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ORIGINAL AND BORROWED.

A Woodstock correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says: A Republican Convention of Shenandoah county nominated a full county ticket favorable to Mahone over Riddleberger, and adds that this is the home of Riddleberger. Give us time to draw a long breath.

Governor Lee has pardoned Wm. R. Smith, who was sent to the penitentiary for two years some months since for embezzling state funds.—The pardon was granted on the certificate of the physician that Smith was hopelessly diseased, and further confinement would hasten his end.

The State legislature of Connecticut has passed a law prohibiting the opening of saloons before seven o'clock in the morning. This enactment will be a severe blow to citizens who require an early constitutional bracer after a night of hilarious joy.

R. A. Penick of Halifax county, Va., writes to the Richmond *Dispatch* that one pint of kerosene oil, a half pint spirits of turpentine and two ounces of gum-camphor shaken well together and poured over corn will cure cholera stricken hogs, who will eat it ravenously, even though in the last stages of the disease.

A bold, bad boy of Illinois, thrust a couple of plugs of tobacco into a jug of whiskey he found in the horse sheds during a church supper. The next day the local physician reported seventeen cases of ice-cream poisoning, all men, and the poor women who made the ice cream cried their innocent eyes out about it.

The negro woman, named Mary Robinson, who claimed to have come into possession of a large fortune has disappeared from Richmond and the package which she entrusted to a gentleman in whose employ she had been, and which she claimed contained $7,000 in money, when opened was found to contain nothing but brown paper. What her object was in spreading the report of her riches is not known.

A St. Paul merchant, after employing a watchman for his store for several years, had iron doors and shutters placed on the building and then discharged the watchman. That very night burglars broke in and stole much property and were never captured. The ex-watchman said that he despised a thief on general principles, but he did have a sort of friendly feeling for those particular burglars.

A remarkable surgical operation was performed some time since upon a young man who had his thumb cut off by a haycutter. The attending surgeon replaced the severed member and put on a splint. The healing ensued immediately, and in a month's time the patient was able to resume his regular avocation of printer. This impresses us with the importance of saving the pieces in cases of accidental amputation.

Emanuel Rosenberger, an aged farmer of Harrison county, Ind., recently died after a life of unusual suffering. At 20 he became almost totally deaf, a few years later his right arm was caught in some machinery and torn off; seventeen years ago a cancer attacked his face and gradually destroyed it, so that for the last three years he has been blind, and the only feature resembling a human face was the chin. Then he became speechless. During all these misfortunes he never complained.

"A Woman and a Stranger."

RAHWAY, N. J., April 11.—Undertaker Ryno to-day had the body of the murdered girl clothed in a white satin shroud and placed in a casket covered with white cloth ornamented with six heavy silver-plated handles. The plate bears the inscription, "Died March 25, 1887. Cruelly slain. A woman and a stranger. Aged about 25 years."

The funeral took place at the First Presbyterian Church at two o'clock, reporters of New York newspapers acting as pall-bearers. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Alfred Gay, pastor of the church. Opening his sermon he said: "We meet to-day under a great mystery. In a suburb of this city an unknown woman has been murdered by an unknown assassin. Silently the victim of this foul deed walked our thoroughfares, and in secret the brutal monster planned the atrocious crime. Unseen by human eyes he struck the blows which sent an immortal soul into another world. Unnoticed the coward fled with blood upon his hands, blood upon his person and blood upon his soul."

RICHMOND, VA., April 11.—Gov. Lee this afternoon received the following cablegram:

"*Tremington Market*, April 11th, 1887.—His Excellency Gov. Lee, Richmond, Va. Sir Edward Thornton, who was British minister at Washington, will sail by the steamship Etruria on the 16th of April, duly accredited by the council of foreign bondholders to meet the commission of the Legislature.

BOUVERIE."

SUIT FOR $20,000.—Mr. P. E. Dye, who was severely injured on July 20 last, by falling into an excavation near Charlottesville, has brought suit in Washington for $20,000 damages against the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Richmond and Danville and Virginia Midland Railroads. Mr. Dye took passage from Washington, and failing to change cars at Charlottesville the train was stopped a short distance below, and he was directed to walk back, but the night being dark he fell through a trestle work and was injured.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Written and compiled for the HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 11th, '87.

Yesterday the glad Easter chimes rang out, and the forty days of Lent re passed. In the churches Easter services were general, and in many of them the regular services were omitted entirely to make way for the elaborate musical programs which had been arranged. But in the fashionable world the importance of the day did not end with its religious observance. It marked another epoch—the casting aside of sackcloth and ashes and the resumption of gayeties and spring bonnets.

At the White House Easter did not interfere with the regular order beyond the special privilege given to the children of the District. In accordance with a time-honored custom they have the full freedom of the White House grounds on Easter Monday for the purpose of egg-rolling, and while I am writing thousands of children from seventy years old down, of both sexes may be seen on the grassy slopes enjoying the sport.

The National Drill which begins on the 23rd ot next month and continues nine days, ending on "Decoration Day," will be a grand gathering of citizen soldiery. The smoke occasioned by the color line has dwindled away, and from beneath it comes the steady enrollment of additional militia who recognize the fact that troops of the colored race have a right to do their best in the coming contest.

Of all the absurdities that have come to the surface lately, the withdrawal of certain Southern companies from the drill because some colored military—regularly organized militia—were admitted to participate, is the most far-fetched and and reprehensible. The coming event is a public affair, a national affair, and involves no social equality or association whatever. At the Yorkton celebration the brigade commanded by Gen. Fitz Lee included a number of colored companies, and their bearing and marching was no discredit to the command. On the contrary they acquitted themselves excellently well. Colored troops took part in the Cleveland inauguration also and no section ot the country was offended by it.

The hasty action of some of the ultra southerners is very much regretted, as is shown in the case of Governor Lee of Virginia. He was the first official to enter colored troops for the drill, and when it became apparent that opposition was to be made, he ordered his adjutant to proceed to Washington and enter the whole four brigades of the Virginia National Guards. It was first intended to enter only three companies, but now all will come, bringing with them equipments and horses, for two regiments are cavalry.

The recalcitrant course of the Montgomery "Greys" and "True Blues" has received much unfavorable comment. They will simply lose the best opportunity they have ever had for a public display of their soldiership and discipline, while the grand spectacle will proceed as imposingly as if they had lent their presence to its success.—So it is not for their loss that the promoters of the Washington Encampment regret what has taken place. They, with liberal minded patriotic people everywhere, are sorry to see such evidence of narrowness of feeling on the part of the citizen soldiers in any part of the Union. And they particularly regret that race antipathies and sectional prejudice, which should have been laid aside at the end of the reconstruction era, survive in so offensive a form. What a text the National Drill episode will furnish the Republican orator in Congress and on the stump if he is inclined to take advantage of it.

The drill will take place on the level ellipse lying south of the Executive Mansion which is called the "White Lot." It is a mile in circumference. It will be enclosed and seats arranged in amphitheatre style. The ghostly city of tents will be located on the grounds around the Washington Monument. Daily contests will be held to show the proficiency of the cavalry, infantry, artillery and zouave tactics, and each evening there will be a grand dress parade. Cash prizes will be distributed to the amount of $25,500, besides stands of colors, gold, silver and bronze medals, special medals and plate trophies.

The great parade will take place on Governor's day, when at least twenty-five Chief Executives of states will review the procession with the President. It will doubtless be the largest gathering seen here since the grand review at the end of the war. Thirty-six states and some territories will be represented in the contest, and tens of thousands of visitors will come to look on. Fortunately they will see the National Capital at the height of its far-famed beauty by the last of May.

Two Kinds of Walnuts, but no Chestnuts.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 12.—On the farm of J. P. Jenkins, in Lewis county, is a large walnut tree which is four feet in diameter. About four or five feet above the ground the tree is divided into two large branches which annually produce loads of walnuts, one branch producing a fine crop of black walnuts, while the other side or branch produces a heavy crop of butternuts or white walnuts. The bark of the tree from the root to the top has the appearance of a perfect commingling of both varieties. The tree is probably over 100 years old.

The election held at Buckingham Courthouse on the 2nd instant, for the Courthouse District on the question of liquor-license or no liquor-license resulted in a vote of 144 against license and 33 for license.

RIDDLEBERGER RAMPANT.

THE SENIOR SENATOR CRITICISES JUDGE BOND SHARPLY.

HE THINKS HIS ACTION IN THE ROYALL CASE THE MOST FLAGRANT USURPATION OF AUTHORITY, AND FAVORS HIS IMPEACHMENT BY CONGESS.

[Special to the Richmond Whig.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The alleged usurpation of Judge Bond in overriding the action of the State authorities and releasing, by writ of *habeas corpus*, Wm. L. Royall, Esq., has occasioned some excitement in political circles here.

Senator Riddleberger, who has been in the city for a week or more, has been awaiting, with a good deal of fervent solicitude, the decision of Jude Bond in the case.

To a *Whig* reporter he said today, after carefully reading the full text of the decision:

I regard it as the most flagrant, violent, and wicked usurpation of power known to this country, or even to that of England, within the last half century.

In the first place, Judge Bond had no power or authority to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, which took Wm. L. Royall from the custody of the State authorities and placed him in that of the United States Marshall. The writ of *habeas corpus* does not run from the United States courts to those of the State in such cases, nor *vice versa*.

The issuance of this writ was Bond's first usurpation, and in my opinion, the Judge of the Husting Court of Richmond should have had Royall rearrested and reconfined, and thus the issue could then have have been made up. But possibly this *habeas corpus* writ was mistakenly considered by the State authorities as preliminary only, that Judge Bond might have time, as he asked, to consider the question of jurisdiction. Those judges and lawyers who were deceived *then* have the decision *now* before them.

I never doubted from the first that Judge Bond would do just what he has done. Nor did I doubt when he issued the writ of *habeas corpus* that he had fully concluded to do the very thing he has done.

Mr. Royall had an information filed against him for intimidating grand jurors of the State. For this offence he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $150, in default of payment he was sent to jail in strict conformity with law not claimed to be unconstitutional.

Now, if a Federal judge can take him from that jail by any process, what is the value to the States or to the citizen of the great bulwark called *Magna Charta*, or the Constitution of the United States, or that of the States, or the Judiciary act of 1798. Why could not Bond just as well have issued a writ to bring Cluverius before his court, and turn him loose on the same theory that he argues from in Royall's case? Such an usurpation by the Federal Judiciary, if submitted to, obliterates State lines entirely.

You asked me what remedy I would apply? As before stated, I think State courts should make up issues necessary in such cases.—But as the climax seems to have been reached and the capstone put upon the pyramid of judicial folly on one side, and usurpation on the other, it remains for the Federal Congress to enquire into and fully investigate this action of the United States Circut judge as preliminary to his impeachment, unless by memorial of few or many citizens of the State, the House of Representatives shall prefer such articles without such enquiry or investigation. For my part, I shall devote the remaining two years of my senatorial term to procuring a conclusion from the Federal Congress on the serious question involved in this infamous outrage, as I conceive it to be, against the States to indict, try and punish violators of their criminal laws, without let or hindrance. If there were a constitutional or other question embraced, Royall's appeal was to his State Court of Appeals, and if any beyond that, to the Supreme Court of the United States. That you may know how I feel about this matter, were I the judge before whom he was convicted and by whom sentenced, I should order his re-arrest and send him back to jail until that fine was paid, dealing with him as any other escaped offender. Who but Mr. Royall ever heard of a grand jury being judges of the constitutionality of a law?

Question. But in such a contingency as his recommitment, might there not occur a physical conflict between the State and Federal powers?

Answer. By no means. All questions of dispute between those powers which could be settled by physical force have been acceptably settled. This case involves only the question of the right of a State to indict, try, acquit, convict or punish one of its own citizens for a common law, or a statutory offence. Mr. Royall had a perfect right to represent his clients (the bondholders) in every proper and legal way, and the efforts now being made to distort this case into one of persecution for his having done so, will prove a blank failure when understood by the country.

Mr. Royall ignored his State when he asked Bond's interposition. For small bail he could have gone, as did Cluverius, to his State Court of Appeals, if like the latter, he had a sufficiency of exceptions and reasons to justify any one of the five judges of that court in staying the proceedings against him.

Question—Are your relations to Royall friendly?

Answer—So far as I know t' have always been. I would t disparage him if I could. I ok upon him simply as standing as an issue between Federal and State authority.

Question—Is there any further statement you would like to make.

Answer—None at present. I believe the views I have given you reflect those of the people of Virginia and other States.

Snow Covered with Dust.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A special from Augusta, Wis., says: About an inch of snow fell here Tuesday night, the surface of which is covered with a thick layer of what seems to be dust or ashes. This whole section, so far as heard from, is covered with the same yellowish snow. It is a strange phenomenon.

Mr. Blaine Mending Rapidly.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 12.—A dispatch from Post Surgeon Dr. Bryne, at Fort Gibson, received here this evening, reads as follows: "Mr. Blaine is doing well in all respects; is strong, and has a good appetite; no fever or other unfavorable symptons."

WAGES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

"Figures" seem to have a special attraction for the average free-trader. There is scarcely any absurdity that he cannot prove by figures—provided you let him make his own figures. Well, here are some figures that are not manufactured for the occasion, or to prove any pet theory, but come from an official source. There are 852 blast furnaces in Great Britain. Consul-General Waller has been investigating the matter to ascertain how the wages paid in those establishments compare with those paid in similar works in the United States. Pittsburg, Pa., being the centre of the iron trade in this country, the following comparison is made with the wages paid in a furnace there and in one in England:

	English foundry.	
		Hours.
Engineers	$14 00	11
Keepers	13 00	11
Helpers	6 35	11
Top fillers	8 75	11
Bottom fillers	7 56	11
Cindermen	7 56	11
Weighmen	7 56	11
	Pittsburg foundry.	
		Hours.
Engineers	$17 50	8
Keepers	14 70	8
Helpers	11 10	8
Top fillers	10 80	8
Bottom fillers	10 20	8
Cindermen	9 60	8
Weighmen	12 00	8

Of course it is well understood that England has free-trade, while America protects its laborers by a tariff, the main object of which is to collect revenue for the support of the Government. Now, if we were to abolish the tariff, it is plain that we could not compete with the English producers, unless we adopt their scale of wages and increase the number of hours that constitute a day's labor from eight to eleven. What do American workmen think of the proposition to add three hours to each work day, and at the same time to cut down their wages from fifteen to thirty-five per cent? And yet that is the feast to which the free-traders invite them. But even that is not all, for if the tariff were abolished a very heavy direct tax would have to be imposed upon persons and property in order to collect revenue to support the government. Virginia's share of the amount necessary to be raised would be about $6,000,000, which would require a rate of taxation about double the present rate imposed by the state. And that would be *in addition* to all our present taxes. Who believes that people could pay it?

Here, then, is what free trade means: A heavy reduction in the wages paid to all our workingmen, a large increase in the number of hours they would be required to work, and an additional taxation of about double what they now pay. How do you like it?—Richmond *Whig* Democrat.

A CANNON BALL CATCHER.

The latest thing in the catching line is C. B. Blatt. A few days ago a score of men climbed to the top of the *Police Gazette* building in New York to see this wonderful catcher catch a twenty-five pound cannon ball fired from a cannon with half a pound of powder. Mr. Blatt is a man of medium size. He has arms as large and nearly as hard as the cannon, with green running gear, that stood on the top of the building with its mouth open toward Brooklyn. About two years ago he began playing at ball with a cannon as pitcher. He catches the ball on a level with his face, and in one encounter with the missile he wrecked a finger, and, again, the ball mashed in his beardless countenance.

Mr. Blatt first made the spectators look down the gun to see that it had no spring concealed in its mouth. Then a preliminary charge of powder was turned into it and fired off, after which Mr. Blatt took off his diamond and other encumbrances, mopped out the gun and turned the cannon ball into the muzzle. The ball is 5¾ inches around the waist. A charge of powder was put into the breech-loading cannon, and the spectators in the front of the gun dodged behind a chimney. Mr. Harding stuffed pieces of cotton in his ears and took his place at the stern of the gun, while Mr. Blatt went out 30 feet from it and looked the cannon square in the mouth. "Fire!" said Blatt. Mr. Harding pulled the string, the gun boomed, the ball sailed gaily up and outward, and Blatt caught it. There was a brief wrestle between the missile and the man, and then the man went down with a badly bruised finger and the ball escaped. Mr. Blatt danced about the room in agony awhile, and then declared that he would have another bout with the ball if it would kill him.

The cannon was again loaded, and the catcher, with a bleeding hand, braced himself and shouted "Fire!" The cannon roared, not very ferociously; the ball shot out, and plucky Mr. Blatt caught it, and held it, too. Then the spectators applauded, and Mr. Blatt's feat, like the rich young favorite of husband hunters, was declared the greatest catch of the season.

HUNDREDS MADE HOMELESS.

SINGULAR RESULT OF REAL ESTATE SPECULATION IN CHATTANOOGA.

A despatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "A singular difficulty has arisen here as the result of the real estate boom which has prevailed for three months. Some time since a syndicate of capitalists purchased a large tract of land almost in the center of the city called Stone Fort, which, on account of its rocky and uneven condition, has been allowed to become occupied by colored tenants, at least two hundred small houses having been put up for their occupancy.—These two hundred families since the new purchase have been notified to vacate this property at once, and they will have to leave. There is not a vacant house in the city that they can get, and Chattanooga is now confronted with the problem of what to do with two hundred families who are turned out of house and home.

"The purchasers propose to improve the property, level it off and make it available for business and residences. The poor people will have to get off during the coming week, and what to do with them nobody knows. In several other portions of the city where property has heretofore been occupied by poorer classes, and which property has passed into new hands, the tenants have also been ordered off to make room for improvements.—It is safe to say that during the coming week, if these notices are insisted upon, there will be hundreds of homeless families in Chattanooga, with no homes that they can rent."

PROTEST AGAINST COERCION.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THOUSAND PEOPLE ATTEND THE MEETING IN HYDE PARK—SPEECHES OF SULLIVAN AND DAVITT.

[By Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, April 11.—The day appointed for the great demonstration in London against the Irish coercion bill, now before the House of Commons, opened brilliantly, the weather being balmy and the sun shining brightly. Vast crowds of people early began marching towards Hyde Park, where the meetings were held, from every district of London, with bands, banners and carriages filled with leaders in the day's exercises. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in the great throngs. Many of the banners exhibited large portraits of Mr. Gladstone, Michael Davitt and Father Keller, and appropriate inscriptions. All those taking part in the procession from the east to the west end of London wore green rosettes to imitate the Irish emblem, the shamrock. Mrs. Gladstone watched the procession from a window in Piccadilly, and was given an ovation by the men in line.

Fourteen platforms for the use of orators had been erected in Hyde Park, and occupied the whole frontage facing the fashionable Park lane. The gathering was the largest ever held in London. The people were enthusiastic but orderly. Estimates of the attendance at the meeting vary, but it is certain that 159,000 persons, including lookers-on, were present. The procession took an hour and a half to file into the park. The first contingent was composed of members of Robert Emmet Lodge; then followed a large number of Irish temperance lodges, Radical Workmen's Club and Social-Democratic Societies.—Numerous bands of music were in line. While passing the Carlton and other conservative clubs the bands played "Dead March in Saul" and "The Marseillaise." Green banners and Irish national emblems were conspicuous in the ranks of the paraders. Among the mottoes displayed on the banners of the radicals were these: "Justice to Ireland," "Friendship—not Bayonets," "No Coercion."

The effect of the careful arrangements that had been made to avoid confusion at the park was seen in the admirable order in which the paraders grouped themselves around the fourteen platforms. The greatest throng gathered at the platform from which Lord Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, and Messrs. Conybeare and William Redmond, members of Parliament, spoke.

Lord Mayor Sullivan, in the course of a most effective speech, asked: "Is it the wish of the workmen of London that the honest, hard-working tenantry of Ireland shall be forever crushed down?" A tremendous responsive "No" resounded throughout the park. The mention of the Queen as about to celebrate her jubilee by signing away the liberties of the people of Ireland brought forth a torrent of hisses, and the mention of Mr. Chamberlaine's name aroused a tempest of groans and hisses, with cries of "Traitor." Mr. Sullivan, in conclusion, assured his hearers that the demonstration would carry hope and joy into the hearts of the Irish. It would cheer many a poor struggling man to know that England was no enemy of Ireland. "In return," he said, "don't let them believe those who say the Irish are mortal, implacable enemies of England. That is a falsehood worthy of the bottomless pit. [Cheers.] Let there be an end of oppression and injustice, and there will be an end of hatred." [Prolonged cheering.]

The socialists stole a march on the police and erected plattorms, from which several speakers delivered orations. They afterward held a noisy meeting in Trafalgar Square. It was on one of the socialist platforms that Michael Davitt appeared. He referred to the demonstration as a proof of the approaching solidarity of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. In proportion as the masses began to understand each other, so the classes became alarmed. The privileged classes well know the inevitable tendency of the Irish movement, and sought to crush the Irish leaders, hoping to prevent the English people following the example set them by the Irish. But they would hold the fort in Ireland. [Cheers.] On the day on which the crimes act should become law, they would either have to give up the struggle that had been waged for centuries and lie down as slaves or render the system impossible of duration. They would follow the manlier course. The classes had in the past built a bridge of hate across the Irish sea: the people would pull it down and erect a bridge of love between the toilers of Ireland and the honest workers of England." [Cheers.]

John Barns, a socialist leader, followed Mr. Davitt. He declared that the state of Ireland justified a civil war, and that the English people were ready to assist the Irish peasants in a revolt.

At 4:30 o'clock a bugle sounded, and at this prearranged signal a resolution condemning the crimes bill was put simultaneously at all of the platforms. The resolution was carried amid a prolonged roar of cheers.

The *Daily News*, commenting on the Hyde Park demonstration, says that it shows that the bulk of the working population of London have returned to hearty co-operation with the liberal party, determined to do justice to Ireland.

The *Standard* says the meeting was imposing enough in point of numbers to justify the undisguised pride of its professional promoters.

The *Chronicle* and *Times* characterize the meeting as a dull and spiritless affair. The *Times* says that not over 50,000 persons were present to lend their sanction to the cause of free boycotting and moonlighting.

Remarkable Fatality Among Brothers.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., April 12.—News has been received here of the accidental shooting of Arthur Ott, aged seventeen years, at Manning's schoolhouse, Jefferson county. Young Ott was gunning, and in attempting to climb a fence the gun slipped through his hands, and, the trigger accidentally hitting one of the fence rails, the gun was discharged. The load entered under the unfortunate youth's chin, and caused his death in a few hours. While he was at the point of death a dispatch was received from Garrett, Indiana, stating that his brother had been killed by the cars. Two other brothers were killed in the same manner as Arthur, being shot while climbing fences. The three accidental shootings occurred within the past five years.

DISHONEST RAILROAD CREWS.

A SYSTEM OF ORGANIZED ROBBERY AMONG EMPLOYES OF THE PAN-HANDLE R. R.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—The officers of the Pan-Handle R. R. have for several years been troubled with complaints from shippers of losses of property, and though detectives were set to work to investigate, it was not until recently that a clue to the robbers was obtained, when it was discovered that the thefts were committed by employes of the company between Pittsburg and Dennison, assisted by outsiders.—It is said that 75 out of 80 crews were connected with the robberies, including conductors and brakemen, and that the losses by their thefts will amount to $300,000, though the company's representatives place it at a lower figure. It was determined to make the arrests as nearly at the same time as possible all along the line, and at two o'clock this morning the police arrested eighteen of the suspected employes in bed in this city, and by daylight forty-six men were behind the bars. Further arrests were made during the day. Baker, one of the men arrested, is also charged with the murder of a fireman who was shot while some cars were being robbed at Sheridan Station, near this city, some months ago.

Brakeman Young called at the jail to see one of the prisoners this morning, and was immediately locked up. At first he protested that he was innocent, but finally admitted that he had a large lot of the stolen property at his house, and told how the goods had come into his possession. His confession will, it is said, convict thirteen crews.

The thieves who were not arrested at their homes were taken from their trains. To do this it was necessary to display the red light at the Second-avenue crossing and side-track the trains as they came in. When the crew mustered on the platform to ask what the red light meant they were individually arrested. Train after train was side-tracked in this way until twenty-four of these trains were strung along the tracks. The combination to rob a freight train necessitated the guilty knowledge and actual participation of the conductor, the middle brakeman (one or more) and the rear brakeman or flagman.

A number of houses in various parts of the city were raided today, and a large quantity of goods recovered. Every man arrested had stolen goods somewhere. Among the prisoners are several desperate characters, who were wanted by the police for other offenses. They were all armed, and when not taken by surprise resisted arrest. Numbers overpowered them, however, and all were safely lodged in jail.—Consternation prevails among the proprietors of the "fences" and dens where the goods were secreted and sold. In one instance the proprietor of a notorious den was detected in the act of burning stolen property. Almost every man arrested had from one to ten pawn tickets for all sorts of articles on his person. It is alleged that every pawn shop in the two cities is represented on the tickets.

A crew consists of a conductor, flagman and two brakemen. In some cases all the men were involved, in others only part. An officer of the company says: "The goods were obtained by the thieves in various ways. In many instances the seals were broken, while in others hatchets were used to cut a hole in the end of the car, through which the men crawled and took what they wanted. Then they reported the car in bad condition, claiming that the hole had been made by accident. The operations were all the result of combination. Arrangements were carefully made, and each man was assigned to his particular part of the work in much the same way as a bank robbery is conducted by professional cracksmen. They stole large quantities of whisky and drank it in the cabooses. They needed vessels to hold the liquor, so they stole milk cans and kept it in them. Not daring to keep whisky openly in the cars, they tore up the flooring and hid it underneath. Men were continually reported drunk on duty, and the probability of disaster was something frightful to contemplate. All kinds of goods were stolen, including sewing machines, guns, revolvers, cutlery, silverware, cigars, clothing, liquors, groceries, furniture, and, in fact, every imaginable article that can be carried on a car was quietly removed. The depredations were committed all along the road, and the losers reside at points as far West as Denver.—Fences were established in this city, where the stolen property was taken and sold, the money being evenly distributed between the crews."

To Jos. Rue, special agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Detective Gilkeson, of this city, is due all the credit of running the theives down. Detective Rue in an interview said: "Two years ago the company decided to dispense with locks on the cars and introduce the present systems of seals. The seal is of lead, is about the size of a five cent piece and is about one-eighth of an inch in thickness.—The wire used in connection with it is one-sixteenth-inch iron wire. There are curls in it to prevent its being pulled through the lead seal. The wire is pulled through the seal, then through the hasp of the car doors then back through the seal again, forming an unbroken circle. An instrument then is used in impressing the seals. We were puzzled a long time by the robberies, as our reporters from Western points showed that the seals were always seemingly intact. After a most exhaustive search of the entire division of the Pennsylvania Railroad up to Pittsburg I came to the conclusion that the robberies were committed west of Pittsburg. After two months work we found that the robberies were committed between Pittsburg and Dennison; that out of 80 crews 75 were practicing a gigantic scheme of robbery. One dark night one of our men concealed behind a car, saw the freight crew come to a Union Line car. The wire was pulled out of the seal, the door was thrown back and the car entered. In a short time the men emerged, carrying a lot of plunder. Then the conductor pulled back the door, ran the wire through the seal where it had been pulled out, and with a board struck it a blow. The wire went back to its place, the blow united the soft lead again without destroying the lettering on either side, and the seal was apparently untouched. I saw one of these, and it was only by the closest scrutiny that a person could detect the signs of tampering with it. The individuals of these crews were then each of them tracked down, and I may say here that so closely were the stolen goods located that out of all the arrests we made last night and this morning there was not one man but had stolen stuff either upon him or in his room.—I can give a few illustrations of the spirit of these employes. In one case, just lately, the pursuit was so hot that twenty-five boxes of fine cigars were hastily burned in a caboose stove. In another case a 'tip' resulted in two bolts of fine silk being thrown from a caboose into the Monongahela river while crossing the Pan-Handle bridge. In another instance a crew broke open a car and found it full of organs. One of the men, enraged by finding nothing of the stealable kind, thrust an iron into an organ and ruined it. We have evidence that a freight conductor broke into a car, opened a piano and sat and played it all night, stopping at midnight to eat his supper off of the polished top. The same fellow was thumping a piano in a dive last night when captured. Another man has become an expert on a stolen accordion. In all my experience of twenty-nine years I never saw such a taste for miscellaneous stealing. Everything except a coffin and a blacksmith's anvil had been stolen and made use of."

Special Agent Rue stated tonight that the total arrests number 60, of whom there are 56 in Pittsburg jail. J. F. Gibbs was released this evening. He is an officer of the company, and his arrest was a mistake. Two of the men in the Pittsburg jail are from Dennison, Ohio. The others arrested at Dennison are still there. Another arrest, that of Elmer Young, was made at East Palestine, Ohio.—Deputy Mayor Gripp, before whom the warrants were sworn out, has fixed the hearings for next Monday at 10 a. m. The office of Detective Gilkinson is crowded with the many trunks and stolen goods.

At a late hour to-night J. R. Dunlap, who is regarded as the ringleader of the gang, made a confession to the detectives, in which he implicated several outsiders, and located "fences" at Dennison, Ohio, New Philadelphia and other places.

A special from Dennison, Ohio, says the officers have arrested James and W. Collis with several thousands of dollars worth of velvets and high-priced dry goods in their possession, articles taken from United States bounded cars en route west. One Busby, the worst man in the gang, slipped his handcuffs and recklessly threw himself from the train whilst it was going and escaped.

Telegrams from Cadiz, Steubenville, and points west of Columbus, report the arrest of a large number of railroad employes implicated in the robberies.

Terrible Accident in a Mine.

POTTSVILLE, PA., April 11.—Miss Berlista Shaul, of Sharon Springs, New York, a student of Vassar College, with Miss Minnie Keiter, of St. Clair, a fellow-student, accompanied by Harry Short and Edwin Thompson, entered the mine of Chamberlain colliery, St. Clair, this afternoon, and some distance from the entrance an explosion took place.

Miss Keiter's face was burned beyond recognition, her skull and thigh fractured and ankle crushed. Miss Shaul had a leg badly fractured and was terribly bruised and burned, but may survive. Short's head is a mass of cuts and contusions, and he is badly burned. He remains unconscious, and his recovery is doubtful. Thompson is painfully but not fatally bruised.

The supposition is that the party carried a naked lamp and encountered a body of fire damp. The lady victims are about twenty years of age, and both were accomplished and well connected. Miss Shaul was to have been the valedictorian at the coming commencement of Vassar College.

Maid, Wife and Widow.

ALL ON THE SAME DAY—A PATHETIC DEATH-BED SCENE.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Bordely F. Colhoun, aged twenty-eight years and the youngest son of Rear Admiral E. R. Colhoun, U. S. N., died at his father's residence, 1612 Twenty-first street, at six o'clock this afternoon, of pneumonia. When the dying man was told by his physician, Dr. Bromwell, that he had but a few hours to live, he asked his father's consent to his immediate marriage with Miss Eleanor M. Semmes, the eldest daughter of Mr. John H. Semmes, a wealthy merchant of this city. He had been engaged to the lady for three years. Shortly after one o'clock this afternoon a little party assembled, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Perry, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church; Admiral Colhoun, his two daughters, Dr. Bromwell and Miss Semmes. The marriage ceremony was soon performed, and in a few short hours the young bride became a widow. The deceased at the time of his death was private secretary to Rear Admiral Rowan, and has one brother a paymaster in the navy at Norfolk, Va., and another brother in the insurance business in Pittsburg.

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