin said: "Take a ball bat and break his nose, or knock out his teeth, disfigure him for life, anything to 'do him up'."

Witness said to Coughlin, "Suppose we kill him."

Coughlin replied, "Well it wouldn't make much difference if he was killed."

Garrity told Coughlin he better see Sampson himself, and Coughlin asked him to tell Sampson to come and see him. About two weeks after Sampson came to him, laughing, and asked if he knew what Coughlin wanted him to do. He said, "No," and Sampson said "He wanted me to do up Dr. Cronin."

Witness said he told Sampson to tell Dr. Cronin about it, and to keep away from the whole business. Several times after this Coughlin asked witness to try and induce Sampson to do the job. Garrity denied having feeling of enmity against Coughlin.

Frank Murray, assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective agency, was next called. Mr. Murray described his trip to P. O. Sullivan's house and interview with Sullivan Sunday, the day after Dr. Cronin's disappearance.

Paul Hoefing, desk sergeant at the East Chicago avenue station, was called. He did not see Dan Coughlin on the evening of May 4. In the early part of May Officer Coughlin was called up by telephone by a man named Sullivan, saying he wanted Coughlin to come to his house. Coughlin was not in the station at the time, but witness gave him the message. Coughlin said it was Sullivan, the ice man, who wanted to see him.

Desk Sergeant Robert Montgomery, said Dan Coughlin used the telephone nearly every day, and appeared to be making appointments. Sullivan was the only name given by the person who asked for Coughlin over the telephone.

Thomas Murphy, a real estate dealer, living at 235 Oak street, is a member of the Clan-na-Gael, and is treasurer of Columbia camp. He knew John F. Beggs, and had several conversations about Dr. Cronin's disappearance with him. Both of them thought Dr. Cronin alive. The witness said he knew no reason why Dr. Cronin should be removed. His further testimony was in regard to the disposition of the funds collected and regarding the trial of Dr. Cronin, but nothing new was brought out.

J. D. Haggerty, a railroad clerk, testified: After the trial of Dr. Cronin, Alexander Sullivan told him that Dr. Cronin was a scoundrel and a menace to the Irish cause. It was witness's impression that Sullivan was trying to impress him with the opinion that Cronin should be exterminated. The witness was of the same opinion at that time. About that time a circular had been issued, saying that many Scotland yard detectives had left England for America to attempt to find out some of the secrets of the order, and every member of the order was on the lookout for informers. Tim Crane, who has since died, circulated the statement that Cronin was a dangerous man and a traitor. The word traitor stirs up a revengeful feeling in the breast of every Irishman. At that time Alexander Sullivan was not alone in his opinion. LeCaron, who was a friend of Alexander Sullivan, was a member of the committee which tried Dr. Cronin. He was introduced to the witness by Sullivan at the trial, as a man worthy of confidence in the Irish cause. He was also opposed to Dr. Cronin at the time, on account of the statement from Alexander Sullivan. Up to the revelations of the inquest the witness had no idea that Alexander Sullivan could be mixed up in such diabolical business. Witness is a member of Camp 52 of the United Brotherhood.

The afternoon session was full of interest. Hakon Martinson, the Swedish expressman who hauled the furniture from the Clark street flat opposite Cronin's office to the Carlson cottage, told his story as it has been already published. He said he had seen the man who hired him several times since the day in question. Officer Moore told of a conversation he had had with Cronin in which the latter said that Sullivan had threatened to kill him, and that he knew there was a conspiracy to put him out of the way.

Woodruff's Story.  
The next witness was Chief of Police Hubbard, who repeated a statement made to him by the prisoner Woodruff, and which the chief said he believed to be a true story. It was to the effect that the two men named King and Fairburn, had hired several days before the tragedy to have a horse and wagon ready when they notified him, paying him \$25. On May 4 he was ordered to be ready at 9 o'clock. He drove the men to the Carlson cottage. After a few minutes in wait they came out with the trunk which was placed in the wagon. His directions were to drive to the pier

at the lake, off Fullerton avenue, the intention being to throw the trunk into deep water. Some fishermen were encountered, however, and it was decided to drive to Edgewater, several miles distant. Here, while reconnoitering the lake front, a rural police officer questioned them, and being alarmed they determined to drive cityward again. When passing the man-hole they ordered him to stop. The trunk was taken out by the two men and lifted into the hole. It was too large, however, to go in. Then after telling him to drive on a few yards they kicked in the side and deposited the body in the basin. Woodruff thought at the time it was the corpse of a woman. The trunk was lifted back into the wagon, but subsequently thrown into the clump of bushes where it was found. Then he drove the men to Lincoln park where they departed.

A loud buzzing went through the court room when the chief concluded, and it was revived when Coroner Hertz, holding up a small package, announced that he proposed to submit some of the private papers of the deceased. He first read two dispatches from New York, one dated Jan. 15, and signed J. T. McMahon, requesting the doctor to be peremptorily at Westminster hotel Jan. 15 for a committee meeting, and the other of Jan. 18, signed Ronayne, saying: "Ordered by proper authorities that you send your report on the trial." To this a copy of the reply was appended: "I vote as I did at the trial. Mackey has the records." Then came the minority report of the Buffalo trial signed by Dr. McCahey, of Philadelphia, and endorsed by Cronin. This has also been published.

### The Coroner as a Witness.

Finally the coroner submitted the notes of the evidence taken at his trial, the handwriting of the deceased having first been identified. In this document the objections raised by Alexander Sullivan against Cronin sitting on the committee were stated at length. The protest was overruled by Burns, Rogers, McCahey and Cronin. One witness, name not given, but supposed to be Luke Dillon, testified that he was sent to England to do "active work." He was given 24 and a steerage ticket. As soon as they reached London they were called upon by two men whom he believed to be Scotland Yard detectives. He returned in three weeks in the steerage. Upon his arrival he was given \$50 by one Donovan, and objected to the smallness of the amount. He was soon called upon to go across again and to take another man with him. One of the two men who was to help him was John J. Mahoney. He was given only \$200, and soon after his arrival in London the money gave out. Again he was called on by the British detectives. Here the notes become fragmentary. One paragraph reads: "The work was to be done, although the money ran short. Saturday we did it. There were four men, and they were given \$500. They did four operations."

The witness did not use his assumed name in London, but that of the triangle's agent. This agent who was not within four miles of from where the work was done was in prison. In this case the betrayers were foiled.

The evidence went on to tell of the men sent across the water. Lomasney and Fleming were sent in 1885 and killed in London. When the unknown witness wanted to raise a fund for the defense of the men on trial in England, Gen. Kirwin said that friendless men were better off at such times. When the witness returned from New York he had "three half pennies" in his pocket. The row in the Pittsburg convention was gone over.

Another witness told how Dillon had been given money for his "active work," and how Moroney had been given \$400 at one time and \$600 at another by Gen. Kirwin, in behalf of the executive, so that he could go into the furnishing goods business in Philadelphia.

Other witnesses told of Capt. Lomasney's mission of destruction to England. Carrol, Kerwin and Boland were scored for neglecting the families of the dynamiters. Fleming's mother died in the poor house. The captain's wife was turned out of her house by the sheriff. She testified before the committee that she had received but \$1,000 from the organization. She saw Alexander Sullivan and told him her condition, but he did not aid her.

This concluded the reading and also the inquiry.

It was 4:30 in the afternoon, and the private papers of the murdered man had just been finished, when the coroner faced the jury and said impressively: "Gentlemen, do you want to hear any more witnesses? I have plenty more if you do."

### The Jury Retires.

Quick as a flash came the reply from the foreman: "I think we have heard enough. We would like to retire." His colleagues nodded assent, and at 4:45 the six men filed into the coroner's private office. The doors were closed and guards placed on the outside as a bar against eavesdroppers. At 6 o'clock a request came out for supper, and it was served from a neighboring restaurant.

It was within a few minutes of 10 o'clock when the foreman intimated that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. Only Coroner Hertz and a small knot of spectators were in the room. The verdict was read in a slow and impressive tones:

### The Verdict.

We, the undersigned, a jury appointed to make inquiry according to law as to how the body viewed by us came to his death, state as our verdict from the evidence:

First—That the body is that of Patrick H. Cronin, known as Dr. Cronin.

Second—That his death was not from natural causes, but from violent means.

Third—That the said Patrick H. Cronin was decoyed from his home on North Clark street on the evening of May 4, 1889, by some person or persons, to the cottage known as the Carlson cottage, situated at No. 1873 North Ashland avenue.

Fourth—That, at said cottage, the said

Cronin was murdered by being beaten on his head with some blunt instrument in the hands of some person or persons, to us unknown.

Fifth—That the body after said murder was committed was placed in a trunk and carried to Edgewater in a wagon by several persons and by them placed in a catch basin at the corner of Evanston avenue and Fifty-ninth streets, Lake View, where it was discovered May 22.

Sixth—That the evidence shows conclusively to our minds that a plot or conspiracy was formed by a number of persons for the purpose of murdering the said Cronin and concealing his body; said plot or conspiracy was deliberately contrived and cruelly executed.

Seventh—We have carefully inquired into the relations sustained by said Cronin to other persons while alive to ascertain if he had any cause or enmity with any person sufficient to cause his murder.

Eighth—It is our judgment that no other person or persons except some of those who are or had been members of a certain secret society known as "United Brotherhood" or "Clan-na-Gael" had any cause to be the instigators and executors of such plot or conspiracy to murder said Cronin.

Ninth—Many of the witnesses testifying in the case have done so with much evident unwillingness, as we believe with much mental reservation.

We find from the evidence that a number of persons were parties to this plot and conspiracy to murder the said Cronin, and that Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O. Sullivan, Alexander Sullivan and one Woodruff, alias Black, were either principals, accessories or had guilty knowledge of said plot and conspiracy to murder said Cronin and conceal his body, and they should be held to answer to the grand jury.

We also believe that other persons were engaged in this plot or had guilty knowledge of it and should be apprehended and held to the grand jury.

We further state that this plot or conspiracy in its conception and execution is one of the most foul and brutal that has ever come to our knowledge, and recommend that the proper authorities offer a large reward for the discovery and conviction of all of those engaged in it in any way.

We further state that in our judgment all secret societies whose objects are such as the evidence shows those of the Clan-na-Gael or the United Brotherhood to be are not in harmony with and are injurious to American institutions.

We hope that future vigor and vigilance by the police force will more than compensate for past neglect by a part of the force in this case.

It is reported in police circles that no less than thirty warrants are being made out for suspected accessories, all of which will be served as soon as possible. The list is said to include John F. Beggs, Officer Daniel Brown, Harry Jordan, Michael Boland, Lawrence R. Buckley, Peter McGeehan, D. C. Feeley, Frank Murray, J. T. Bradley, J. J. Cuneo, John Moss.

It is also reported that a warrant will be issued for the arrest of Henry Le Caron, the English spy, and his extradition demanded. The majority of those named are prominent officers of the Clan-na-Gael.

### Alexander Sullivan Arrested.

Immediately upon the verdict being rendered, Deputy Sheriffs Palmer, Broderick and Williams drove in a carriage to the residence of Alexander Sullivan on Oak street, in the north division. Even on this critical day the coolness which has characterized the noted nationalist from the opening of the investigation remained with him. Although the jury had retired before he had left his law office under the shadows of the county building, and he knew full well that his arrest was inevitable before morning, he was in bed and sound asleep when the deputies arrived. They had expected to find him awaiting them and surrounded by his friends. Instead of this his law clerk, Henry Brown, and the domestics were the only occupants of the house. He responded with alacrity to the summons, and in a few minutes was up and dressed. He said nothing when the warrant was read, but with a self-possession smile accompanied the officers to the carriage. The party was rapidly driven to the county jail, where, after the usual form had been gone through, Sullivan was placed in a cell on the ground floor, near where the Anarchists were incarcerated.

### An Arrest in New York.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A man about 40 years old, name unknown, was made a prisoner at police headquarters last night, and from the mystery surrounding the affair, it is conjectured that the arrest is in connection with the Cronin matter.

### DESTRUCTIVE LIGHTNING.

#### Several Buildings Struck in New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A lively wind and thunder storm visited New York and Brooklyn about 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The lightning struck in several places, but the only serious damage done was by the blowing down of a building in course of erection at Evergreen and Cooper avenues, Brooklyn. Six workmen were buried in the ruins, two being killed and the others badly injured. The dead are Henry Doscher, aged 10, son of the builder, and Frank Mastens, an Italian; another young son of the builder, were among the four persons injured.

The lightning struck and set fire to St. James Cathedral at Jay and Chapel streets, Brooklyn, and the interior of the building was burned out. The structure was over sixty years old. The priests, by great exertion, saved the records of marriages, births, etc., covering that period. It may cost \$75,000 to repair the cathedral.

The storm also caused a portion of the wall of the church of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Brooklyn, to fall. The loss is not large.

A tree in front of Mrs. Langtry's house in Twenty-third street, N. Y., was shattered by lightning, and there were several minor accidents of this kind.

## Burning the Debris.

No End of the Horror at Johnstown.

### STILL RECOVERING THE DEAD.

Some of the Bodies Crushed Beyond All Resemblance to Humanity—Great Fears of Serious Trouble Among the Men at Work Removing the Wreck.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 12.—At 9 o'clock last night twenty-six huge bonfires lighted up the valley and mountain sides for miles around. The piles of wreckage removed from the debris during the day was thus disposed of, making a grand sight. The horrors continue, and there seems no end. Ever since the water receded into its channel, fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers seeking their dead, have wandered up and down amid the ruins.

To-day is no different in this respect from yesterday. At each cry "They have found another," these heart-broken searchers hasten forward, and anxiously gaze on the features of the dead. Every now and then is heard a wail of distress, sometimes rising almost to the pitch of a scream, and again nothing but a sob is heard as a friend or relative is recognized.

Last evening the body of pretty little Jennie Given, aged 15, was discovered. A charge of dynamite loosened the jam of drift, disclosing four bodies. Under the floor of a wrecked building, pinned down by the heavy sills laying across her face and limbs, lay the body crushed almost beyond semblance to humanity. A man elbowing his way through the crowd stood gazing at the mud-covered corpse. His anguish-stricken countenance proclaimed him a relative, even though he did not speak. As he turned away after the body was removed, he was asked if he recognized her. His look was as if he could not understand, and his only response was "Poor, poor Jennie."

A department for identification of valuables has been established on Main street, with Rev. Mr. Baer in charge.

### Trouble Among the Workmen.

The trouble that has been brewing came late last night, when William Flinn, of the firm of Booth & Flinn, who secured nearly 4,000 men to work in the ruins around town, had a long consultation with Gen. Hastings, who told him that Ryan and McDonald had the contract. Mr. McDonald was introduced to Mr. Flinn and asked him to get him 2,000 men, and to work the contract with him. Mr. Flinn indignantly refused to do so, and unless the governor yields and makes some concessions, it is believed that every one of the Booth & Flinn men will march out of Johnstown, which will leave Gen. Hastings and Johnstown worse off than has been anticipated.

Hundreds of the laborers are leaving to-day, and by evening their number will be greatly reduced. This is but the beginning of the outpouring that will soon set in. The opinion is gaining strength that Gen. Hastings has made a serious mistake in offering less to the laborers than has heretofore been paid, and that the result will be at least a temporary cessation of work. Under present management the wages have been \$2 per day, and food furnished them.

All of Booth & Flinn's men, about 4,500, will be paid off and discharged. Transportation will be furnished for as many as do not wish to remain and work for the state at the reduced rate.

Gen. Wylie remarked: This is an unusual undertaking, and people who have not been here have no idea of its magnitude. If the weather is good it will take sixty days and 3,000 men to get order out of this chaos, and if the weather is bad it will take ninety days at least.

### Contagious Disease Discovered.

Notwithstanding the official announcement made by the state board of health to the effect that there are no contagious diseases here, some have been discovered by the Red Cross society. This society has established a hospital at Kerrsville, and there are now three cases of malignant diphtheria being cared for—a mother and two children. The mother contracted the disease while nursing her children.

### Probably Johnstown Victims.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—Two bodies, a man and woman, supposed to be victims of the Johnstown flood, were found in the river at Anderson's Ferry, six miles below this city, yesterday. They were badly decomposed and there was nothing by which they could be identified.

### Posse After a Murderer.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., June 11.—Paul Harry, the Indian accused of murdering Mrs. Pevy and her child, and who escaped from Rathboun a week ago, was seen last night near Moscow, Idaho. A large posse has started in pursuit of him, and it is thought he will be taken.

### Whites Killed by Indians.

TUCSON, ARIZ., June 12.—A report reached here that two white men were killed in the Sierra Madre mountains, 150 miles south of Hermiselle Sonora, by Apache Indians. Four Indians were seen, but the band is thought to be larger.

### Two Negroes Hanged.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 12.—A special to The Appeal from Aberdeen, Miss., says Clark and Harrison Blackburn, both colored, were hanged here yesterday for the murder of Maj. Patrick Hamilton last December.

### Pottery Works Burned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 12.—A special from Rochester, Pa., says: The Rochester pottery works burned last night.