INDIGNATION AT SING SING.

SHALL A STATE GALLOWS BE ERECTED IN THE PRISON THERE?

Excitement of Villagers, who Say that Hangings Every Week or Two would Keep the Women in a Constant State of Fright.

The residents of Sing Sing village, and, to some extent, of the neighboring towns, are agitated in consequence of a proposition to erect a State gallows in the prison there, and to hang on it all of the State murderers, in whatsoever county they may have been convicted.

Assemblyman Erastus Brooks of West Brighton, Staten Island, has introduced a bill to the above effect. It provided, when first introduced, that all murderers, after sentence to be hanged, should be taken to Sing Sing State prison, there to be hanged under the supervision of the Sheriff of the county wherein the conviction had been obtained. While the bill was in the hands of the Committee on State Prisons, however, Assemblyman William F. Molloy of Westchester County proposed an amendment that such convicts should be taken to the nearest one of the three State prisons, Sing Sing, Auburn, and Clinton. This amendment was incorporated in the bill as reported. But it is said that when the bill comes up for action in the Assembly the amendment will certainly be stricken out, because it tends to nullify the chief aim of the original promoters of the project, without whose favor it cannot be expected to pass. The bill also provides for the exclusion of all persons from a view of the gallows except a small number, whose presence is judged to be necessary to the execution of the law or may be desired by the prisoner.

Next to Mr. Brooks, the chief promoter of the bill in the Legislature, is Senator Forster, who is said to represent in this matter some benevolent society, whose aim is to prevent the demoralizing sentimentality which is usually created in reference to a prisoner who is about to be hanged in the midst of a community familiar with his crime and trial. It is argued also that hangings will be better conducted if they all occur in one place, and that the bill will have the effect to create a State hangman, who would soon acquire skill from experience. It would also prevent the gathering in and about the county jails of dissolute idlers and thieves, who mingle in the throng drawn to the vicinity by the fascination of an expected death. President Thomas Leary of the village said to the reporter:

"I am opposed to the bill because frequent hangings here would give the place a bad reputation. The prison itself, though an advantage to the village in some respects, prevents many persons from coming here to live, and thus affects the value of our real estate. The hanging of a man here every week or two would bring no advantage, while its influence would be very bad. The Messrs. Perry & Co., stove manufacturers, give employment to a large number of citizens who otherwise could not find work here, and there are other persons, which brings the place a advantageous. The money for that labor is spent in the village. The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company in the same manner helps to build up the village with good, industrious citizens. The enterprises and business capacity of our inhabitants are of this place will compare favorably with those of any place on the Hudson River. As to the unseemliness of scenes at executions, the law, as it now stands, is good enough if it were not for the laxness of officials. The 1,500 people in the prison would get dangerously excited during an execution. They would have to be locked up. Otherwise they could not be controlled."

District Attorney Nelson H. Baker of Sing Sing said:

"The people here are hostile to the bill, particularly the women. Many of them have told me they would move away from Sing Sing if the bill becomes a law. It would depopulate the village, which now contains 7,000 inhabitants. Real estate, which has been increasing in value of late years, would go down seventy per cent. In my judgment, every county ought to be able to afford to do its own hanging. The idea of hanging murderers in the State prisons arises from a sickly sentimentality.

"Hanging a man in a prison where there are from 1,400 to 1,500 convicts would tend to demoralize them in discipline and in every other way. I've talked with people from Cortlandt, from Greensburg, and from Mt. Pleasant to-day, and they said they didn't know of a person in the county who was in favor of the bill. As District Attorney, I see men from every portion of the county, and I have never heard a person who did not say, when asked, that the bill was an outrage on this town and the county of Westchester. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, a man my mere to hang him in the county where he committed the murder than it would to hang him here. I'm not aware that the people of Sing Sing have committed treason against the State, that they should be destroyed as to their property, which now is valued at millions. You couldn't get women to come here. I think that the executions in this State amount to about two per month. As soon as I heard of the bill I wrote to Senator James W. Husted, Assemblymen William H. Calder and William E. Mosher, and Senator Robertson about it. I have requested the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee to give me a hearing if the bill should ever come to his committee, and he said he would do so. The bill is now back in the Committee on Judiciary. Assembly Committee on State Prisons, to which one of the members from this county belongs, and he has promised to give me a hearing before the bill is reported."

Postmaster Williamson, the cashier of the Sing Sing Bank, the Rev. Mr. Pursner of the Presbyterian church, and many others who were not personally visited were quoted by their fellow townsmen as being strongly opposed to the bill. In the office of M. L. Cobb, a wealthy lawyer in Sing Sing, and lately a defeated candidate for Congress, were found ex-Assemblyman Henry C. Nelson, who was formerly agent and Warden of the prison; Col. Charles O. Joline, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, and Justice Abram Hyatt. All of these gentlemen were opposed to the passage of the bill. In the course of a general conversation which occurred the following observations were noted by the visitor:

"The very absurdity of the proposition has kept us from taking steps against it.

"It would be a terrible infliction."

"The people here would be unanimous for having all the hangings take place on Staten Island, deeming that place peculiarly suitable on account of its insular character. West Brighton would probably afford a very favorable site for the erection of a State gallows."

"There would, on an average, be two persons hanged here every month. The women would be frightened all the time."

"It would give us the nickname of 'Golgotha.'"

"Mr. Brooks has been highly respected here, but I wish THE SUN would say to him that if he succeeds in passing his bill, and should ever run for Governor afterward, he wouldn't get a vote in this town."

"The hills at Sing Sing overlook the prison, and they would be crowded on the day of an execution like the grand stand at a race."

A hanging would bring to Sing Sing about every two weeks throngs of thieves and idlers that would advertise us at our railroad station as a degree to the Hudson River, whereas, in fact, Sing Sing is the handsomest place on the river for residences."

"It would destroy the discipline of the prison. Contractors would ask to be relieved from their contracts."

A favorite argument of the villagers is put as follows: If they the condemned man must be brought to the prison just before the execution or at some indefinite time before it. If he should be brought just before his execution there would be crowds and excitement all along the line, for it would be like leading a man with a noose about his neck and a few feet from his coffin to the place of execution, a hundred miles, through a thickly populated country, thus arousing a greater amount of sympathy and sentimentality than is now excited. If, on the contrary, as the people understand the intention of Mr. Brooks's bill to be, the condemned man should be brought to the State prison soon after sentence, or a considerable time before the execution, he would suffer a wrong, because he would be taken away from his counsel and his friends, with whom he could not communicate in jail, to obtain either a pardon or new evidence, without an amount of expense and trouble to which he ought not to be subjected.

Warden Brush of Sing Sing prison said that the prevention of that sickly sentimentality which usually grew up about a murderer as his end approached, and which strove to make a hero of him, would undoubtedly be a good thing; but he did not see why that object could not be reached by legislation without the removal of the convict to a State prison. He said, however, that there were so many things to be considered that he had not yet permitted himself to make up his mind for or against the bill. Such a bill ought, he suggested, to be very carefully drawn. Some years ago a law was passed that every person sentenced to be hanged should, before execution, pass one year at Sing Sing. This was to give the convicted man an additional chance to discover new evidence. Two persons were sent to Sing Sing under this law, a Dr. Lowenberg and Charles Jefferts. Jefferts was found dead one afternoon, in a barn attached to the prison, with an axe sunk in his skull. The convict who murdered him was never discovered. Before Dr. Lowenberg had been a year in the prison the law was repealed. He was taken on a habeas corpus before Judge Dykman at White Plains, where an argument was made for his release on the ground that the clumsy work of proceedings leading to the gallows had been broken. Judge Dykman having regard to the equity of the matter refused to release him, and he was sent back to prison. It was under these circumstances that he was pardoned by the Governor.

It is said that at outlaw of the other two State prisons is there a suitable place for executions. Sing Sing alone is afforded at Sing Sing by the latter remedy of women convicts to other prisons. The women's prison is vacant, and it is said that executions could take place in its yard without being visible from the Sing Sing hills.

The present law, passed in 1835, provides that a prisoner shall be hanged within the walls or in the adjoining yard of the prison of the county in which the conviction occurred. No persons are to be admitted except the Sheriff, the Judges, the District Attorney, the County Clerk, the Surrogate, two physicians, twelve citizens selected by the Sheriff, two spiritual advisers, such persons as the condemned man may request, his immediate relatives, and, finally, such officers of the prison and such deputies as the Sheriff may appoint. The great crowds that are always to be found at executions are carefully made up of persons who have persuaded the Sheriff to confer upon them the sinecure positions of special deputies.

Persons of experience in the management of prisons say that it would double the weight of care and responsibility of the Warden of Sing Sing prison if the bill should pass, and that he has now all the responsibility that he should bear.

Some of the officials in Sing Sing say that a hanging would occasion no dangerous excitement among the prisoners there. The illustration used was that a few weeks ago when a convict broke ranks and was shot by a guard while he was running away on the ice in the river, the other convicts in the line, with the exception of two confederates who started with him, did not turn their heads, so great was the effect upon them of prison discipline. Others of the officials were of the opinion that executions would create excitement. They instanced the dense crowds that gather for hours about the Tombs on the morning of an execution, without a hope of seeing more than the bare outside walls. They say that there is a great difference between the sudden shooting down of a man in the prison and a hanging in its effect upon others.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

Effect of the Passage of the Coercion Bill—Parnell's Work in France.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.—After a discussion lasting something more than three weeks the Coercion bill has passed the third reading. A fortnight ago one of the leading members of the Land League Executive said to me: "The fact is, as I suppose you have divined ere now, we are plunging into coercion with a very light heart." The upshot has proved the truth of the saying. The bill has passed, and the Irish mind is bent on the present attitude of the coalition.

Lord George Hamilton's speech is the subject of general conversation. He declared that in the last thirteen years five coercion bills had been put into force in Ireland. Four of these had emanated from the Liberals, and one only from Lord Beaconsfield. Each of Mr. Gladstone's four bills enormously increased the stringency of the existing law, while Lord Beaconsfield's had relaxed it. The Premier said that crime dogged the steps of the Land League. Lord George Hamilton declares that crime in Ireland does the Liberal Administration. In 1866 the Tories were in office, and agrarian crimes numbered 87. When they went out, in 1868, there were 169. Bright and Gladstone came into office, and forthwith crime in Ireland increased to 707, and so on till 1870, when there were 1,329 agrarian outrages. He traced the figures, year by year, up to 1879, "a period of unusual depression and agitation, when outrages in Ireland reached 863. Under Mr. Gladstone's administration they had reached 2,590."

It is impossible to forecast the day on which the Land bill will be introduced. The army estimates are to be obstructed both and nail by the Tories. Rulers, who appear to have nailed the flag to the mast, now are at one with the Conservatives in declaring that the Government has played fast and loose with the whole House in obtaining assistance from the opposition on certain terms, the urgency of the Coercion and Arms bills, and, now that coercion is secured, proceeding to abandon the Arms bill. The Government cannot hold out a day if the Tory support is withdrawn, as it threatens to be. The state of affairs abroad is really the sole reason why the opposition lends Mr. Gladstone its aid in this cover office. I, however, made a queer admission when he said that but for the obstruction of the Parnellites coercion never would have got through the House. The English Liberals were aggravated by the conduct of the Irish. He might have put it more plainly at once, and said that they lost their tempers. The cheer which echoed through the House at the intelligence of Davitt's arrest is not forgotten yet, and, as a sample of British temper, is not likely to be forgotten. That cheer was the real triumph of the Land League. It has served a good purpose in demonstrating to the civilized world the attitude of England to Ireland.

The visit of Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris is a complete refutation of the ingenious and numerous calumnies which have been hurled against the League since it became known that Henri Rochefort had lent their his countenance and the aid of his pen in the *Intransigeant*. "Joined the Parisian Communists, the murderers of the priests!" Hide it a feather." "Potentates in disguise." such were the remarks to be heard on all sides in Dublin. Father Maddox, the Administrator of Cork, wrote a letter to the *Freeman*. "*Non tabet auribus*," was the burden of it. The feelings he expressed were echoed vigorously throughout all the French country. Mr. Billingham, a fervid English convert, rushed at once into print and repudiated the unholy alliance with a degree of fervor which drew down upon him the ironical remonstrances of Mr. A. M. O'Sullivan, who begged him not to be too precipitate in his judgments.

Garibaldi, that whilom apostle of democracy, but now, under the genial influence of the Prince of Wales, developing aristocratic prejudices and sympathies, declined to have anything to do with the Land League, and the Presidential organ attacked their policy at his bidding. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who has little reason to love England, and who has experienced the most disgraceful shabby treatment from the English Government, entertains Parnell and O'Kelly at dinner to-day.

A French alliance was a good strategic move on the part of Mr. Parnell. Old associations are linked to the mere name of a French alliance, which, this master stroke of policy has aroused in all their pristine force. The whirlwind of calumny and contempt which the English papers and the Irish landlord organs sought to invoke, only proves how enraged they are at the success which has attended Mr. Parnell's efforts to conciliate the good will and engage the interests of all classes of French politicians. For a few days a wave of distrust seemed to pass over the followers of the League in Dublin, but it was promptly dispersed by Mr. A. M. O'Sullivan's letter in rebuke of Mr. Billingham's hasty assumptions, which the action of Cardinal Archbishop Guibert proves to have been as ill-founded as they were gratuitous.

The present attitude all through Ireland is one of patient expectation. To-morrow will be read the Lenten pastoral of Archbishop MacCabe of Dublin, and in it the following passages will occur, if it does not happen that the action of the Archbishop of Paris will modify the opinion of his confrere of Dublin in the interval:

> It is our duty, in these troubled times, earnestly to pray for our Most Holy Father the Pope, and for the peace and happiness of the Church.
>
> We should also pray that the greatest fervor for our own dear country, in the infinite wisdom and fatherly providence the Almighty has permitted sore trials to fall on her head. Her hopes for years have been almost in broken reeds of extreme—these sorrows, for a large portion, are not her portion. But a calamity more terrible than famine and fever is anything but remote between us and the threatened one. Allies of our country in her struggle for justice are now sought for from the ranks of infidels and others who have plunged their own country in ruin, and who are sworn to destroy the foundations of all religion.
>
> Will Catholic Ireland tolerate such an indignity? Will she see the sacrilegious hands of those who have wickedly planned it? Will she break from all the holy traditions which through ages of persecution, commanded for her the veneration of the Christian world? Let us pray that God in His mercy may forbid it.

These pregnant sentences were known, as far back as the early portion of this week, to constitute a part of the Lenten pastoral. It is more than doubtful that they will be retained, in view of recent events.

Why Col. Woodruff Refuses to Pay his Tax.

Some years ago Col. A. B. Woodruff of Paterson, the Public Prosecutor, was called to perform some services for the city in assisting the City Counsel. Mr. Woodruff prepared and argued a number of certiorari, and did other business, and sent in a bill for about $3,500. The bill was rejected, on the ground that the charges were excessive. After much parley Col. Woodruff began a suit against the city, and the court referred the case to Mr. William Pennington, to take testimony and report the amount due Mr. Woodruff. Mr. Pennington found that Col. Woodruff had charged about $300 more than the services were worth, and the bill was cut down to $2,967.92. The city has not yet paid this bill, because it objects to some of the allowances, and the plaintiff must apply to the court for a confirmation of the award before it can be paid. This he has declined to do, because he is not satisfied with the award.

Mr. Woodruff owes the city about $2,400 for taxes, and his property is advertised for sale. On Monday he sent a formal notice to the Aldermen asking them to take out the advertisement of sale, as the city owed him more than he owed for the taxes. He appeared before the Finance Committee on Wednesday night and argued in support of his request. He was told, however, that the same law must govern the rich and the poor, and that he must pay his taxes or the property would be sold. His claim against the city was another matter altogether. He demanded the payment of his bill. He was told that he could not get it unless he had applied to the court for a confirmation of the referee's decision.

The Struggle for Le Duc's Place.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Dr. Felton of Georgia, Mr. Le Duc, the present incumbent, Mr. Carman, the present chief clerk of the department, and Dr. Loring of Massachusetts all want to be Commissioner of Agriculture. The latter is recommended by the New England Agricultural Society, the Farmers' Club of the American Institute at New York, and many local societies in New England. Dr. Felton is said to have strong support in the South.

A Monument Over Washington's Birthplace.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A joint resolution for the erection of a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington was passed by Congress at its last session. A notice has been issued by the Secretary of State that proposals for its erection will be received up to May 1, 1881.

YOUNG RIESEL'S STORY.

Averring that he was Assaulted—Doctors Pronouncing it Epilepsy.

Coroner Knox was asked yesterday to take the ante-mortem statement of Alois Riesel, a German boy, 17 years old, of 298 Second street. Dr. P. K. Donlin, Deputy Coroner, examined Riesel, and found him in a dazed condition. It was claimed that he had been struck over the head, but there were no marks of a blow. His pulse was regular, he had no fever, and seemed to be in no danger of death. When asked whether he thought he was about to die he said he thought he was. Coroner Knox deemed it best to take his statement, which was:

> On Monday night, March 7, I had been in Rivington street visiting Louis Schindler. I came home a little before 10 o'clock. When I entered the hallway I was struck by one of the fellows who were in the hall. The largest one struck me with a heavy club, a rubber or sand bag. I was struck right across the top of the head, and I fell down. The other man had a dark lantern. They both ran to the back door. I laid unconscious for about half a minute, then got up, went up stairs, and went to bed. The man who struck me was about 19 years old, stout build, dark complexion, and dark hair. He wore a dark coat with big checks. I don't suspect any one.

Riesel gave his testimony slowly and with effort. Dr. Donlin was of the opinion that he was suffering from an epileptic attack. The doctor said last evening that epileptics often invent queer stories to account for their infirmity.

Riesel's family place the utmost faith in his account of the assault. They occupy the second story of the building. They say that at 9 o'clock on Monday evening Alois walked into the room as though dazed. He stumbled over the threshold, and, walking into his room, threw himself on the bed. He complained of great pain in his head. In the night he was delirious. He said nothing about an assault until Tuesday evening. He then said he had seen his assailants rush into the side door of Ernst Grob's saloon on the ground floor.

Riesel's father suspected that Grob had revenged himself on his son on account of an old quarrel. Yesterday morning he went to Grob's saloon, and shouted:

"You have murdered my son; come out now and murder me!"

A SUN reporter saw Alois Riesel last evening. He was in bed and was aroused with difficulty. He half opened his eyes and mumbled that the pain in his head, neck, and left arm was very great. The family said that the police had lately stolen pool playing in Grob's saloon on Sunday evenings, and they thought he blamed them for it.

Mr. Grob said that he knew nothing of any assault, and that at the time mentioned he was in West Hoboken. Mrs. Grob said she was in the saloon all Monday evening, and she heard no noise in the hallway and no one ran through the saloon.

The police of Union Market, which is immediately opposite to Riesel's house, ridicule the theory of an assault.

Dr. C. Krug of 328 East Fourth street, who was called in, says that he examined Alois from head to foot and found no evidences of an assault. The doctor expressed his belief that the present trouble is congestion of the brain caused by epilepsy.

Alois is a cigarmaker, and has a good reputation. His family deny that he ever had fits.

BEATING A CRIPPLED BOY.

A Staten Island Schoolmaster Fined by Justice Garrett.

On Wednesday John Oats, 12 years of age, the son of Michael Oats, an undertaker of Stapleton, returned home from the Broad street public school crying. He said that he had been severely whipped by Mr. Diamond, the new Principal of the school, and showed his father several black and blue marks on his body. The boy is a cripple, and has for some time been under treatment for spinal disease.

Mr. Oats without delay secured from Justice Garrett a warrant for Mr. Diamond's arrest. Constable Rooney arrested the teacher at the school house, and took him to court. He admitted punishing the boy, but denied any intention of injuring him. He said that while acting as Principal in the absence of Mr. John St. Clair, who was ill, he had occasion to chastise the boy for disobedience, and the boy became uproarious and threatened to throw a slate at him. Mr. Diamond did not think that he had treated the boy too harshly.

The boy testified that he was told to sit up in his seat and not lean upon the desk, but he could not do so on account of his weak physical condition. Mr. Diamond, he said, struck him upon his seat and struck him several times with a stick. He told Mr. Diamond that if he didn't leave him alone he would hit him with a slate. The black and blue marks upon the boy's body were exhibited in court.

Justice Garrett fined Mr. Diamond $25.

Mr. Oats yesterday called on Dr. Feeny, who, after making an examination of the boy's injuries, advised the father to make complaint to the Staten Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Later in the day Mr. E. C. Bridgman, Secretary of the Society, took the complaint of Mr. Oats and the boy's statement.

The school trustees give Mr. Diamond a good reputation as a schoolmaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charity Concert at Steinway's.

The New York Medical College and Women's Hospital was the beneficiary of a mixed entertainment given last evening at Steinway Hall by Mme. Anna Bishop, Miss Copleston, Mrs. Knox, Mr. Charles Roberts, and others. The programme comprised a varied selection of pianoforte music, singing, and elocution, and, as not unusual on such occasions, was in effect doubled by the good-natured exactions of the auditory.

Charity is supposed to cover, along with a multitude of sins, a good many things which are not sins certainly, but not precisely virtues either. A regard for the kindness which inspires the performers in such beneficiary programmes will deprecate minute comment on the exact artistic merit of the performance; but a few salient points may be noticed.

In the pleasant ballad singing of Mme. Bishop there is a quaint, old-fashioned grace of expression and neatness of method which help to distract too close attention from the mischief which time plays on her vocal powers. The kindly sympathy and interest with which Mme. Bishop is always listened to is but a merited tribute to the remembrance of worthy artistic achievement.

Miss Copleston was more effective in the mechanical technique of her piano player Saint Saëns's Gavotte than in her later selections from Chopin and Rubinstein, which lacked finish and execution, and showed little poetic expression. Miss Bossee nearly extracted the sweet madness from Riesel's "Folia a Roma," and left it as interesting as an essay on profoundness. Mr. Roberts's reading of Poe's much-abused Bells was a marvel of imitative technique, but from any artistic point rather less than valueless. Such displays of mimetic ventriloquism are difficult as they are wonderful, but the lover of really good reading may be pardoned for wishing, with Dr. Johnson, that they were impossible. His second selection, an Irish imitation, was genuinely funny; the third, a sentimental ballad sung by a vinous and wheezy loafer, was too much in the "Cave of Harmony" style to be exactly in place at Steinway Hall. Mrs. Knox was effective in her duet with Mr. Roberts, but was palpably too ill and out of voice to be fairly open to criticism.

Trouble Over David Jones's Will.

Mrs. Elizabeth Heilman of Williamsbridge, who claims to be a creditor of the estate of the late David Jones, the brewer, has presented a petition to have the probate of Mr. Jones's will revoked, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction of the Surrogate of Westchester County. It is alleged that Mr. Jones, a short time before his death, purchased from Mrs. Heilman one-half interest in a property in the Bronx Home Hotel, in Jerome, at that portion of Williamsbridge in the town of West Farms, which interest, in accordance with the directions of Mr. Jones, was decided to and became the property of Miss Fannie Jones, the testator's daughter. Mrs. Heilman refused to execute to Mr. Jones a general release of all claims against him. The release was so executed and delivered by Mr. Jones. And the property was sold. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Heilman $600 in money, in accordance of the purchase, and was to pay the balance, about $4,000, on the day of sale. The question of jurisdiction of Surrogate Collins is disputed, on the ground that Mr. Jones at the time of his death and for about twenty years prior thereto, was a resident and voter in New York, living in the Clarendon Hotel, and the Surrogate Collins has issued citations to the executors to show cause on the 29th inst. why the probate of the will shall not be revoked.

Charles F. Blake's Death.

Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yesterday in the case of Charles F. Blake, the patent lawyer and son-in-law of Gen. Dix, whose body was found floating in the North River, off Fortieth street, on the morning of the 21st ult. Policeman McConnell testified to removing papers and valuables from the body of Mr. Blake after it had been landed on the pier. The papers contained the dead man's name, his street and number, and calls, which appeared undisturbed, and there were no marks of violence on his body. Dr. Morgan Dix said that Charles F. Blake was his brother-in-law. He saw him last on Christmas Day. The dead man's family relations were perfectly happy. He did not appear melancholy or dissatisfied with his lot. His income, Dr. Dix believed, was very large. He still imagine he received his salary. Mr. Blake was accustomed to take very extensive walks—five or ten miles a day—generally in the evening. He cannot tell Dr. Dix where his brother-in-law had walked. Dr. Dix said, in conclusion, "whether Mr. Blake indulged in excesses I know that he was not a strictly temperate man. He was seen last, I believe, by a friend of his, Mr. Thompson, about 12 o'clock the night previous." The verdict of the jury was that Mr. Blake came to his death by drowning.

Tragedy at Confederate Cross Roads.

FARMERS, Rowan County, Ky., March 10.—Just before dark last evening Matt Lightfoot, son of Dr. J. J. Lightfoot, and Joseph McDermott met at the Post Office and renewed a quarrel about an old difficulty. They drew pistols and fired simultaneously, when McDermott fell dead, shot through the heart. Lightfoot was dangerously wounded in the thigh. Both men were young and of reputable families.

The place is nicknamed "The Confederate Cross Roads," the name by which it is popularly known.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

A Complete List Submitted—Sherman Left off the Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The complete list of members of the Senate committees was submitted to the Senate to-day by Senator Pendleton. The list was agreed upon in the Democratic caucus. The list is as follows:

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Salisbury, Hill of Georgia, Vance, Pugh, Call, Hoar, Logan, Sherman, Platt of New York.

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—Johnston, Morgan, Pendleton, Saulsbury, Jackson, Conkling, Hale, Miller, Mitchell.

ON FINANCE—Bayard, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson, Grover, Mc Bill, Teller, Jones of Nevada, Allison.

ON APPROPRIATIONS—Davis of West Virginia, Beck, Ransom, Cockrell, Harris, Sherman, Hawley, Conger.

ON COMMERCE—Hamlin, Coke, Farley, Vest, Brown, Conkling, McMillan, Jones of Nevada, Harrison.

ON MANUFACTURES—Williams, Grover, McPherson, Rollins, Dawes.

ON AGRICULTURE—Slater, Johnston, Davis of West Virginia, Brown, George, Blair, Van Wyck, Sawyer, Mitchell.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS—Grover, Cockrell, Maxey, Hampton, Malone, Burnside, Plumb, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Logan.

ON NAVAL AFFAIRS—McPherson, Jones of Florida, Vance, Farley, Lamar, Anthony, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Ferry, Platt of New York.

ON THE JUDICIARY—Davis of Illinois, Garland, Bayard, Lamar, Hill of Georgia, Pendleton, Edmunds, Conkling, Sherman.

ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS—Maxey, Salsbury, Farley, Groome, Pugh, Ferry, Sewell, Sawyer, Van Wyck.

ON PATENTS—Kernan, Jones of Florida, McPherson, Walker, Fair, Camden, Plumb, Hill of Colorado, Van Wyck, Miller.

ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS—Edmunds, Allison, Hale, Jones, Cali.

ON INDIAN AFFAIRS—Coke, Pendleton, Walker, Slater, Williams, Allison, Ingalls, Saunders, Logan.

ON PENSIONS—Groome, Slater, Jackson, George, Camden, Barr, Platt of Connecticut, Hawley.

ON REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS—Anthony, Dawes, McMillan, Jones of Florida, Davis of West Virginia.

ON REVISION OF THE LAWS—Wallace, Hill, George, Fair, McMillan, Teller, Hoar, and a vacancy to be filled by one of the incoming Senators.

ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Harris, Butler, Vance, Gorman, Kernan, Saulsbury, Rollins, McMillan, Conger.

ON PATENTS—Call, Coke, Williams, Gorman, Hoar, Platt of Connecticut, Ingalls.

ON TERRITORIES—Butler, Garland, Vest, Slater, Saunders, Kellogg, Logan, two vacancies.

ON RAILROADS—Lamar, Grover, Williams, Jones, Malone, Fair, Dawes, Teller, Saunders, Sherman, Harrison.

ON MINES AND MINING—Farley, Hampton, Vest, Fair, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Plumb, Hill of Colorado.

ON THE REVISION OF THE LAWS—Garland, Pendleton, Davis of Illinois, Hoar, McMillan.

ON EDUCATION AND LABOR—Brown, Maxey, Lamar, George, Malone, Burnside, Morrill, Blair, Hawley.

ON ENROLLED BILLS—Conkling, Jones of Nevada, Ransom.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES—Jones, Cockrell, Lamar, Jackson, Kellogg, Brown, Teller, Rollins, Conger.

TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE—Vance, Davis of West Virginia, Jones of Nevada.

ON RULES—Morgan, Call, Walker, Edmunds, Hale.

ON ENROLLED BILLS—Conkling, Jones of Nevada, Ransom.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES—Jones, Cockrell, Lamar, Jackson, Kellogg, Brown, Teller, Rollins, Conger.

ON TRANSPORTATION ROUTES TO THE SEABOARD—Beck, Johnston, Vorhees, Hampton, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Blair, Platt of New York.

The list as a whole, is unsatisfactory to the Republicans. Some of the new members of the Senate have got choice places, while some old members have been put upon unimportant committees. John Sherman has been placed upon the Judiciary and left off the Finance Committee, of which he used to be Chairman. The Republicans have decided not to filibuster to prevent organization, but they will delay the organization as long as possible without resorting to dilatory motions.

It is believed by many Senators that organization will finally be effected by compromise.

AMONG THE MOONSHINERS.

A Terrible Fight Between a Family and an Armed Gang.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Constitution.

A young battle occurred in the vicinity of Long Swamp, in Pickens County, on the night of the 22d inst. Shortly after dark a knock at the door of the residence of Wm. Shaderick, an old and highly respected citizen, was answered by that gentleman, and a party consisting of some thirteen men, most of whom were personally known to him, asked admission to warm themselves. True to his hospitable instinct, Mr. Shaderick invited them in. About eight of the party entered the house, and, as soon as they were comfortably inside they closed the door. Mr. Shaderick, his brother, and his wife and her brother were the only occupants of the dwelling, and, although the party were all armed with shotguns and pistols, and were somewhat boisterous, they felt no alarm. Very shortly, however, the party stepped back, as without a word of warning began firing on the defenceless inmates. A frightful scramble ensued, and Mr. Shaderick caught up his shotgun, which had grown rusty with disuse, but it missed fire. Meantime, his wife and brother, the former only armed with a lightwood knot, were engaged in hand to hand conflict with the mob, and Mr. Shaderick, seeing it was a life and death struggle, closed in with the nearest marauder. Wrenching his gun from his hand he began a fearful club-musket fusillade, levelling the would-be murderers in detail. The fight continued several minutes, when the family were victorious, and the attacking party, taking their wounded comrades with them, left in custody, beat a hasty retreat. Mr. Shaderick was severely wounded about the left eye and forehead with buckshot, and had his right shoulder broken. His brother had a finger shot off, and his wife was slightly wounded. Mrs. Shaderick was struck over the head with a navy pistol, which inflicted a dangerous wound and left her insensible for several hours afterward.

Mr. Shaderick is a highly respected, inoffensive citizen, and the only reason assigned for this deadly and unrighteous assault upon his family is that he was suspected of having given the internal revenue officers information which led to the seizure of a large number of illicit whiskey stills.

Bear Hunting in the Catskills.

RONDOUT, March 10.—The present winter has been severe upon bears in the Ulster and Greene counties, but most of the heavy snows are disappearing, from is becoming more active and dangerous. A few days ago Tallman Ryan and Edward Hoag, woodchoppers, residing near Lanesville, went into the woods near that place for shingle timber. They sat down upon a rock to rest, and, while enjoying a smoke, they saw coming down a ledge near them an old bear and two cubs. The men decided to attack the bear, although they were unarmed, and, as the bear came down, they advanced right and gave Hoag a serious scratch down his breast and stomach, but after receiving a stunning blow from Ryan's axe she, with her cubs, sought the rocks.

Ryan and Hoag followed, and, after a chase of two hours trying to oust the bears, but with no success, and they finally killed under a tree the cubs, together with a large male bear, which had followed the female. Yesterday a company of men, boys, and dogs, who were armed with guns, axes, and axes, went to the spot where the bears had been seen in the morning, and, after working all day, succeeded in capturing the female bear, and, after a chase of two hours, killed her. She weighed 300 pounds. The cubs, being smaller, got further back in the rocks, where they could not be reached.

Love and Religion.

From the Wirt County Monitor.

Not far from Wirt County is the home of two young ladies, sisters, aged respectively 18 and 20 years. They were each receiving the addresses of lovers, who were brothers, and both couples were engaged to be married. The young ladies were delightfully happy in anticipating the nuptials, but now matters have changed. A few days ago the four were sitting together in the girls' home when the older lady exclaimed that she felt a strong impulse to attend a prayer meeting that night, and she felt that she must go. She asked her lover to accompany her, but he refused point blank, giving as the reason that he was not a Christian. The young lady said she still felt the impulse, and, they went to the meeting. The two who remained at home were very indignant, the one at the conduct of her lover, the other at the way his sweetheart had acted. The more they discussed it the more angry they became. They discovered that they—the ones at home—were both "sinners," while the two who had gone were Christians. They then, on discovering this by mutual confidence, at least and habits, and finally resolved each to break with the man she had loved and form a new alliance. No sooner resolved than the compact was ratified by a kiss, which by chance the others witnessed. The gentleman at once told his brother what they had resolved to do. To the great surprise no scene was shown, no anger was manifested, and the brother was surprised when he was informed that the other couple, while on their walk home, had resolved to do the same thing. The courting, therefore, now goes on as usual.

Shameful Waste.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Your special correspondent, on the train today from Wahpeton to Fargo, met a gentleman of serious Sioux City, Montana, who is on his way home to the Pacific northwestern coast. He left Sioux City the 14th instant, and came overland on a buckboard to Bismarck, as all trains on the Northern Pacific west of Jamestown have been abandoned on account of snow. The firm he represents has bought 18,000 cattle in Idaho during the last year, and he says it is the intention of the firm to continue the purchase in the future at Miles City, during the past and the present, and the number cannot possibly ever be bought again in any one town, as they have been taught to do by the Sioux City agent. The cattle are driven to Miles City by the herds of northern dealers in Montana, and for the past five years buyers have gone to the trouble to be in the trade, and sell the cattle to the Sioux City agent at a small profit, and sell it to his employer that at the 80,000 miles near Miles City the same cattle are driven a hundred miles for their hides and tongues, and to leave on the extreme roads in the winter of cattle, for the hides have brought this season $2.25 to $2.75 each.

Bear Hunting in Maine.

From the Boston Post.

The bear was discovered in his den in the woodcock thickets on Aug. 7, near Cherryfield, Me., in a copse of lofty white pine, with overhanging ledges, and, after a short chase, was surrounded by the hounds. The men had not yet arrived, but the hounds kept the bear at bay for two hours, when Mr. Edgar Berry with several of the neighbors joined with rifles and axes, and, after a short chase, the bear was shot and killed. The hounds had bitten the bear in several places, and, after the chase, he was dragged down by the hounds and taken home. Little's man, by the name of Berry, and a boy, rode on ahead with the bear, and, when they came over back roads, the boy, scraping along behind at the same time. Mr. Berry was armed with a carpenter, and he was a mere spectator in the hunt. A gentleman who saw the bear said he was a very large one, and, after working all day with the axes to dragging him out with. This bear proved to be one of the largest specimens ever found in the woods in Maine, weighing when killed about 425 pounds.

The Opening of Navigation.

It is thought that navigation on the Hudson will be opened very soon. The date on which the river has opened since 1867 are as follows: Boats ran every month in 1870, but not a day in any year prior to the term. Its first opening was March 4, 1867; March 14, 1868; 5, 1869; April 7, 1870; March 11, 1871; March 17, 1872; March 20, 1873; March 29, 1874; March 23, 1875; March 15, 1876; March 19, 1877; April 5, 1878; April 11, 1879; April 6, 1880; March 15, 1881; April 3, 1882; April 11, 1883; April 6, 1884; March 15, 1885; March 14, 1886; March 29, 1887; and March 11, 1888.

The collection of pinafores—Hull Punch.—*Life.*

RAILROAD NOTES.

During the year 1880 the Baldwin Locomotive Works built 915 locomotives.

A railway hospital has been established at Ellsworth, Kan., by the Union Pacific road, and supplied with two surgeons.

The severe winter has made serious work with the locomotives of the Grand Trunk Railway, Canada. The roads snow bound are all at work now, and the sidings are full of engines waiting their turn.

Dan Kenyon has pulled the throttles for the past thirty-five years. He was the first conductor running engine at Lowell, Mass., in 1845 for Ross Winans of Baltimore. Since then he has run on half the roads in the country, and is now an engineer on the Newark branch of the New York, Lake Erie and Western.

The *Locomotive Engineers' Journal* for March says that in Ohio alone, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, in the year ending June 30, 1880, twenty-seven men were killed and forty-two injured, while the company does not include nineteen other accidents caused by carelessness in coupling cars, resulting in the loss of fingers, &c.

Jacob Mayer, an engineer on the Denver and Rio Grande road, says that an engine following him was without a master, and running away, leaving along on a forty-mile grade. Instead of letting it go