

Dukes' Seat. The Assembly is likely to be settled by the Duke as he is reported to have no intention of claiming the seat.

The editorial columns of the York Daily testify that hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, though it regards Dukes as infamous, thinks the constitution should be obeyed even if it nominally seats in our Legislature the most contemptible criminal scoundrel.

The Philadelphia Evening News, which a Methodist preacher helps to edit, deplores the loss to the church in that city of Rev. Tiffany, Todd, Hargis and Boyle; and points out that preachers are getting scarce all around.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, apropos of the difficulty of meeting the demand for good Methodist preachers, suggests that there should be fewer churches and better provision for those who devote their lives to the spiritual welfare of their fellow-men.

The Washington Review and Examiner proclaims that "if the people do not arouse from the present torpor that blinds them to danger, every avenue of escape will be cut off and the monopolists will have unlimited control of the whole country."

The Fulton Democrat, going back to the headwaters, concludes that were the first results of the fall of man to be re-written they might be more strongly illustrated by substituting for the name of Cain, that of Dukes. Were Shakespeare alive to-day he might substitute for the character of Iago, that of Dukes."

The editor of the Easton Sentinel is disposed to start for Florida because he has heard of a Jacksonville bartender who produces such astonishing drinks as the futamageny, the blueblazer, the Columbia skin, the whisky crusher, the sleigh-ride warmer, the gin and pine, and ice cream rib.

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An esteemed religious contemporary thinks that a convict puts it strong, but perhaps not too strong, when he says he was sent to prison for being dishonest, and yet is compelled every day to cut out pieces of pasteboard, which are put between the soles of the cheap shoes made there and palmed off on the innocent public as leather.

GOOD FRIDAY. Muse on thy Lord's sad pains Borne, soul, for thee; Think how He broke death's chains To rise for thee.

Muse on the Joy He brought Fourth from the tomb; Think how thy life He bought, Bearing death's doom.

Lilies of Easter-tide Blossom for thee; Pardoned and purified, Rise, soul, and see.

NEAR HENRIET. Sometimes, from fields grown sadly strange Since robins fled, by woodland path, Straight up the sky, a range of blue, the day's poor aftermath.

The spider spins across my face; The startled partridge, feeling, makes, To the ground, a dash of white; The rapping cricket scatters sparks.

I climb the hill; the top draws nigh; The path goes light again, and lo! The pale moon glows in the sky. The village on the plain below!

And weary hikers, blinking long On dusky slopes, still blind by night, While, like the stars, the stars of heaven, Their talk is blown across the height.

CRIME AND CALAMITY.

THE TRAIL OF BLOOD OVER ALL. Deadly Work of the Pistol-Barrage of the Inexorable-Executioner, the Executioner.

John Kane, who was shot by Superintendent Kelgish at Uniontown on Wednesday evening was still living yesterday afternoon but was in a dying condition. He says he did not intend to harm Kelgish, and no pistol was found on him.

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He has been held in \$2,500 bail. Woodford and Clark, who robbed the county safe at Forsyth, Missouri, a few days ago, have been captured, and about half the stolen money has been recovered.

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

MR. BOWMAN'S TALK ABOUT THE CHINESE. Some of the Many Curious Customs and Institutions of These Two Old Countries—Their Myths of Origin.

Bishop Bowman, Thursday evening, in response to a request that he should give some recital of his observations while in China and Japan, addressed a good sized audience in the Duke street Methodist church, and for an hour held their closest attention by his interesting accounts, given in an entertaining and conversational style.

The bishop began by saying that he had come without any preparation to make some remarks, as was announced, upon his observations made while in China and Japan, and would say for the benefit of those who were not members of the church that it is the custom, by order of the general conference, to have missionary agents to visit every two years the missionary fields of the church.

About five years ago it was his duty to visit India, and while in the old world he also was in Germany, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. Two years ago he was appointed to visit Mexico, and then China and Japan, in which latter countries he spent about eight months.

The bishop promised he would only touch the customs and institutions of those countries. He was struck by the wide contrast in the manner of living between the two nations, although the probabilities are that the Chinese are of the same great branch of the human family as the Japanese.

For example, the Japanese says that he has never seen a bedstead among them. Their bed is of straw and mattress, and the pillow is the same in both countries, being a block of wood scalloped out for the reception of the neck.

As instances of their different modes of action the speaker said the Japanese is very much in the habit of using the Chinese reverse, and in China drawing the plane, chopping, chiseling, in fact, almost everything that is done by hand, is executed contrary to our modes.

In the matter of dress the Chinese are very different from the Japanese. Instead of the kimono and hakama, the garments of the former the latter have a long wrapper fastened by a belt around the waist. Among these people the spirit and general character and appearance are very marked.

Among the Japanese the size and appearance of the eyes are strikingly different. The Chinese vary much in size. Those who are accustomed to see, it is true, are generally small in stature, but they mostly come from the province of Canton, where that is a prominent characteristic.

In Japan the common people are almost naked, in China they are all clothed, some very humbly, but neatly. The Japanese are very easy to approach, the Chinese are opposite. In Japan the bishop was greeted friendly, and everywhere was saluted with "Oio" which there means, "Have you your breakfast?" equivalent to "How do you do?"

Approve of this, the bishop related that while General Bingham, of Ohio, was in that country he was so continually greeted with this salutation by the children that he wonderingly wanted to know of a friend "how they could be so ignorant of the English language." It appeared quite a distance that these far off people should so well appreciate Ohio, and her characteristic production of great men.

The bishop was struck with the generous and open spirit of the Japanese, and told several instances of their easy yet well bred hospitality. In their country the ladies are on the street as among us, but in China the better class of ladies confine themselves to their homes. It is among this class of the female population of China that the small feet are found, and it is there a common sight to see a lady weighing but 150 pounds, hobble about with a cane in each hand, on her distorted feet.

Among the common class of women, however, this custom is not in vogue, and they have feet as large as the Chinese of Chicago, or St. Louis, between which two cities, the bishop incidentally remarked, there is great rivalry as to the size of the ladies' feet.

Japan is an assemblage of islands, 3,000 small ones and 4 large ones. These little islands are of a conical shape invariably, and like those in our country, are volcanic and indicate that they were thrown up by volcanic power. They are cultivated from bottom to top, and are always fresh and green. The large islands are not less tilled. Among the natural attractions of the islands are the volcanoes, the geysers, a number of volcanic formations, and a night, which he had seen in wonderful beauty at sunrise and sunset.

Among the Japanese there is a strong element of progress, and they have adopted much that is customary with Christianized nations. Among the social progress of the missionaries' officials to dress in European style, only wearing a badge to indicate their rank. The government has set apart every seventh day as a day of rest, still it is in no sense a Sabbath day; it is distinctly a time for cessation from toil, but it is in many ways convenient to missionaries and their work. They have also adopted much of our system of education. The bishop had visited a kindergarten school, where he found many children taught to sew, paint and draw.

He had observed that the little girls in their hair braided like American girls. But he proved that bangs were an institution of civilization borrowed from China and Japan, where one style of head dress is worn until a certain age, then another style is adopted, and after the girls are married they wear their hair in a bun. He said that they are no longer in the market. In the high schools, where boys and girls attend, separately, the system of education is very creditable, and every well-educated Japanese can read Chinese, as can the educated Chinese read Japanese.

The government has adopted the idea that the people should be taught the Western languages, but so distinguish them that those engaged in the navy speak English, those in the army French and those in medicine (to complete the study of which it takes 14 years), and in science, German. The greatest error in this respect is that in different vocations cannot communicate with each other in these different tongues, and must naturally fall back to the native language. The speaker gave several interesting examples to show how eager were the Japanese for knowledge, and their intelligence and readiness to accept the Christian doctrine.

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The Chinese have been few, but are becoming more numerous, and the government has made some further interesting accounts of the mode of cultivating the soil, of the style of traveling, and of the great wall 40 miles north of Pekin; public highways pass through it by gates; the wall is 40 feet wide at the top, and 80 feet at the bottom, and is now in a state of decay.

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT.

The District Proposed by the House. Following are the congressional districts under the proposed Democratic apportionment which passed the House yesterday.

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The directors of the state normal colored institute, of Virginia, met on the 15th of the month at Petersburg and adopted plans and specifications for the building which is to be erected near that city. The building will cost \$85,000, and accommodate 500 pupils.

The first train reached Bozeman, Mont., on the Northern Pacific railroad, at noon Thursday. The train was met by a general suspension of business, display of flags, parade of civic societies and military, ringing of bells, firing of salutes and the inevitable oration, the orator of the occasion being Hon. H. H. Maguire.

Troops from Fort Gibson and Fort Reno have been ordered to the Indian territory, and the belligerent Creeks in the Indian territory. The latest reports of the floods in Nova Scotia show that in nearly every county bridges and mills are being washed away. The Eastern Extension & Halifax and Cape Breton railways have suffered great damage. The town of Sherbrooke has been flooded, several houses have been swept away, and the people throughout the town have been driven into the upper stories of their houses. Mining operations are suspended everywhere.

THE MANHEIM BURNING CASE.

Death of the Woman—The Children Freed. Mrs. Horn, who was so terribly burned on Tuesday in Manheim, died from her injuries on Wednesday evening shortly after 9 o'clock, and the body was interred at the German Baptist cemetery near Manheim.

Two of the children, aged 7 and 9 years, were brought to this city and placed in the children's home. The youngest is only two years of age, and it was taken by Wm. Gantz, jr., until other arrangements can be made. To the last the woman contended that John Laux, the man arrested, was the person who set fire to her clothing.

In her sworn statement she said that she came to the camp shortly after her husband's departure. He asked permission to light his pipe, and taking a seat by the fire, he began making improper proposals to her. They were refused, whereupon he began cursing and kicking the fire brands over her. Her clothing soon caught and she ran away, leaving her to burn.

When Laux was arrested he corresponded with the woman's description of her assailant. On Wednesday morning he was taken into the room where she was lying, and although she could not see she recognized his voice and declared positively that he was the man.

Deputy Coroner Gible impelled a jury, composed of George W. Fisher, John H. Esslinger, W. J. Yeager, W. H. Frank, Jefferson Kleffer and Henry Ritter, and after hearing several witnesses returned a verdict that the woman died of burns.

STIRRED FIGHTS. Gaitie Men and Mexicans Engaged Near Fort Huachuca. A report has reached Tombstone, A. T., of a terrible conflict between cattle men and Mexicans, in which about six men were killed. The fight occurred at Morrison's ranch, at Barbacon, thirteen miles from Fort Huachuca.

It is impossible to learn the cause of the conflict at this hour, but it is probably the outgrowth of a cattle dispute between two factions. Great excitement prevails and a party left for the scene.

A courier from Charlestown states that a party of whites engaged around some newly discovered coal fields were attacked by a band of twenty Indians without warning and several men killed and wounded. A party from Charlestown left with wagons to bring the bodies in. The coroner left for the purpose of holding an inquest.

COLUMBIA NEWS. From Our Regular Correspondent. Half dozen tents sent down to-day. —Ocoela tribe imitated a member last evening. —Sea gulls sweeping over the river; are said to foretell storm. —Columbia reel works busy filling orders. —Vigo boys indignantly deny that any of them raised Wednesday evening a false alarm. —By a fire from Fort Huachuca a number of bookstores. —Schools closed to-day; also some of the manufactories and work slacked off at the P. R. shops. —Columbia boys visiting Wrightsville girls are charged with hooking boats to make the return trip rather than pay bridge tolls.

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GOOD FRIDAY.

In Commemoration by the Churches. Good Friday, the commemoration of Christ's crucifixion for the sins of the world, is universally recognized throughout the Christian world as a day when the thoughts of men should more especially be turned to the sufferings made by the Creator in their behalf.

Besides being a legal holiday, when banks and schools are closed, it is also made the occasion of special observances in nearly all the churches. The services in the Catholic church are particularly solemn and impressive. No sacrifice of the mass is offered, but a bare representation of the passion is enacted. Tracts and lessons from the prophets are read containing the predictions of the Redeemer's coming and his reception, and which are followed by the history of the passion by St. John, to show the accuracy with which the facts corresponded with the predictions.

In St. Mary's. At St. Mary's church at the 8 a. m. services after the unveiling of the cross during the singing of the Antiphon, Ecco Signum Crucis, and responses by the choir, the congregation approached the altar railing to venerate the sacred emblem. The host to be used in the services was then carried from the altar of repose to the tabernacle in the main altar in a procession led by the choir, a list of girls wearing white veils and scattering flowers in the pathway of the celebrant. The services concluded with brief verses in which the Psalms chosen have a special relation to the memorable event. The stations of the cross were recited at 3 p. m., the hour at which historians believe that the Saviour expired. In the other Catholic churches of the city there were fitting services.

In the Protestant Churches. At St. James' Episcopal church special services were held at 10:30 a. m., when psalms significant of the day commemorated were recited, and other parts of the service were conducted with solemnity. In the other Protestant churches there were special services commemorative of the significance of the occasion.

The banks and schools are closed to-day—the pupils having vacation until Tuesday—but regular hours are observed at the postoffice.

OBITUARY. The death of James Garvin. James Garvin, the father of James R. Garvin, president of the INTELLIGENCER, died at his residence 419 East Strawberry street, at midnight last night, aged 78 years. Mr. Garvin was an Irishman by birth, and came to this country more than fifty years ago. He was a wheelwright by trade, and being handy with tools was a good mechanic in almost any mechanical pursuit. He was among the first of the engineers on the Philadelphia & Columbia (now the Pennsylvania) canal, and while serving in that capacity, met with an accident, which caused him the loss of a leg. On recovering from this serious mishap he engaged in teaching school and was a very successful teacher. The greater part of his life was spent in other adjacent townships in this county. Senator Mylin and other well known residents of that section were his pupils. As he grew older he relinquished teaching, and for eighteen years past has kept a grocery store at the place where he died. Mr. Garvin was an active member of the Presbyterian church and took much interest in the establishment of the South Queen street mission. He was a man of varied information, and was highly respected in the circle in which he moved. He is survived in this city by three daughters, well known residents of this city. His funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodward Hill cemetery.

Died in Kansas. William Marshall, son of Samuel C. Marshall, of Meigs, Kansas, and nephew of J. M. Johnston, of this city, died suddenly of cholera morosa last week. Mr. Marshall was a native of Lancaster, but removed to Kansas with his parents many years ago. He was about 30 years of age.

Where Men Can Get Work. The Little Record says that at the Millway works a busy time presents itself. Two immense iron tanks are being put up, for which purpose 25 men will be kept busy two months. Seven so called rings are required for each tank, and each ring is five feet in diameter and thirty feet in all. The first ring is now being fabricated, under the supervision of Mr. Bradley, who also has some operations at the Millway works.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY. The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, apropos of the difficulty of meeting the demand for good Methodist preachers, suggests that there should be fewer churches and better provision for those who devote their lives to the spiritual welfare of their fellow-men.

The Washington Review and Examiner proclaims that "if the people do not arouse from the present torpor that blinds them to danger, every avenue of escape will be cut off and the monopolists will have unlimited control of the whole country."

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Muse on the Joy He brought Fourth from the tomb; Think how thy life He bought, Bearing death's doom.

Lilies of Easter-tide Blossom for thee; Pardoned and purified, Rise, soul, and see.

THE WAY TO SETTLE IT.

Judge Black's Views on Dukes' Admission to Pittsburg Post Interview. "They don't need any advice at Harrisburg on this subject," said the judge, "and probably would not take any."

Then, after referring to the tempestuous case that has been argued by the trial of Dukes, he continued: "There is danger of going too far, as in all cases where the passions of men become thoroughly aroused. There is, however, a precedent for declaring Dukes' seat vacant."

"When was that?" "In 1838, Thaddeus Stevens, after he tried to get up the war known in the history of this state as the Buckshot war, and the enterprise collapsed, jumped out of a back window of the Senate and ran off to Gettysburg, where he was elected, without claiming his seat for about a month. When he came in and offered to take the oath the House resolved with great solemnity that his seat was vacant. I do not believe that this judgment of the House was founded upon the mere failure of Stevens to claim his seat, for the reason who had been out nearly as long were admitted without hesitation. The door was shut upon Stevens by a sentiment of indignation like that felt against Dukes. He had tried to perpetrate a gross fraud by the intrusion of eleven members from Philadelphia, who were known not to be elected, and brought troops to Harrisburg with intent to force the bogus members upon the House that knew they had no right there. If the troops could have been used as he intended, it would have produced a civil war, and the whole state might have been covered with blood and ashes. It was for this reason that Stevens' seat was vacant, the case is authority for a similar judgment against Dukes, but I doubt if it was right. Congress in several cases had turned men out of their places on the ground that they were improper persons—morally unfit to associate with the members who voted against them. I think Congress was wrong every time it did this, as the British Parliament was wrong in refusing for a similar reason to seat Wilkes. But what is to be done in cases like this? It is literally impossible to let a man like Dukes take a part in the legislation of the state. The House will exclude him, even at the risk of taking some revolutionary measure to keep him out. If the thing is to be done lawfully, I would rather see it done outside the House than inside it."

Novel Witnesses. In New Haven, yesterday, a suit for \$10,000 damages was tried by Mark Holliday against the Winchester Arms company for injuries received by a cartridge explosion. The cartridge loading press was shown in operation in the court room and a hundred cartridges were turned out in view of the judge and spectators. The plaintiff's witnesses were injured as "due to negligence on the part of the company in failing to provide suitable safeguards."

Striking Cigarmakers. The cigarmakers of Cincinnati propose to demand an advance of \$1 per thousand on the present stock does not warrant the increase, and a strike is probable. The cigarmakers' union, of Louisville, has decided to unite with the unions of other cities in a demand for increased wages. It was resolved at a meeting on Wednesday evening to strike if an advance is refused.

Bernard Gilroy, who left San Francisco on the 19th of August, 1895, in an 18-foot dory for Australia, has arrived at Glasgow, Queensland. His voyage was prosperous until towards the close, when the dory capsized twice, and he lost his instruments and his provisions. He was rescued by a ship on the 29th of January in an exhausted condition 160 miles from the Queensland coast.

THE WEST VIRGINIA TRAGEDY. The directors of the state normal colored institute, of Virginia, met on the 15th of the month at Petersburg and adopted plans and specifications for the building which is to be erected near that city. The building will cost \$85,000, and accommodate 500 pupils.

The first train reached Bozeman, Mont., on the Northern Pacific railroad, at noon Thursday. The train was met by a general suspension of business, display of flags, parade of civic societies and military, ringing of bells, firing of salutes and the inevitable oration, the orator of the occasion being Hon. H. H. Maguire.

Troops from Fort Gibson and Fort Reno have been ordered to the Indian territory, and the belligerent Creeks in the Indian territory. The latest reports of the floods in Nova Scotia show that in nearly every county bridges and mills are being washed away.

The Eastern Extension & Halifax and Cape Breton railways have suffered great damage. The town of Sherbrooke has been flooded, several houses have been swept away, and the people throughout the town have been driven into the upper stories of their houses. Mining operations are suspended everywhere.

NEWS NOTES. Condensed from the Morning Mail. The coroner's jury in the case of Haverstick, in New York, rendered a verdict yesterday that Conkling killed Haverstick by firing a pistol.

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