

GENERAL NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News.

LONDON, April 11.—The gathering at Hyde Park this afternoon was the largest ever held in London. People were enthusiastic but orderly. A motion protesting against the coercion bill was offered simultaneously from fourteen platforms and carried amid great enthusiasm. The socialists stole a march on the police and erected platforms from which several speakers delivered orations. They afterwards held a noisy meeting in Trafalgar Square.

Estimates of the attendance at the meeting vary, but it is certain that 150,000 persons, including on-lookers, were present.

THE PROCESSION

took an hour and a half to file into the park. The first contingent was composed of members of the Robt. Emmet Lodge, then followed a large number of Irish temperance lodges, radical workmen's clubs and social democratic societies. Numerous bands of music were in line. While passing the Carlton and other conservative clubs, the bands played the "Dead March in Saul" and the "Marseillaise." Green banners and Irish national emblems were conspicuous in the ranks of the paraders. Among the motives 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 parades grouped themselves around the fourteen platforms. The greatest throng gathered at the platform from which Lord Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, and Messrs. Cooney 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 should be forever crushed down?" The tremendous responsive "No," resounded throughout the park. The mention of the Queen 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. Chamberlain's name aroused a tempest of groans and hisses, with cries of "traitor." Sullivan in concluding 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 conclusion, he said: "Don't let them deceive those who say the Irish are moral, impeccable enemies of England. That is all 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 cheers.]

Michael Davitt appeared at the socialist platform. He referred to the demonstration as proof of the

APPROACHING SOLIDITY

of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. In proportion as the masses began to understand each other so the masses became alarmed. The privileged classes well knew the inevitable tenacity of the Irish government 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 a law, they would either have to give up the struggle that has been waged for centuries and lie down as slaves or render the system impossible of duration. They would follow a 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 Burnes, a socialist leader, followed Mr. Davitt. He declared the state of Ireland justified civil war, and that the English people were ready to assist the Irish peasant to revolt.

At 4:20 the bugle sounded, and at this prearranged signal the resolution condemning the crimes act was put simultaneously at all of the platforms. The resolution was carried amid a prolonged roar of cheers.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 11.—A shocking accident occurred at the mine at Chamberlain colliery, St. Clair, this afternoon. Miss Bertista Shaul, of Sharon Springs, N. Y., a student of Vassar College, was visiting Miss Minnie Ketter, a St. Clair fellow student. The two young ladies, in company with young men named Harry Short and Edwin Thompson, one of the operators of the colliery, entered the mine for the purpose of giving Miss Shaul an opportunity to inspect the operation of mining coal. The mine had not been working for a week and none but the explorers were inside at the time. In an adjacent working were Albert Thompson, another of the firm, and several others who were making examinations of the works. They were startled by a

HEAVY EXPLOSION

and knowing that a party had entered the other stope they hastened there to investigate. About 150 yards from the foot of the slope they came upon

Messrs. Short and Thompson and the two ladies lying on the ground, some of them unconscious and all frightfully burned and mangled. They were taken out as speedily as possible and medical attendance obtained. Miss Ketter was burned beyond recognition. Her skull and thigh were fractured and her ankle crushed. She died this evening. Miss Shaul had her 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 remained unconscious and his recovery is doubtful. Thompson is painfully but not fatally bruised. The precise cause of the explosion is unknown, but the supposition is that the party carried a naked lamp and encountered a body of fire damp, which lighting from the lamp, exploded with tremendous force.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—Nearly 200 warrants are still out. A number of houses in various parts of the city were raided to-day 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.

A special dispatch from Dennison says the officers have arrested James and W. Collins with several thousand dollars' worth of velvets and high-priced dry goods in their possession, the articles having been taken from the United States bonded cars en route to points west. The most

IMPORTANT ARREST

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

To Joseph Rice, special agent of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and Detective Gilkeson of this city, is due all the credit of running the tuleses down. In an interview with Rice this afternoon, he gave the following account of the inception of the robbers, their detection, the *modus operandi* of their execution, etc. Mr. Rice said: "Two years ago we decided to dis-

LOCKS ON THE CARS

and introduced our present system 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 wire.

The eastern bound trains were not molested. The western bound trains have been the sufferers. As near as we can estimate it, these robberies have been going on for two years. At first there was a timidity and they only occurred at long intervals. Then daily growing bolder and more general, until just lately every train was a sufferer. We were puzzled a long time by the robbers, as one of our reports from the western points showed that the seals were always seemingly intact. For a long time we blamed the

EXTRACTION OF GOODS

upon the roustabouts at Piers 27 and 28 in New York and Dock Street station in Philadelphia, as nearly all of our western-bound freight was put in cars at either one or the other of these three places. We employed detectives, and found finally that our employees at these different points were above suspicion. As I am in charge of all the crookedness on our road east of Pittsburg, it then became my duty to follow the robbers up to this city. After a most exhaustive search of the entire division of the Pennsylvania road up to Pittsburg, I came to the conclusion that the robberies were committed west of Pittsburg. We then devoted ourselves entirely to the western division. After two months' work we found that

THE ROBBERIES

were committed between Pittsburg and Denison. Day and night the watch was continued. Meanwhile marked and decoy goods were used. We found that local freight was generally untouched; that the robberies were committed on the Union line shipments. One dark night one of our brightest men stumbled against the mystery of the seals and the method by which they were successfully tampered with. Concealed behind a car he saw the 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. They

MADE OFF

to the caboose and the conductor pulled back the door, ran the wire through the seal where it had been pulled out, and with a board struck 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 signs of tampering with it. All this made clear, our course was much easier. 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 but had the

STOLEN STUFF

either on him or in his room. Of course you understand that our methods used in ascertaining all this cannot be public. Suffice it to say that we have our hands on every thief-employee, and we are in easy reach of those who are not arrested. When I say we, I mean of course Mr. Gilkeson first, as to him belongs the exclusive credit of the rich haul that filled the drag net. 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 the caboose stove. In another case a "typ" resulted in two bolts of

PINK SILK

being thrown from the caboose into the Monongahela River, while crossing the Pan Handle bridge. In another instance the crew broke open a car and found it full of organs. One of the men was so enraged by finding nothing of a salable kind that he thrust an iron bar 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 the polished top. The same fellow was thumping the piano in a dive last night when captured. Another brakeman who lives on Willey Avenue, stole a bolt of cloth, had a suit made for himself and gave cloth for two other suits to two of his friends. In all my experience of twenty-nine years I never saw such taste for

MISCELLANEOUS STEALING.

Everything except a coffin and a blacksmith's anvil has been stolen and made use of. Some of our detectives assured me this morning that not a man was arrested but had from half a dozen to a dozen pairs of clean socks of the finest qualities and a large assortment of shirts of all kinds.

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. An amount of several thousand dollars is said to be recoverable in this way alone. The crews of men arrested had left a large number of

TRAINS DESERTED.

The detention of the freight, however, was only temporary.

The railroad officers had taken special precautions to continue the moving of their freight promptly. An extra force of 60 men had been employed. These were put on the deserted trains in place of the arrested employes. When it became generally known that a large number of men had been arrested applicants for positions commenced to flock to the depot by the score.

DENVER, Col., April 11.—A bloody riot occurred late last night between the rival Swede, Pole, and Hungarian colonies at Thirty-fourth and Blake streets, which resulted in fatally shooting one man and seriously wounding several others, and it was the combined efforts of the police force and patrol wagons alone that prevented the affair resulting in a wholesale massacre. The settlement where the riot occurred is composed of 25 or 30 families, who live in small one-story tenement houses not more than 10 by 20 feet square, the men mostly being employed in the smelters and foundries located in the neighborhood. The melee grew out of a

LONG-STANDING JEALOUSY.

in the settlements over a young Polish woman, Alice Falka, who yesterday morning left the settlement on the south side to spend the day with a rival colony on the north side. In honor of her visit several kegs of beer were tapped, which caused frequent brawls during the afternoon and until late in the evening, when the mob became beastly intoxicated. In the house adjoining the one where the fifteen or twenty men were celebrating the visit of the girl, lived Mr. and Mrs. Knaudo and rivals. These neighbors prepared to celebrate the christening of their eight-months-old child and had invited a number of their friends and also laid in a supply of beer, garlic and other delicacies of their race. The Knaudo crowd reached an

ADVANCED STATE

of intoxication by midnight and one part of them going to the front pavement at this hour accidentally met a number from the other house situated not over ten or fifteen feet away. A fight immediately ensued. The Knaudo crowd were reinforced from those inside and drove their rivals into their den, when the wildest scene took place. Chairs, tables and bedsteads were broken up and the pieces were used as weapons to pound each other over the head. Many were knocked senseless and tramped under foot until life was almost extinct. The plastering was torn from the walls and every glass in the house smashed until it looked like it had been raked with grape and canister. After a bitter fight the Knaudo crowd were driven to their house, where the same scene was transacted.

SEVERAL SHOTS

were fired and a Pole named Riboritch was fatally shot. Others were seriously injured. The police in the neighborhood attempted to quiet the disturbance and make arrests but were driven away by the mob. Reinforcements

were sent for and the central station patrol wagon immediately responded. Twelve policemen armed with Winchester surrounded the houses. The mob at first attempted to resist but when met by the blue-coats ready to fire into them they fell back and made but little resistance. Several trips were made by the patrol until nearly thirty had been arrested and jailed. It is supposed that many escaped. But one or two prisoners can speak English.

THEY ARE RAGGED.

dirty, spattered with blood and dirt, and have the appearance of the lowest type of humanity. They were sent to Denver a week ago direct from Hungary, Poland, Bohemia and other parts of Europe, and without doubt belong to that class whose only argument is the dynamite bomb.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 9.—The demands of laborers at the extensive rolling mills of the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company for ten per cent. advance in wages being refused, the men struck. Seven hundred are thrown out of employment.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 12.—The drought throughout Texas continues unbroken. Late advices from San Antonio and vicinity say that the rainfall of Saturday and Sunday in that section proves insufficient. The signal officer at San Antonio reports a precipitation of one quarter of an inch on Saturday and of only one-twentieth of an inch yesterday. It is thought that further south, in the grazing district bordering on the Rio Grande, the precipitation was heavier.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—The wholesale arrests of employes of the Pan Handle Railroad for robbing the freight trains continues to be the engrossing topic among railroad men and citizens. Supt. Taylor's office was besieged from early morning to-day by men in search of employment. Many were given employment. The road is now fully equipped and there is no delay in the movement of freight. No arrests have been reported since last night. Speaking of the probable conviction of the men now in jail, special agent Rue said this morning that of the 60 men now under arrest, there were not more than one or possibly two who stood any chance of being shown not guilty.

The capture of J. R. Dunlap, of Dennison, Ohio, particularly pleased the detectives. As stated last night, he made a confession in which he said the stealing had been going on for months; he said he could give the names of all the men implicated on the Pittsburg division of Pan Handle, but was afraid to do so, his language to the officers being: "I would give you the names, but great God, they would kill me." There was no organization among the robbers, Dunlap said, and no regular place of work; each crew worked by itself. Notwithstanding Dunlap's confession, the officers of the road still believe that the plunderers were thoroughly organized and were carrying on the robberies under the systematic direction of several leaders. When a new man entered the service of the road, if he was thought to be the right kind of fellow, he was initiated into the gang with a rigid oath binding him to secrecy.

A bill was introduced in the state legislature last night, which is intended to cover such cases as the railroad car robberies brought to light in this city yesterday. The bill is in the shape of an amendment to the penal code. At present there is no specific law for breaking open a car unless it is proved that the car was forced with intent to commit a felony.

FOUR CHILDREN PERISHED. In width, and as the wind carried it north it was constantly spreading until it was seven miles wide where it crossed the north fork of Solomon River, three miles east of Dismore. A few houses were burned and every stable with its stacks of hay and cribs of grain was burned, leaving hundreds of farmers almost destitute. It is pitiful to pass over the burned district and see thousands of barded chickens, turkeys and hundreds of hogs, with occasional horses and numerous cattle. Almost every farmer lost from 50 to 500 bushels of corn, besides small grain. It is definitely known that from thirteen to sixteen lives were lost in two counties, but the names have not been learned.

TWO AND A HALF MILES

in one family. How far the fire ex-

DISCOVERED A PACKAGE

containing six dynamite cartridges sufficient to blow up the largest building in town. The discovery created considerable alarm, and the cartridges were handled very tenderly. A further examination disclosed a lot of fuse and caps, in fact, all the necessary paraphernalia for the successful firing of the cartridges. Immediately after the finding of the dynamite, an investigation was begun, the result of which, however, the detectives refused to make public. They even declined to give the name of the man in whose room the stuff was found. Officer Miller intimated that the object of the robber in securing and storing the dynamite was known and that it would make good reading when the proper time came for

ITS DISCLOSURE.

There was a consultation this morning between Assistant District Attorney Fagan and John E. Hamilton, attorney for the Pennsylvania Company in regard to the indictment and trial of the prisoners. The trials will be pushed as speedily as possible. It is believed that a large number of men will plead guilty on one or two charges and thus escape trial on an accumulation of charges. A number of petty fellows whose stealings were trifling will be discharged and told to leave this part of the country.

The wages of the men against whom the charges have been made have been withheld by the company on the ground that the men owe much more to the company than is due them. There is a little doubt that the

PRESENT EXPOSURE

will lead to others on other roads. Some of these are in the Pennsylvania Company's system, and some in the B. & O. It is said the stealing on those other roads was not confined to box freights. Through the aid of teamsters and others, large quantities of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel has been stolen from the cars in Pittsburg and in several other cities not far away. These cases will be worked up soon.

ALBANY, April 12.—Governor Hill sent to the assembly to-night a message vetoing the recently passed high license bill, and on motion of Crosby, the prometer of the measure, it was

tended north from Solomon is not known, but it must have traveled a long distance. At the same time another fire swept down the south fork of the Solomon to a point near Mill Brook, sweeping everything in its path and burning six persons to death, father, mother and four children, and a large number of cattle and horses, hogs and poultry. In one instance a woman prematurely gave birth to a child when the fire was discovered approaching. Her husband took her in his arms and started for the plowed ground, but before he reached it the woman's clothing was on fire. He succeeded in putting it out and saving her life. The babe less than an hour old, was with the other members of the family saved, but the house and other property on the farm were destroyed. Hundreds of narrow escapes could be related.

DENVER, April 12.—The boycott inaugurated by eastern lines against the D. & R. G. road is still met by western roads. News reached here yesterday that the Lake Shore and Michigan Central had withdrawn D. & R. G. tickets from sale. This action does not seem to affect the "scenic line" in its position, and its officials will not yield, claiming they will stand by the lines in the southwestern association as to the commission question. They claim they have received assurances from many other boycotted lines to the effect that their influence will be turned in favor of those lines being boycotted.

Agents of the D. & R. G. were today instructed to send their business over the Grand Trunk road east of Chicago. As a retaliatory action against the L. S. and M. C., it is officially stated that the D. & R. G. will establish its own offices in the territory of the boycotting roads.

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While rummaging through the effects of one of the ringleaders of the Panhandle robbers this morning, special officer Keller

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