PART FIRST.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.

PROF. BRIGGS IS ACQUITTED

On All the Charges of Heresy Brought Against Him by the Committee.

THE RESULT A SURPRISE

Even to the Most Sanguine of the Doctor's Many Friends.

The Closest Vote 67 to 61, and the Best in Dr. Briggs' Favor 73 to 49—Each Charge Subdivided and Voted on Separately—Delight of the Friends of the Accused Preacher When the Verdict Was Known—An Average Majority of 16 for Prof. Briggs on All the Charges—How the Votes Were Scattered and Divided on the Various Counts—An Appeal to the General Assembly to Be Made.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—After a trial lasting 20 days Prof. Charles A. Briggs was acquitted this afternoon upon every one of the charges of heresy brought against him by the Committee of Prosecution. When the members of the Ecclesiastical Court filed out of the Old Scotch Presbyterian Church in Fourteenth street a few minutes before 6 o'clock to-night, the jubilant and radiant faces of Prof. Briggs' partisans told the whole story.

"Prof. Briggs has been acquitted," said one of them to the reporters who had been waiting outside the closed doors, "and he isn't a heretic, after all."

President Hastings and the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary were especially pleased with the verdict, which was of such importance to their institution. It seems that in the last few days there have been several unexpected additions to the ranks of the Briggs forces, but his friends made no boasts and the vote was a great surprise to the opposition.

How the Several Votes Varied.

There were 128 ministers and elders who voted on every charge. The strongest vote for Prof. Briggs was 73 in his favor and 49 against him, and his weakest showing was on charge III, where the vote stood 67 in his favor and 61 against him on the principal items. Upon his doctrine of sanctification, charge VI, the vote stood 69 to 57, and on charge III, accusing the professor of teaching the errancy of the Scriptures, the vote was 67 to 61, the closest vote on any of the charges.

The voting began a little before 4 o'clock, and was finished in less than two hours. The first two hours of the session were devoted to the three-minute speeches of those ministers and elders who had not been reached yesterday. Not more than half availed themselves of the privilege.

There were six roll calls on the voting, one for each of the six charges, and on each roll call members of the court voted first on the specifications and then on the items under each charge.

Recapitulation of the Charges.

By the vote of the Presbytery it was decided to split up the charges and have a separate vote on each offense. Charges 1, 2, 4 and 5 were each split into two items, charge 3 into three, while charge 6 did not require any division. In the charges which follow, the letters A, B and C indicate the divisions of each of the charges upon which separate votes were taken:

Charge 1—The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America charges Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., being a minister of the said Church and a member of the Presbytery of New York, with teaching that the reason is a fountain of divine authority, which may and does savingly enlighten men, even such men as reject the Scriptures as the authoritative proclamation of the will of God and reject also the way of salvation through the mediation and sacrifice of the Son of God, as revealed therein; which is contrary to the essential doctrine of the Holy Scripture and of the standards of the said church, that (A) the Holy Scripture is most necessary, and (B) the rule of faith and practice.

Charge 2—The Presbyterian Church charges Rev. C. A. Briggs with teaching that the church is a fountain of divine authority, which, apart from the Holy Scripture, may and does savingly enlighten men; which is contrary to the essential doctrine of the Holy Scriptures and of the standards of the said church, that (A) the Holy Scripture is most necessary and (B) the rule of faith and practice.

Errancy of the Holy Scriptures.

Charge 3—The Presbyterian Church charges Rev. C. A. Briggs with teaching that errors may have existed in the original text of the Holy Scriptures as it came from its authors, which is contrary to the essential doctrine taught in the Holy Scripture and in the standards of the said church, that the Holy Scripture is (A) the Word of God written (B), immediately inspired, and (C) the rule of faith and practice.

Charge 4—The Presbyterian Church charges Rev. C. A. Briggs with teaching that Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch, which is contrary to direct statements of Holy Scripture and to the essential doctrines of the standards of the said church, that (A) the Holy Scripture evidences itself to be the Word of God by the consent of all the parts and that (B) the infallible rule of interpretation of Scripture is the Scripture itself.

Charge 5—The Presbyterian Church charges Rev. C. A. Briggs with teaching that Isaiah is not the author of half of the Book that bears his name, which is contrary to direct statements of Holy Scripture and to the essential doctrines of the standards of the said church that (A) the Holy Scripture evidences itself to be the Word of God by the consent of all the parts and that (B) the infallible rule of interpretation of Scripture is the Scripture itself.

Charge 6—The Presbyterian Church charges Rev. C. A. Briggs with teaching that sanctification is not complete at death; which is contrary to the essential doctrine of Holy Scripture and of the standards of the said Church that the souls of believers are at once made perfect in holiness.

The Vote in Tabulated Form.

This is the tabulated vote on the charges, showing the number voting to sustain each item of the charges. Several members of the court were not clear on some of the charges, and on these they voted "non liquet," as indicated in the column so headed:

	Not sustain.	Sustain.	Non-liquet.
Charge 1—A	69	59	1
B	69	59	1
Charge 2—A	72	55	1
B	72	55	1
Charge 3—A	67	61	..
B	67	61	..
C	69	59	..
Charge 4—A	72	54	2
B	72	54	2
Charge 5—A	73	49	6
B	73	49	6
Charge 6	69	57	2

Of the 139 members of the court who voted to-day 45 voted on every one of the six charges with the prosecution and 66 voted for Briggs from beginning to end. One of the ministers, Rev. Livingston Willard, voted to sustain Charge 1 and then left without having his vote registered on the other charges. Seventeen members of the court split their votes on the different charges, sustaining some and not sustaining others. A few voted "Non liquet," that is, they were not clear how to vote.

How the Votes Were Distributed.

Rev. A. B. King voted non liquet on charges 1 and 2, and to sustain 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Rev. A. D. King voted to sustain charges 1, 2, 3 and 6, and non liquet on 4 and 5.

Rev. Hugh Pritchard voted to sustain charges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and not to sustain charge 6.

Rev. J. S. Ramsay voted not to sustain 1, 2 and 5 and item C of 3, and to sustain A and B of 3 and charges 4 and 6.

Rev. Charles S. Robinson voted to sustain charges 1, 2, 3 and 4, and nonliquet upon 4 and 5.

Rev. A. G. Rulifson voted to sustain all the charges but 5.

Rev. Charles A. Stoddard voted to sustain charges 1, 2 and 3, and not to sustain 4 and 5.

Rev. J. J. Tompson voted to sustain charges 1, 2, 3 and 4, not to sustain 6 and non liquet on 5.

Rev. A. L. R. Waite voted to sustain all but charge 5, and on that he voted non liquet.

Rev. W. Scott Watson voted not to sustain charges 1 and 2, and to sustain 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Rev. David G. Wylie voted to sustain 1, 2, 3 and 6, and not to sustain 4 and 5.

Elder A. P. Ketchum voted to sustain charges 1, 3 and 6, and not to sustain 2, 4 and 5.

Elder John W. McWilliam voted to sustain 1, 2, 3 and 4, and nonliquet upon 5 and 6.

Elder Robert Johnson voted not to sustain all but charge 6, and on that he voted non-liquet.

Elder C. E. Garey voted to sustain 1, 2, 3 and 6, not to sustain 4 and non-liquet upon 5.

Friends of the Professor Throughout.

The members of the court who voted for Prof. Briggs throughout—that is, not to sustain on every item of each charge—were:

Ministers—George Alexander, Antonio Arreghi, A. P. Atterbury, W. W. Atterbury, F. G. Beebe, Francis Brown, E. L. Clark, J. S. Dodd, D. Stuart, Dodge, William Durant, J. H. Edwards, W. T. Elsing, C. P. Farnan, H. M. Field, J. F. Forbes, Herbert Ford, C. R. Gillett, H. L. Grandlienard, A. W. Halsey, W. R. Harshaw, T. S. Hastings, E. W. Hitchcock, J. H. Hoadley, James Hunter, S. M. Jackson, J. R. Kerr, Theodore Leonhard, M. S. Littlefield, D. E. Lorenz, William Martin, F. H. Marling, H. T. McEwen, J. H. McIlvaine, A. H. McKinney, D. J. McMillan, G. J. Mingens, D. H. Overton, G. S. Payson, Vincent Pisek, Daniel Repmon, S. R. Rossiter, W. A. Rice, J. A. Saxton, Philip Schaff, J. Balcom Shaw, Walton M. Smith, G. L. Spining, C. L. Thompson, Henry Vandyke, M. R. Vincent, G. S. Webster, E. N. White—52.

Elders—A. R. Ledoux, Brick; William Mickens, Central; Samuel Reeve, Fourteenth Street; C. H. Woodbury, Madison Square; G. C. King, North; H. C. Bawley, Park; J. E. Ware, Phillips; G. C. Lay, Puritan; C. H. Dodge, Riverside; Thomas Bond, University Place; Robert Gentle, Union Tabernacle; W. A. Wheelock, Washington Heights; Robert Jaffray, West; C. P. Leggat, West End—14.

The Uncompromising Heresy Hunters.

The members of the court who voted to sustain every item under each charge were:

Ministers—S. D. Alexander, Samuel Bowden, T. S. Bradner, W. Buchanan, Conrad Doench, Thomas Douglas, Howard Duffield, H. B. Elliott, W. B. Floyd, James Hall, A. D. L. Jewett, J. C. Lowrie, C. P. Mallery, Alex. McLean, H. G. Miller, W. L. Moore, J. G. Nightingale, Geo. Nixon, J. H. Northrup, L. H. Parsons, J. G. Patterson, E. P. Payson, Jos Sanderson, G. L. Shearer, Andrew Shiland, W. C. Stitt, J. F. Sutton, A. W. Sprouell, H. M. Tyndall, F. E. Voegelin, T. G. Wall—31.

Elders—James Tompkins, Bethany; Andrew Robinson, Christian; James McDowell, East Harlem; H. E. Rowlands, Fifth avenue; E. McJimsey, First; G. E. Sterry, Fourth avenue; H. S. Willard, Harlem; Joseph Morrhead, Knox; Thomas Anderson, New York; W. M. Onderdonk, Rutgers; Robert Houston, Scotch; Joseph Anderson, Seventh; W. R. Worrall, Thirteenth street; Richard Drummond, Westminster—14.

The Presbytery adjourned to meet a week from next Monday, in secret session, to hear from the clerk the formal statement of this vote. Technically the result of the vote is not supposed to be known until the formal announcement. As a matter of fact, only a few members kept accurate count of the votes. These tables will enable the members of court to see just how they voted to-day on every item.

The Case Sure to Be Appealed.

The case of Prof. Briggs will not be allowed to rest with this acquittal. The Prosecuting Committee, which represents the entire Presbyterian Church, will certainly appeal to the higher ecclesiastical courts for a reversal of the Presbytery's verdict. In the regular course the Synod of New York, which meets every October, would be the body to which the Prosecuting Committee would first appeal. But this would throw the final appeal to the highest court of the church, the General Assembly, over to May, 1894, as this body meets yearly in May. To the General Assembly reports are sent from every presbytery in the church. The General Assembly of 1893 meets next May in Washington, and those close to the prosecuting committee say that the case will be undoubtedly taken direct to Washington. This was the course followed last year. When the committee appealed from the decision of the Presbytery in November, 1891, when the charges were dismissed, they went direct to the General Assembly of 1892, which recognized the appeal and sent the case back to the Presbytery of New York for the trial which has just finished.

Colonel J. J. McCook, of the Prosecuting Committee, upon whom the brunt of the work has fallen, said after the verdict that it would be impossible to say what action the Prosecuting Committee would take until it held a meeting. If it decides to appeal it will serve a notice of the appeal upon the clerk of the Presbytery as soon as it has been formulated.

A Victory for Liberal Ideas.

Prof. Briggs refused to-night to make any comment on the result of the trial. One of his most intimate friends said: "Of course, Prof. Briggs looks upon this as a victory, but the fight is by no means over. Since he does not recognize the right of the Presbytery to try him, he cannot recognize an appeal from the decision to the General Assembly, but an appeal will probably be made, and he will have to fight it out.

"Of course this decision is a victory for liberal ideas in New York, but there are other cases of a similar nature that have yet to be settled. This trial has shown that both parties are strong, numbering thousands, and will fight it out. If they cannot live together there will be two denominations instead of one."

Bandits Can't Be Tried for Treason.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 30.—The attorney who is defending Colonel Hernandez, who is accused of being concerned in the Garza insurrection, claims that Garza was a bandit and not a revolutionist, and, therefore, his adherents cannot be convicted of treason.

CLEVELAND IS FIRM

In His Opposition to Murphy as United States Senator From New York.

COCKRAN NOT A CANDIDATE

Kings County Democrats Don't Believe Murphy Can Win Without

THE VOTES OF THEIR DELEGATION.

A Tariff Commission Idea Now Interesting Mr. Cleveland.

CARLISLE IS CONFERRING WITH HIM

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Hon. Bourke Cockran was at the Hoffman House to-day for a moment. He started for Washington at noon. Before leaving the hotel he made the authoritative statement, "I have no aspirations for the Senatorship of New York State. I am positively not a candidate. The use of my name was unauthorized. My visit to New York was on personal business. I was not summoned by Mr. Cleveland, nor did I see him at his office, as has been stated."

Mr. Cleveland had one of the busiest days in weeks. Senator George Vest, Senator Gorman, Representative Compton, of Maryland, Representative Anthony, of Texas, and Representative Gear, of California, were among his visitors. Senator Vest tells an interesting story about his visit to Mr. Cleveland. He says that Mr. Cleveland will not discuss in any form or fashion the makeup of his Cabinet our the appointment to Federal place. All efforts to draw him out on this question are futile.

Still Opposed to Murphy.

Notwithstanding the strong pressure brought to bear on Mr. Cleveland in the hope of getting him to withdraw his opposition to Mr. Murphy, he was as oppose d to him as ever to-day.

Mr. Cleveland was seen at his house. "While opposed to Mr. Murphy," he said, "I am not in favor of any one. It is too early, yet. As Democrats and good citizens, we should be very careful at this juncture whom we select as the Senator from New York."

A prominent Kings county Democrat, speaking of the Senatorial fight to-night, said: "The Kings county legislative delegation—Senators and Assemblymen—will go into the Democratic caucus and will abide by the result of the caucus. They have not made any pledges to Edward Murphy, and are free to vote for some other candidate. The delegation from Kings may present the name of a Brooklyn man for the Senatorship. There will not be any bolting of the caucus, so far as the Kings county men are concerned. I will say this much, however—our people think that Murphy has not the strength to win independent of the vote of Kings county."

Cleveland's Chief Care the Tariff.

Mr. Cleveland is more interested in the tariff question than all other subjects. He is interested more or less in the Senatorial contests in the various States outside of New York. The fight in New Jersey is the latest that has been brought to his attention. Governor Abbett, of that State, worked hard for Mr. Cleveland at the Chicago Convention. There is a fight in that State over the Senatorship, and Hon. James Smith, of Newark, is opposing Governor Abbett. Mr. Cleveland favors Mr. Smith.

The fight in Texas was brought to the attention of Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Anthony favors the return of Senator Roger Q. Mills. Governor Hogg is a candidate, however, and interesting developments are expected.

It must not be forgotten that John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, was another of Mr. Cleveland's visitors to-day. Senator Vilas, in the Chicago convention, nominated Mr. Mitchell for Vice President. Mr. Mitchell is connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. He received several votes for Vice President in the convention. General Bragg, of the Badger State, opposes him. He is the author of the famous remark concerning Mr. Cleveland: "We love him for the enemies he has made." Mr. Cleveland is very friendly to General Bragg.

An Idea for a Tariff Solution.

The most important subject which Mr. Cleveland discussed was that submitted to him by Congressman Gear. The California Congressman believes that the Democrats of the House should appoint a tariff commission to be selected by Speaker Crisp and the Democrats in caucus. This commission, according to Mr. Gear, should consist of 15 members of the House, and should sit during the summer months. Mr. Cleveland was very friendly to the idea. He believes the people expect a change in the tariff laws. He was opposed to an extra session immediately after his inauguration, but he thought that the Tariff Commission, as suggested by Mr. Gear, would be able to bring in a bill subject to the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury in his Cabinet, and this bill would be brought in certainly by August or September next.

Senator Carlisle is at this moment the closest adviser of Mr. Cleveland. He is in the neighborhood now. Mr. Cleveland would like him to become Secretary of the Treasury. The Kentucky Senator may accept the portfolio.

There was a report to-night that Senator Carlisle and Colonel Lamont and Mr. Cleveland were in conference after the theater.

Another interesting feature was brought out to-day. It was to the effect that just at the moment Mr. Cleveland would not interest himself in opposing the re-election of Charles F. Crisp as Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-third Congress.

While Mr. Cleveland is not interested at this moment in the make-up of his Cabinet, there was gossip to-night to the effect that possibly Col. Lamont would be asked to accept the portfolio of Postmaster General instead of Secretary of the Navy.

Senator Carlisle will be here for a number of days consulting with the President-elect.

CARTER'S ROPE OF STRAW.

He Admits That Things in Montana Are Looking Right Gloomy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—[*Special.*]—Thomas H. Carter, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, arrived in town shortly before noon to-day. He did not register, and left at 2 o'clock for New York. Mr. Carter said he had just returned from Montana and was on his way to see the "wise men of the east" about the Senatorial contest in Montana. He said:

"Things look rather gloomy there, I must admit. The Legislature convenes on Monday, and if the Republicans do not get the three Populist votes, Montana will have Democratic representation in the Senate. I have nothing to say about political affairs in the East. I am going there myself for information."

UNITED ON MORRISON.

Illinois Democrats Urging Horizontal William for the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The *Star* says:

The friends of Mr. Morrison are satisfied that he is going into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. The obstacle in his way has been thought to be the fact that the Democrats of Illinois are divided into two factions, each of which could be counted on to oppose whatever the other favored. For some time Mr. Morrison's friends have been working for harmony, with a view to getting the united support of the Democrats of the State for him for the Cabinet. Their efforts have been successful, and the visit of Representative Owen Scott to Mr. Cleveland this week was to convey to him the assurance of Senator Palmer, who leads the anti-Morrison faction, that the selection of Morrison for the Cabinet would be received with favor by the "United Illinois Democrats."

TYPHUS IN NEW YORK.

Another Outbreak of the Dread Disease—The Health Board Takes Prompt Steps to Stamp It Out—Hundreds of Lodging-House Beds Burned Up in a Hurry.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[*Special.*]—There was an ominous increase in the number of typhus cases reported to-day, and it begins to look as if the disease had gained a foothold again, this time among the lodging houses around Chatham Square. The health officials do not regard the outbreak with apprehension, and say they will stamp the disease out as before.

The first of the new cases appeared nearly a month ago, in a lodging house containing 150 beds. Since that time a dozen or more of the lodging-house population have developed the disease and two have died.

Dr. Roberts, Chief of the Bureau, decided to-day to destroy all the beds in the lodging house at 194 Park Row. The department wagons were filled with the material, and it was taken to the crematory at the foot of East Sixteenth street. All the cases so far presented have had their origin in the neighborhood of Chatham Square, except perhaps one.

No less than four cases were found among the patients who applied at the dispensary attached to Chambers Street Hospital. The doctors there receive a great many lodging-house patients, and are on the lookout for typhus patients just now. They say the men who were taken from the hospital to-day did not get further than the reception office, and that there is no fear that the disease has got into the hospital. There was also a case at Bellevue Hospital, who applied there for treatment, and was set in the sun until he was removed to the reception hospital.

The lodging-house keepers who asked the Health Board to modify its requirements for sanitary beds are likely to have their protest ignored, in view of the present outbreak.

FOERSTEL CAN'T BE FOUND.

St. Louis Councilmen Getting Anxious About Their Late Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—[*Special.*]—The trial of Michael Foerstel, the St. Louis City Treasurer, who is short in his accounts and stands suspended from office because of his suicide son's embezzlement to the amount of $63,000, comes up to-morrow, but the case may not go on. Foerstel cannot be found. Officers have been searching for him for two days to serve papers on him. They report that members of Foerstel's family and his most intimate friends refer them to his attorney, Judge Lubke. He declines to give the officers any information. Up to yesterday the councilmen were not disposed to insist on Treasurer Foerstel's appearance, particularly as his resignation was before the Mayor. Now that it has been decided that the whole responsibility of the proceedings in the case rests with the Council, the members are beginning to grow restive under the inquiries as to their places, and are looking with displeasure and resentment at the attitude assumed by the Treasurer and his lawyers.

One member of the Council said to-day: "If Mr. Foerstel does not send a good excuse for dodging the service of our sergeant-at-arms, we will take action of a kind that will surprise him. We have been told that he is a sick man, but we know he is attending to his business by correspondence, in a way that indicates that he is pretty well." The statement given out Monday that Foerstel had been removed to a local insane asylum is now believed to have been a ruse to get Foerstel out of reach of the officers.

A CLUB TO FIGHT CHOLERA.

Prof. Nensky, of Russia, Propounds a New Theory of the Plague's Origin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—Prof. Nensky has expounded a new theory of the origin of cholera before the Russian Medical Society. Prof. Blostein, finding that he could not produce cholera by the injection of Koch's coma bacilli, sought for and found two new organisms peculiar to Asiatic cholera. The disease invariably follows an injection of the three varieties of organisms, and it is regarded as possible that innoculation with the three organisms will give immunity from the disease.

A dispatch from Paris says: Cholera continues to spread in the North of France. In the town of Gravelines, near Calais three deaths and one new case were reported Wednesday and three deaths Thursday. Several streets in which the disease is especially prevalent have been closed by the town authorities.

AKRON FEARS AN EPIDEMIC.

Smallpox Introduced by a Tramp From Western Pennsylvania.

AKRON, Dec. 30.—[*Special.*]—The fears of the local health authorities, that the recently developed cases of smallpox would result in the spread of the disease, appear to be well founded. Joseph Knapp, one of the workmen in the mill which produced the two previous cases, was sent to the pesthouse with a well developed case of the disease to-day, and other cases are known to be ripening.

A Hungarian tramp, who visited the shop some ten days ago, is said to have introduced the disease. He came from Western Pennsylvania.

THE BIG KRUPP CAR,

Largest in the World, at Last Completed at the Altoona Shops.

ALTOONA, Dec. 30.—The largest freight car ever built in this country was turned out of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops here to-day. It will be used to transport from Sparrow Point, near Baltimore, to Chicago the 124-ton cannon being manufactured at the works of the Krupp Gun Company in Prussia for exhibition at the World's Fair.

The car practically consists of two cars, with eight pair of wheels each, joined by an iron bridge, thus presenting the appearance of one long car with 16 pair of wheels.

OHIO FEARS CHOLERA.

The State Board of Health Submits a Very Gloomy Annual Report.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 30.—The State Board of Health, in its annual report, says if immigration is not restricted it is doubtful whether the present quarantine defenses will be able to protect the State against an invasion of cholera in 1893.

A BAND OF ROBBERS

Whose Nerve and Daring Casts in the Shade Their Western Brothers

UNEARTHED AT ERIE.

They Looted Swift Moving Trains of Valuables and

BOLDLY HAWKED THEIR BOOTY.

Hundreds of Warrants Out and Big People Implicated.

BALL PLAYER BIERBAUER ARRESTED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ERIE, PA., Dec. 30.—The operations of the local police working with the Chicago and Lake Shore agencies have the crooks in this city in a state of terror. Informations have been made against over 100 persons, and the officers are making arrests every hour. By the close of the afternoon 20 alleged car robbers had been "pinched," and many who were wanted have fled the city.

These arrests are following the discovery of one of the most gigantic schemes of railroad robbery in the history of the State. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company has not been the only sufferer. The Nickel Plate and the Philadelphia and Lake Erie Companies have been robbed to an extent that is only just beginning to be known. On the two lines first named the thieves operated in this way. Their base of operations was in this city. Here the plunder was "deposited," and in this neighborhood it was distributed and secreted until such times as the "fences" could safely handle it for the active operators. Regular details of the thieves would go East from this city to Dunkirk or Westfield, N. Y. The only outfit they needed was a few tools of the best design and material for forcing the car locks and a rope ladder made to fasten to the running board on top of the car and swing over the side so that an operator could go down and manipulate the car fastenings.

A Daring and Nervy Band.

It is manifest that the operation required not only some skill and dexterity, but a deal of nerve, to swing on the side of a swaying car in the night and work a lock while the train was running at a high speed, as many of the through freights do. But the thing was done over and over again, and always without detection. The most remarkable feature, perhaps, is the seeming fact that the trainmen were ignorant of what was going on, even after watches were set to find out where and how the cars were being plundered.

After the seals were broken and the entrance effected the car-robbers would stay in the cars long enough to assort such goods as they wanted, and these were never thrown off until some one of several points just east of Erie had been reached. As the train slowed down in the city limits the thieves had no trouble in leaving the train. Their confederates, in the interval, would take care of the swag thrown off the passing train.

This sort of systematic and persistent robbery has been going on for weeks. The railroad companies sent some of their best detectives from Philadelphia and Chicago to work on the case with the local officers, and when they finally caught on to the method of operations of the robbers their first search, which was necessarily a blind one, uncovered a lot of goods. Before the search has fairly begun the officers have found $5,000 worth of stolen goods. On the Lake Shore line alone, between Dunkirk and Erie, the losses were more than $10,000 one month of December.

Erie Said to Be an Immense Fence.

The city is literally amazed at the magnitude of the system, but the whole story cannot be told for long. Stolen goods are being found in every quarter of the town and its suburbs. Search warrants have let the officers into households whose heads have been and are still above suspicion, but wild sons and in some cases giddy daughters are wanted for guilty knowledge of these transactions.

Dell Darling, the famous baseball player, who has made such a record as a catcher, and Charles Bierbauer, an equally well-known ball player, are on the black list. It is alleged by the officers that both have been caught in possession of spoils from the looted freight cars. Several merchants of the city who have hitherto been above reproach are charged with complicity in handling goods known to have been stolen, but no arrests in this quarter have yet been made. The gang doing the work on the roads grew so bold that the stolen goods were sold here and peddled from house to house, with no attempt at concealment. As fast as the officers have been able to spot the parties against whom warrants have been issued they are gathering them in. Of course, there have been many escapes from the city, but the fugitives are obliged to get out in disguise and by "covered ways," as the trains are all watched closely and the roads out of town are carefully guarded.

Bierbauer Among the Arrested.

The work of searching houses in the city and suburbs was continued into the night, and sleighload after sleighload of costly rugs, silverware, blankets, bolts of English suitings, costly dress patterns, laces, shoes and jewelry have been brought to police headquarters. The car robbers thus far secured on the great number of warrants issued are: Michael Giles, George Kunz, Jack Donahue, H. Laubenstein, Charles Bierbauer, Louis Speckman, John Williams, William Tweed, Louis Kauffman, Barney Conway, William Garrity, James Smith, Michael Kelly, J. R. Miller, Thayer Boyer, Mrs. Jane Allen, Adolph Phister, Henry Burger, Catherine Maloney, Frank Scheal and Mrs. Mary Gaekel.

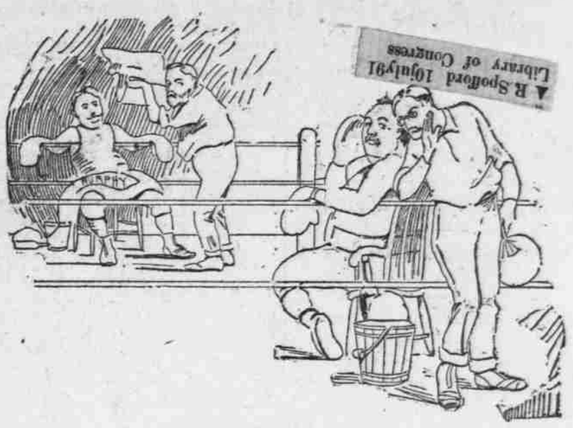
Many for whom warrants were issued and efforts made to capture them succeeded in escaping from the city. A number of others who were unsuspected have also decamped from town. The searches will be continued without intermission, and arrests will be made as fast as the parties wanted can be located. The gang thus far arrested number among them some of the most desperate crooks in this part of the State. There is no telling where the thing will end, as the officers refuse to divulge information gained to-night from some of the prisoners who have "squealed," their statements implicating men and women who have hitherto been above suspicion.

BLAINE A LITTLE BETTER.

His Family Encouraged at His Continued Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Mr. Blaine is a little better this evening. The fact that he has tided over a full ten days without a relapse is a source of great encouragement to his family.

At 9 o'clock this evening Mr. Blaine was pronounced as being about the same. At midnight the lights in Mr. Blaine's apartments were extinguished for the first time since his more recent illness.



"WATCH ME DO HIM."
—Evening World.

DEACON WHITE ALL RIGHT.

HE PAYS THE LAST DOLLAR OF HIS INDEBTEDNESS.

Wall Street Pleased as Well as the Old Man—His Word Was Taken for Over a Million and He Kept It—A Great Send-Off for Commercial Probity and Honor in the Street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[*Special.*]—Hon. Stephen Van Cullen White went to Washington to-day. He will not return for several days. Before leaving town Mr. White drew checks to the amount of $233,000, representing the final payment, in principal and interest, of the indebtedness remaining after his suspension on September 22, last year. Mr. White, immediately after his suspension, conferred with his creditors and said that if proper time was given him he would liquidate all liabilities.

It was a very famous day in Wall street when the bankers and brokers learned that Mr. White's creditors had accepted his word for $1,000,000. It was the first incident of the kind in the history of the street. Mr. White said in so many words to these gentlemen: "Give me the time and an opportunity and everything will be all right." Mr. White's creditors in Wall street and in other States were glad to extend this accommodation to him.

On February 5 last Mr. White was reinstated as a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Since that day Mr. White has devoted his energy to settling all claims against him. He has paid over $1,000,000, and to-day's settlement was the final one. Indeed, when Mr. White gave his word for a million that was enough.

Here is a letter which was sent to President Dickeman, of the Stock Exchange, to-day:

As an outside operator who, after 25 years' experience, admires the honest, integrity and generosity of the members of the New York Stock Exchange, I beg permission to subscribe $100 toward a testimonial to one of the most worthy members of your board—Hon. S. V. White. The records of such men like James R. Keene and S. V. White reflect the highest credit on Wall street and the New York Stock Exchange, inspire public confidence in their leadership, and compel cosmopolitan recognition of American financial and commercial honor.

THE DISPATCH is not permitted to give the name of the gentleman who wrote this. It merely indicates the sentiment of financial men at the happy time when Mr. White has made his creditors happy on New Year's Eve.

NO TIME TO PRAY GIVEN

By an Alabama Mob to Two Alleged Murderers of a Tax Collector.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 30.—When the citizens of Greenville arose this morning they saw two dead bodies dangling from above the Court House steps. Late last night two strangers went to Jailor Hill Bergainer's house and, arousing him, told him they had a prisoner. He went with them to the jail where he was met by a mob of 100 armed and masked men hidden behind a fence with drawn pistols. They demanded the keys, which Bergainer surrendered.

The cells of John Hipp and Charles Kelly, the alleged murderers of Tax Collector C. J. Armstrong, of Butler county, were opened and both men were taken out in their clothes and hurried to the Court House yard with ropes around their necks. Without being allowed time to pray they were hanged above the Court House steps. The mob then quietly dispersed. The verdict of the Coroner's jury is that the men were hanged by unknown persons.

PLATE GLASS MEN NERVOUS.

They Fear the Democratic Congress Will Tamper With the Tariff.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—The Western Plate Glass Company, which has been in session at the Hollenden Hotel for three days, has adjourned. Their sessions were secret, and very little could be learned of the proceedings. Among other things discussed was the probable abolishment of the tariff on glass. Enough has been revealed to indicate that the association will make a vigorous effort to prevent the Democratic Congress from reducing the tariff any more than can be avoided.

The plate glass industry has now become one of the greatest in the country, and the feeling is a general one among manufacturers that it will be destroyed if the tariff is lowered. It was stated, however, that there will be no advance in prices on account of the apprehension and that none of the furnaces will be closed at present.

A WHISKY TRUST FOE

Again Arises, This Time With Headquarters in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Another powerful company is being formed here to establish and operate a distillery in opposition to the Whisky Trust. The premises to be occupied are the partly-built plant at Twenty-second and Madison streets. The incorporation papers were made out to-day, and will be filed to-morrow.

This time a new set of men are interested in the scheme. The names given are Clif Richardson, of the Chemical National Bank; Frank Lawrence, of the Rio Chemical Company; Marquard Forster, Edward Malink Rodt, of the Mallink-Rodt Chemical Works Company; and the Anthony & Kuhn Brewing Company. The capital will be $1,000,000.

DANGER AT LEWES.

Big Ocean Steamers Imprisoned in Ice at the Delaware Port.

LEWES, DEL., Dec. 30.—The ice in the harbor here beyond the breakwater is very heavy. Several large vessels are frozen in the mass, and as it drifts about they are carried with it. The marine cable has been broken by drifting vessels and telegraphic communication with the shore is cut off.

The pilot boat Bayard was rescued from the ice this morning and towed to sea, and the pilot boats Howard and Cope were towed to the iron pier for safety by the tug North America. Should a strong wind arise much damage to the shipping would ensue.

SHOT DEAD IN A DUEL.

Another Affair of Honor Which Was Not French, You Know—The Antagonists Belgians, Who Fought for a Notorious Woman—The Law's Turn Now.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30.—Major Gillain, of the Guards, and Eugene Vanderbergen, Krupps' resident agent, fought a duel in the private garden, on the Bois de la Cambre, last night. Vanderbergen was shot through the heart and died instantly. The two men had been on bad terms for several months in consequence of their rivalry for the favors of a notorious woman. On Monday night, despite repeated warnings to cease his attentions to her, Vanderbergen appeared with her in a box at the Theater Royal de Pare.

A brother officer saw the pair and summoned Gillain by messenger to theater. Gillain waited at the exit, and after abusing Vanderbergen, told the woman she must choose between them. The woman ran, but Gillain overtook her and stopped her. She then told him that she had tired of his importunities and would not see him again. Gillain then left.

Wednesday evening he and a friend from Berlin entered a beer garden where Gillain and several other officers sat at a table. As Vanderbergen walked by the table, Gillain arose and jostled him almost from his feet. Vanderbergen struck him with his open hand on the cheek. On the same evening Gillain's second communicated a challenge to Vanderbergen. Vanderbergen accepted it, and chose pistols. On the first exchange of shots Gillain's cheek was grazed. On the second exchange Vanderbergen fell dead without word or sign. The dead man was very popular, and his slayer will be prosecuted.

THE UMBRIA SAFE.

She Casts Anchor Off Fire Island, New York Harbor, at Midnight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—1 A. M.—[*Special.*]—The Cunard steamer, Umbria, which is overdue five days, has at last been sighted at Fire Island. It was 12 o'clock when she cast anchor at that point.

As reported by the steamer Manhattan, which had sighted her at sea, her delay was caused by a broken shaft, which damage was repaired sufficiently to enable the big Atlantic liner to proceed on her way unaided.

The big ship came to quarantine at 3 o'clock this morning, and is expected to reach her dock at 8 A. M.

TO BURN BUENOS AYRES

Was the Aim of Conspirators, Who Intended to Gather in Plunder.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 30.—A plot to burn up this city was discovered a few days ago and to-day a number of policemen and firemen were arrested on the charge of being connected with the conspiracy. The plan of the conspirators was to set fire to the city in several different places at once.

They had selected as places at which to apply the torch some of the principal buildings of the city, including the Custom House, the police office and the Archbishop's palace. The object of the conspirators was plunder.

LYNCHERS FORESTALLED.

Train Robbers Forgey and Collins Rushed Through to the Pen.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Dec. 30.—After the Forgey verdict of this morning, recommending a life sentence, fears were entertained that the people who were not content with the verdict would lynch the men.

Sheriff Kyle selected four guards, and at 4 o'clock this evening slipped Collins and Forgey to the Ohio River Railroad depot, and left by the first train for the penitentiary at Moundsville. It is thought by many that his timely action prevented a lynching.

FLORENCE GETS MILLIONS.

A Final Decision in the Celebrated Blythe Case in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The Supreme Court to-day denied a rehearing of the Blythe case, which was taken upon appeal by the Williams heirs from Judge Coffee's decision. This virtually ends the celebrated case and the millions of the late Thomas Blythe go to his daughter, Florence, now Mrs. Hinckley.

The estate is now valued at about $4,000,000.

ANNEXATION SENTIMENT.

A Straw Which Shows How Canadian Commercial Travelers Feel.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30.—At the dinner of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association last night at the Windsor, the toast to the President of the United States was received with far heartier applause than that of the Governor-General of Canada. United States Consul Knapp responded to the toast, and in advocating friendly relations between the two countries was cheered to the echo.

COLQUITT MAY DIE.

Both He and His Wife Dangerously Ill From Advance Paralysis.

ATLANTA, Dec. 30.—Senator Colquitt's condition is now considered critical by his physicians. He was able ten days ago to walk with some aid about the house, but he is now confined to his bed and unable to rise. One side is paral