The Lancaster Intelligencer.

VOLUME XXII—NO. 194. LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1886. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SAD SCENE IN A SENATE.

PRISON KEEPER LAVERTY LISTENS TO HIS CRUSHING SENTENCE.

Found Guilty of Improper Relations With One of the Female Inmates of the Prison—End of a Remarkable Trial of Impeachment in New Jersey.

Tall, slender and erect, his stern, shaven face ashen gray, hollow-eyed and haggard, but with every feature hard set and firm, Patrick Henry Laverty, principal keeper of the New Jersey state prison, 56 years old, thirty-two years married, with wife and children living, ex-sheriff and eminent citizen of Hudson county, conspicuous in his church, and a political leader in the state, stood Thursday night before the president's desk in the Senate chamber and received from a court, from whose decision there is no appeal and whose verdict no power can reverse nor any power set aside, the sentence that deprived him of his position, disqualified him forever from holding any office of honor, profit or trust in the state and branded him as guilty of horrible offenses against decency, law and his oath of office. The court of impeachment had found that on two of the seven articles presented against him by the assembly he was guilty.

Judge Hoffman, for the keeper, and Lawyer Grey, for the prosecution, wrestled all day with law, logic and evidence in the effort to influence the decision of the Senate. At 6 o'clock the court adjourned until 8, and at that time it went into secret session. No vote was taken there, and when the senators filed back into their chamber they knew no more than the crowd in the galleries what the verdict would be. The keeper sat in his accustomed place with back to the empty witness-stand. With him was his son James, whose unceasing attention and filial devotion the counsel for the prosecution to-day declared to be the one redeeming feature of the case.

Amid deathly silence that made each word sound like the blow of a hammer, Secretary Richard Breading read the first article of impeachment charging the keeper with illicit intercourse with Minnie Schafer, and the roll call began. Senator Bogerts was the first name called and he rose in his seat and said not guilty. Senator Brinkerhoff followed his example. Senator Carter was the first to say "guilty," and Jimmie Laverty's hand shook as he marked it on the tally he was keeping.

Senators Chase, Chattle, Livingston, McBride and Moon voted not guilty, and Senators Cranmer, Fish, Gardner, Griggs, Hanes, Herring, Large, Miller, Nichols, Pancoast and Thompson said "guilty." Two names remained to be called and two votes more were needful to make the fourteenth necessary for conviction. Thus far every Republican had voted to convict, and of the two remaining one man was a Democrat and the other a Republican. A rustle went around the chamber, as failure to convict seemed assured. Senator Vanderbilt was called. He arose and, looking the keeper in the face, said, in a clear voice, "guilty."

Jimmy Laverty did not tally the vote. His pencil fell; his hand clenched and his face was distorted with the effort to suppress a cry. The keeper shrank down into his chair, but his face gave no sign. Senator Youngblood likewise said "guilty," and the vote stood 14 to 7, convicting the keeper of the accusation in the article. On the next article, charging adultery with the same woman, the vote was the same. On all the other articles he was acquitted.

After listening to the judgment of the court pronounced by the president, the keeper turned and took an unsteady step or two, when his younger son, weeping, flung his arms around his neck and kissed him. James did the same on the other side and together the three left the chamber. The Senate adjourned until morning to receive the governor's appointment of a successor to the removed keeper. The board of inspectors will take charge of the institution until a keeper is qualified. Senator Vanderbilt was the only Democrat who voted "guilty" on any article. He so voted except on the last two. On each article except the first two some Republicans voted "not guilty."

The office of prison keeper in New Jersey is one of trust and honor. He is ranked in the constitution with the attorney general, secretary of state and other high officers, and appointed, as they are, by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and removable only by death, resignation or impeachment. The term is five years and the salary $3,500 per year. The office has usually been filled by men of prominence in the community. The keeper has absolute power in the management of his prison under the law and the rules established by the board of inspectors. Mr. Laverty was nominated by Governor Ludlow in 1881, and rejected by the Senate on account of testimony given by him in a previous prison investigation, which was said to show that he was a man of cruel nature. After the Senate adjourned the governor appointed him to fill the vacancy. In 1882 his name was again sent in, and this time he was confirmed. He succeeded Gershom Mott, a brigadier general in the war, and for many years before his death major general of the state militia.

With the exception of a petty case involving a justice of the peace twenty years, ago this is the first time the Senate of New Jersey or the council that preceded it has ever sat as a court of impeachment. The expenses of the trial to the state will be from $6,000 to $10,000. The cost to the defendant will probably be even more.

Pullman and the Central Transportation.

Most of Thursday's session of the United States circuit court, Philadelphia, was taken up by argument of counsel before Judges McKennan and Butler, upon the motion for a preliminary injunction made on behalf of the Pullman Palace Car company to have the Central Transportation company restrained from prosecuting its suit brought to recover two installments of rental reserved in the original contract entered into between the two corporations. For the complainants it was contended that the modified lease ought to be considered binding, and that the amount of rental to be paid ought to be in accordance with the revenue derived from the use of the Transportation company's cars. It was claimed that the Pullman company had the right to declare the contract null and void, which was said to have done by letter last August, and which was again done by one of the Pullman company's counsel, Mr. Samuel Dickson, in court. The injunction asked for is to prevent the Transportation company from carrying on its suit to collect the rental at the old rate and to have the court direct the terms of surrender when the plaintiff company exercises its option of returning the leased cars to the Transportation company. The granting of an injunction and the relief asked for by the complainants was resisted at length by John G. Johnson, esq., who appeared for the defendant company. A decision was reserved.

THE SUIT DENIED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The United States circuit court to-day refused to grant the injunction restraining the Central Transportation company as above referred to.

The Machine Has no Bowels.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

With characteristic modesty and independence, our old friend Marriott Brosius, of Lancaster and '82 memory, declines to be made to figure in the attitude of a supplicant at the doors of the machine managers, who, after the fashion of the time, propose to save the people any trouble in the matter of Republican candidates in the next state campaign. Mr. Brosius was rudely chucked under the table in '84, when a nomination as congressman-at-large meant an election, and now that the political highway seems again to be reasonably safe, there is still no thought of "vindicating" the best man on the "old ticket." There is practical unanimity as to Beaver, and Davies is desperately trying to climb up behind the one-legged leader, and Greer is dancing about watching his chances to "catch on" somewhere. It is "terribly galling," to be sure, that no mention is made of Mr. Rawle, but to leave the oratorical Brosius without the least notice is the climax of ingratitude. Truly, the political machine has no bowels.

At the Rink.

There was a good-sized crowd at the Lancaster rink last night, where there was skating until 9:30, after which dancing was kept up until 10:30.

CLEVER PRISCILLA M'CLURE.

An Irreproachable Young Harrisburg Lady Charged With Large Forgeries.

A sad story was make known in Harrisburg Wednesday night, through its publication in an evening paper, of a series of forgeries committed by a young lady named Priscilla McClure, who has for years stood high in church and society circles and comes from one of Harrisburg's most honored families. Miss McClure left Harrisburg in February and before going negotiated at the Harrisburg National bank for $1,500, giving her note with her mother as endorser. She also had cashed at the Dauphin Deposit bank a note for $7,000, with Shuman First, o Bellefonte, as endorser, and it is said that she secured $1,000 on another note at the Mechanics' bank, with her brother as endorser, but the existence of the latter note is denied.

The forgery was discovered when the note for $1,500 became due and in Miss McClure's absence her mother was asked to pay it. The mother denied that she had endorsed any such note, and the bank entered suit against Miss McClure. It is said that an effort will be made to pay off this note by the mother. Nothing has as yet been done about the $7,000 note, but the bank officials are considerably chagrined that they were so easily duped by a girl.

It was natural that they should cash the note, as Miss McClure was a quiet unassuming young lady, rather pretty, supposed to be possessed of considerable means inherited from her father, and was treasurer of the Mission society in the Pine Street Presbyterian church. There is a story that she had been heard from in Texas, and already the busy tongue of gossip has connected her name with that of a former clothier here who failed and went South. The matter has created the greatest excitement and is the theme of conversation everywhere.

MAUNDY THURSDAY.

Celebration of One of the Most Solemn Days in Passion Week.

To-day is Maundy Thursday in Passion week, so called because of the ceremony of washing of the feet of the disciples at the last supper of the Savior, and is observed by Catholic, Lutheran, Episcopal and Moravian churches. In the Catholic churches is commemorated the Eucharist, and two hosts are consecrated at the mass—one for the sacrifice of the day, the other to be carried in solemn processions to a receptacle adorned with great splendor, where it is kept for the office of the next day. After the vespers, the altars of the church are divested of their coverings and other ornaments.

At the three Catholic churches of this city this morning, the congregations were large and the processions imposing. At St. Mary's there were twenty-five acolytes, bearing bouquets and candles on florally decorated holders in the procession. They were just ahead of the canopy-bearers, under which walked the celebrant of the mass carrying his sacred burden. The repository of the latter in the Blessed Virgin's altar was a marvel of beautiful floral decoration, and was resplendent with lighted wax candles.

Charged With Causing the Death of a Niece.

At Scranton, Pa., John and Winifred McAndrew, husband and wife, have been placed on trial for cruelty to Mary Gaugham, an orphan, who was the 13-year-old niece of McAndrew. The girl died from the effects of the harsh treatment she received, and the testimony of her 11-year-old brother, who lived in the same family, created considerable excitement. He stated that his sister was neither allowed shoes nor stockings, and in frosty weather was sent long distances barefooted. She was not allowed to occupy a bed, but slept on the floor without covering, and her food consisted of mush, which she ate out of a pail with her fingers. He had seen McAndrew rub a red-hot poker across her teeth, and on the morning of her death his sister laid on the floor, with no bed-clothing, and asked him to put the family dog on her feet to keep them warm. She was maltreated by the children of the family and no effort was made to prevent it. The Sunday before she died the boy says that McAndrew put the girl in a tub of water and horsewhipped her. The coroner testified that several of her toes were ready to drop off, and that she died of starvation. Neighbors had seen her crawling around on all fours, and when they tried to make an investigation, Mrs. McAndrew drove them off with a poker.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Brakeman Has His Foot Crushed on the Quarryville Road.

Maris Smith, a brakeman attached to engine "Ephrata," of the Reading railroad, met with a serious accident at Hess station, on the Quarryville branch, this morning. The engine was drawing an extra freight train between Quarryville and Lancaster and stopped at Hess, where there is a branch road running to several ore mines, to do some work. While shifting Smith attempted to jump on a car. He missed his footing and fell. The wheels of the car passed over one foot crushing it so badly that it will have to be amputated. Smith was brought to this city on the regular passenger train reaching King street at 7:30. He was taken to his home at 561 North Queen street, where he was attended by Dr. McCormick, the company's physician. Smith is a man about 25 years old. He is married but has no children. He had just begun working on the railroad, and this was his second trip.

This morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, Smith's foot was amputated below the ankle, by Drs. McCormick, Foreman and M. L. Herr.

What Rev. J. W. Sayres Has to Say.

Rev. John W. Sayres, whom Governor Pattison removed from the soldiers' orphans schools, has sent a communication to the governor in which he differs decidedly with the latter in regard to the management of the schools. He denies that he was pecuniarily interested in any of the institutions, and says: "As to your investigation into the condition of the schools, I neither agree with your judgment nor accept your conclusions. I say unhesitatingly, and without fear of successful contradiction, that, under fair, impartial and legal investigation, the schools will not be found in the deplorable, depraved and diseased condition which your report represents." He says that the schools will compare favorably with any others of like curriculum or equal numbers in the country, and that the governor's report is largely overdrawn and imaginative.

Grant's Grave "A Miserable Cave."

Congressman Jones, of New Hampshire, who is in New York just now, has not a very lofty idea either of the patriotism or public spirit of New York in the matter of General Grant's last resting place. Mr. Jones is a Democrat, and cannot, therefore, be accused of any partisan feeling on the subject. After taking a drive up to Riverside Park, he is reported as saying with Granite state emphasis: "I never was more surprised in my life. To think that a miserable cave like that should have been chosen as the resting place for the bones of a hero; a man who had been twice president of the United States, and who was honored by all nations when he went around the world. I would engage to build that place in three days for $800, or I would eat it before breakfast."

The Broken Williamsport Bank.

E. Passmore Deitrick, who is charged with having imbezzled a large sum of money from the City National bank of Williamsport, which suspended on Monday last, was at his brother's shoe factory in Camden yesterday. Deitrick deplored the publicity given to the matter, and declared that he had not taken $38,000 from the bank. He said if such a sum had been missed other persons were responsible. He further declared that he had settled with the bank through his attorney, Mr. N. Taylor, of Williamsport, some years ago for all that had been charged against him. He said he had no intention of fleeing to evade arrest.

Not a Columbia Industry Idle.

From the Herald.

There is not a single industry in or around Columbia that is idle. Mills, furnaces, stove works, iron shops, boiler makers, cigar factories, saw and planing mills all running on full time. Never in the history of our borough has so much building been going on.

A STOLEN HEIFER.

FATHER AND SON CHARGED WITH THE OFFENSE, BUT ACQUITTED.

The Brecknock Township Shooting Case—Two Young Men on Trial for Robbing the Safe at Baumgardners & Jeffries' Office on North Prince Street.

Wednesday Afternoon.—The jury in the cases against Horace Lichty rendered a verdict of not guilty of felonious assault and battery but guilty of carrying concealed deadly weapons. Sentence was deferred.

Aaron Kline pleaded guilty to being the father of the illegitimate child of which Emma D. Strickler, of Denver, is the mother. The usual sentence was imposed.

Xanthus Baker, of Colerain township, who is not yet 18 years old, appeared as the defendant in a fornication and bastardy case, and Mary Markey, who is between 16 and 17 years old, as the prosecutrix. The child lived but two weeks. Mary was a domestic in the employ of the father of the defendant. Xanthus went on the witness stand and testified that he was innocent of the offense charged. The jury did not take much stock in his innocence for they rendered a verdict of guilty, after a very brief deliberation. The usual sentence was imposed.

Annie Resh, who spends more time in jail than out of it, was put on trial for malicious mischief. The allegation of Godfried Schamber, the prosecutor, was that the accused, who occupied a room in his house, No. 413 East Strawberry street, maliciously broke the lock of a door and threw his flower pots into the street. The testimony of the commonwealth was very weak. Annie denied having committed the offense charged. The jury acquitted Annie and imposed the costs of prosecution on Schamber. The prosecutor was unable to pay the costs at once and was given until evening to get security for the costs.

FATHER AND SON ON TRIAL.

David and George Sentman, father and son, indicted for larceny, were called for trial. The facts of the case as testified to by the commonwealth's witnesses were as follows: Benjamin B. Gonder owns some pasture land in Bart township and B. B. Myers, hotel-keeper of White Oak, Strasburg township, put half a dozen cattle in this field early last fall. One was a heifer, which was peculiarly marked. On the 9th of November this heifer was missed, and search was made for it, but it could not be found. Mr. Myers visited several tanneries to ascertain whether any hides had been bought, about the time the heifer disappeared. At C. S. Lichty's tannery, at Paradise, Mr. Myers learned that a hide bearing the marks of his heifer had been bought. The young man who sold the heifer hide was given a check, payable to the order of John Jackson. This young man, it is claimed, was George Sentman. This check next turned up at the First National bank of Strasburg at which bank David Sentman had a note due. This check was given in part payment of the note, to the bank officers by David Sentman. After the Sentmans were arrested David called on B. B. Myers, the prosecutor, and said he did not want to have any law suits and offered to pay him the value of the heifer stolen.

The defense was that last November David Sentman sold a man giving the name of McNally, a number of pigs. In part payment for the pigs Sentman was paid with a check payable to the order of John Jackson and signed by Mr. Lichty. This check with two others David Sentman left at the bank at Strasburg to pay a note. A number of witnesses testified that a man answering the description of McNally was in the neighborhood of the Sentmans about the time the check was given. David and George Sentman denied having stolen the heifer or sold the hide to Mr. Lichty. It was also shown that prior to this charge the reputation of the accused for honesty was good.

GRAND JURY RETURN.

True Bills.—Hiram Brendle, assault and battery; John Stocker, selling liquor without license.

Ignored Bills.—John Stocker, selling liquor on Sunday, county for costs; James S. Ammon, assault and battery, with prosecutor, Joseph Klapp, for costs; Joseph Klapp, assault and battery, with prosecutor, James S. Ammon for costs.

Counsel for Joseph Klapp, who was the prosecutor in the assault and battery case against James S. Ammon, stated to the court that the grand jury had ignored the bill without having examined all the witnesses on the bill of indictment. In his experience he had never known as aggravated a case as this one. Klapp had been beaten almost to a jelly and yet the bill is ignored. The court directed the district attorney to send the witnesses who had not yet been examined before the grand inquest.

Wednesday Evening.—Court met at 7:30 o'clock and the trial of David and George Sentman, for stealing the heifer of B. B. Myers, was resumed. All of the evening session was taken up in the examination of witnesses for the defense and the argument of counsel.

Thursday Morning.—When court met at 9 o'clock the jury in the cases of David and George Sentman rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Hiram S. Brendle was put on trial for committing an assault and battery on Horace Lichty. This was a cross-action of the suits tried on Wednesday, in which the positions of the parties are reversed. Lichty, who was defendant in those suits, being the prosecutor in this suit.

The row occurred at the Dry tavern, in Brecknock township, and according to the commonwealth's testimony, a large number of men were at the bar drinking on the evening of April 1, when without any provocation Brendle struck Lichty and then run.

The defense was that Lichty was under the influence of liquor on the evening in question, was very quarrelsome and without having any words with Hiram Brendle he struck Brendle, and it was only after he had been struck that Brendle hit Lichty. The case was submitted to the jury under the charge of the court without argument of counsel. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

John Wall and Henry Smith, two young men residing in the northern part of the city, were put on trial on a charge of larceny. The prosecutors in the case are Baumgardners & Jeffries. The testimony showed that during the week ending February 27th, about $40 were stolen from the safe in their coal office, corner of Frederick and Prince streets. The money was taken at different times and was missed when Mr. Jeffries returned from dinner each day. It was finally determined to watch for the thieves and on Saturday, February 27, a watch was set. Before going to dinner on that day Mr. Jeffries called the foreman of the coal yard into the office and counted in his presence $11 in silver and placed that money in a drawer in the safe. This safe is difficult to lock and the practice was, when the hands went to dinner, to give the knob a little turn and any person not familiar with the safe would suppose that it was locked. After putting the money in the safe on that day Mr. Jeffries went across the street to Fisher's restaurant and stationed himself at the front window where he had a full view of the office. Officer Gorrecht was stationed on the other side of the office on a freight car on the Reading railroad, and he also had a view of the office. Both these parties saw Wall and Smith approach the office from the stable yard. Wall entered the office and Smith remained outside watching. Wall opened the safe and took something out and then Smith entered the office and remained there a minute or two. Before the men had an opportunity of leaving the office Policeman Gorrecht appeared. Mr. Jeffries then examined the drawer and found that $4 had been taken on that day. He charged Smith and Wall with the theft; said he had no desire to prosecute them if they would refund the money they had stolen. Smith said nobody had seen him open the safe and Wall did not deny the theft when accused. The men were then arrested. On trial.

GRAND JURY RETURN.

True Bills.—Henry Smith and John Wall, larceny, two indictments; Samuel Johnson and Ross Doster, larceny; Wayne Bard, assault and battery; John Bell, peddling without license; Francis Kilburn, embezzlement; William Elliott, forgery and false pretense; William Messner, larceny; A. P. Lovett and James Jackson, neglect of duty.

Would be Convinced After Trial.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Reverend Doctor Harper says he finds nothing in favor of cremation. He ought to give it a fair trial.

A CRUSHER FOR ATHLETICS.

The Brooklyn Administer a Great Defeat and Win Their First Game.

The Athletic club received a crushing defeat at the hands of the Brooklyn club who won their first game. The score was 18 to 2 in favor of Byrnes' men. The Athletics put Weaver in to pitch and he was batted everywhere, no less than nineteen hits being made off him. Burch led the work with the stick, with two doubles and two singles. Every man in the nine hit the ball but McTamany, who was rather unfortunate. The other Association games resulted as follows: At Baltimore: Baltimore 12, Mets 6; at Cincinnati: Pittsburg 13, Cincinnati 7.

The Southern league games yesterday were: At Augusta: Augusta, 11, Atlanta, 5; at Charleston: Chattanooga, 2, Charleston, 1; at Macon: Macon, 7, Nashville, 6.

Washington defeated Rochester by 13 to 4 yesterday.

The Philadelphias, with Casey in the box, play the Newarks with Pitcher Smith to-day.

With a score like that of yesterday it required a pretty cheeky ball reporter to complain of the umpire, but Philadelphia has that kind.

The Mets could do nothing with young Kilroy until the eighth inning yesterday.

George Miller, the plucky catcher of the Pittsburg team, had two home runs off McKeon yesterday.

Barkley, over whom there was such a great fight this spring, was spiked at the home plate in the third inning during the American Association championship game yesterday at Cincinnati, and was injured so badly that he had to retire from the game.

Yesterday at Richmond, Va., the Boston and Newark clubs played ten innings. The score stood 3 to 3, and the game was drawn to enable the clubs to make the train for the north.

The Waterbury defeated the Buffalo by 13 to 1 yesterday, and New York got away with Yale by 17 to 4.

McTamany could not hit the ball yesterday, but his brilliant running catches were the feature of the game.

Young Colored Ministers Graduate.

The commencement exercises of the theological department of Lincoln university, near Oxford, Chester county, took place Wednesday. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Clark. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Donnelly, of Germantown; Rev. Dr. Wills, Rev. Dr. Holliday, James Grant, Rev. Dr. Wayland, Professor Bolles, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Newall, superintendent of the public schools of Baltimore. The essays delivered by members of the graduating class were: Tilghman Brown, "Negro Evangelization;" Edward F. Eggleston, "Revivals of Religion Among the Freedmen;" Charles J. Lawton, "Educated Colored Ministers for the West," and William R. Lawton, "How Can They Preach Unless They Be Sent?" The degree of Doctor of Divinty was conferred upon the Rev. Joseph F. Thompson, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal church of Philadelphia, a graduate.

The Merits of Columbia Shad.

From the Herald.

Why are "Columbia shad" larger and of better taste than those caught nearer the bay" is a question that has been asked by several of our exchanges. An old fisherman answers the question thus: Shad become larger, more solid and of a purer flavor as they increase the distance from the bay. For instance, a shad caught at Harrisburg would be somewhat larger and more solid than one caught at Columbia. Fresh water effects this change. It is rarely a large shad is caught at or near the bay, and their flesh is generally soft and of a salty flavor. Upon entering fresh water their flesh hardens, the salty flavor disappears, and their growth rapidly increases. But few shad ascend the Susquehanna farther than Columbia, consequently "Columbia shad" are considered superior.

A Joke on a Judge.

Chief Justice Hawkins, of England, was made the victim of a cruel joke the other day. Some naughty man advertised for a certain number of ballet and chorus girls, and gave an address which was that of the excellent and austere judge in question. He is not far from some of the clubs, and some of the "chappies" were much pleased next day when they saw a long procession of ladies, more or less beautiful, making their way to the judge's door. His butler and footman had a hard day's work in convincing the Totties and Lotties and Florries that their worthy employer did not require ballerines or chorus ladies, and some of them cut up rough and breathed vows of vengeance. They were got rid of at last; but if they had caught the wretch who inserted the advertisement, there would not have been much of him left.

Death of Francis Wells.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—Francis Wells, one of the proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin*, of this city, who has been suffering from pneumonia for the last four or five days, died this morning. He was 60 years old.

[Mr. Wells was one of the owners and the chief writing editor of the *Bulletin*. He was a very bright, well informed and genial man. He was a radical Republican in politics but took a liberal view of public questions; he was something of an art critic and took deep interest in public charities and other social questions. He was one of a Philadelphia party who visited the Lancaster fair in 1884 and the visit made such an impression upon him that he always had pleasant recollections of this city.]

A $750,000 Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, April 22—A few minutes before 7 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the upper floor of the six-story brick building running from 58 to 66 Crosby street and from 512 to 516 Broadway. This is a new building, and is built on the site of Harrigan & Hart's old theatre comique. The fire broke out on the upper floor of No. 60 Crosby street. The building is occupied by August Bornheim & Bauer, wholesale dealers in clothing; J. W. Goddard & Sons, clothiers; Pilonsky & Simon, men's neck wear; A. Laufer & Co., hat manufacturers; and August Bros., clothiers. The latest reports say the loss will aggregate $750,000.

All the Oregon Officers Whitewashed.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—The judgment of the board of trade investigating committee in regard to the loss of the steamer Oregon was rendered to-day by Wreck Commissioner Rothery. The decision is in favor of the owners and officers on all the points submitted to the court. The first officer is adjudged to have been somewhat remiss but no punishment is inflicted upon him or any one else. Captain Cottier and his officers were warmly congratulated by a large number of friends on escaping the forfeiture or suspension of their certificates.

Train Robbers Caught.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 22.—News has just been received here of the capture by the Atlantic & Pacific railway company's detectives at Needles, Cal., of Henry Warren, John Coggins and William Boyd, charged with robbing an Atlantic & Pacific train about four months ago. These three men are the majority of a gang of train and stage robbers who have been operating in Arizona and California, for the past year in defiance of officers who have been in pursuit of them. When captured, they first made a show of resistance but so cleverly had the capture been arranged that a struggle was useless. They were taken to San Bernadino for trial.

Well-Known French Surgeon Dead.

LONDON, April 22.—The death is announced of Louis Xavier Ollier, a well-known French surgeon, the author of a number of works on surgery and an officer of the Legion of Honor. He was 61 years of age.

Two Young Children Burned in a Dwelling

VOLGA, Dak., April 22.—The house of Andrew Nelson, six miles from here, was burned yesterday. Nelson's two young children were burned to death.

NEW YORK'S STREET CARS.

DISCUSSING THE ADVISABILITY OF A GENERAL "TIE-UP."

All the Lines Running To-day as Usual, Except the Third Avenue—Policemen Required on the Latter Road to Maintain Order—The Strikes Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The executive committee of the Empire association were in session until after three o'clock this morning, discussing the advisability of a general "tie up." The discussion was said to be heated and acrimonious, some of the members opposing strongly resorting again to that means in an endeavor to bring the obstinate Third avenue roads to terms. The committee finally voted not to take this step to-day. In reaching this decision the position of the employes of some of the roads who objected to going out again had much to do.

This morning the cars on all lines except that of the Third avenue are running as usual. The latter road is running out cars since seven o'clock this morning at intervals of about four minutes, and up to 9:30, a. m., some thirty cars had gone over the entire length of the road. On each car are two policemen, one on each platform. But very few of the strikers have as yet appeared along the line of the road, and everything is running smoothly. The police arrangements have not been relaxed in the least, and at several points along the line of the Third avenue road a strong force has been stationed in readiness to prevent any attempts at impeding the progress of the cars. It is asserted by some of the strikers this morning that unless some arrangement is arrived at between the strikers and the Third avenue company to-day every surface road line will be "tied up," not only in this city but in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and Long Island City. They even intimate that the hands employed upon the ferry boats and the firemen on the elevated roads will be ordered out. Should this be carried out great inconvenience must ensue.

In the event of such an emergency the police force of this and the other cities named will be wholly inadequate and an outbreak by the strikers, should any occur, would be found hard to put down.

JAY GOULD TESTIFYING.

Giving a Long Statement of His Connection with the Western Railroad Troubles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—At 11 o'clock this morning the special committee investigating the labor troubles resumed its work. Mr. Jay Gould, of New York, the railroad magnate, was the witness examined. A large crowd of spectators were present to see the distinguished personage. He asked for the reading of the resolution under which the committee was acting, and when it was read he stated that he was president of the Missouri Pacific railway and that there were no troubles existing on his road in the states named in the resolution. He stated further that there were 10,737 men in the employ of the road outside of the general offices, and that since his departure from New York he had received a dispatch from St. Louis stating that all was quiet on the road; that 290 freight trains moved on it yesterday, the same being an increase over that date of last year. He did not, therefore, think he or his road came within the provisions of the resoulution.

Mr. Burnes replied that the committee would like to hear from him something of the Missouri Pacific.

"At the date of the resolution under which you act," said Mr. Gould, "there were no difficulties existing between my company and the laborers."

ONLY A VOLUNTARY WITNESS.

This was said for the purpose of informing the committee that the statements about to be made were made voluntarily. Mr. Gould then entered into a detailed statement of the organization of the Missouri Pacific and quickly came down to the recent labor troubles and the part he had taken in them. He stated, parenthetically, that all he knew of the cause of the trouble came to him from his subordinates. He was first approached by Mr. Powderly about the approaching troubles and was informed that there were differences arising on account of the wages fixed for the men. Mr. Gould agreed to adjust the differences and stated that he would instruct Mr. Hoxie, the vice president of the Missouri Pacific. In making this agreement he told Mr. Powderly that he wanted it distinctly understood that there should be no strikes on the Missouri Pacific, and that in the future when dissatisfactions arose Mr. Powderly would come to him and negotiate an adjustment, man between man. Mr. Gould was then (March 6), on the eve of his departure for a cruise, with his family, in the West Indies. Some time afterward Mr. Gould learned from Mr. Hoxie that a strike had been ordered by Mr. Powderly, and that no excuse could be given for it; that it was on account of a man named Hall, employed by the Texas Pacific, which was in the hands of the United States courts and not in the control of the Missouri Pacific. At the time of the strike the Missouri Pacific had 14,315 men in its employ, of which 3,715 were Knights of Labor. These men were not necessary to the operation of the business, and if they had not resorted to violence and took forcible possession of the road, not a train would have been missed. But they seized terminal points and the business of the road was stopped. "It was forcibly seized," said Mr. Gould, "something which the czar of Russia with his millions of soldiers behind him would not have dared to do."

At this point the statement of Mr. Hoxie concerning the strike, which has been printed, was read by General Swayne, Mr. Gould's attorney. The statement showed that the strike was on account of a fancied grievance with another road, and alleged that the Knights of Labor had assured Mr. Hoxie, just before the strike, that no grievance existed against the Missouri Pacific.

EXPLAINING HALL'S CONNECTION WITH THE STRIKE.

General Swayne read the statement or proclamation of Mr. Hoxie with a good deal of effect, emphasizing the argument against the principle of labor strikes and the assumed fair dealing of the Missouri Pacific with its employes. The proclamation dwelt at length upon the folly of so many men being thrown out of employment and so many people being deprived of their earnings and inconvenienced on account of this one man, Hall.

Chairman Curtin asked what this man Hall had done that so much trouble was made about him.

General Swayne read from another statement showing that on January 26, 1886, the Knights of Labor at Marshall, Texas, at the incipiency of the trouble on the Texas Pacific had proposed a scheme for arbitrating which was not feasible, and which was refused by the receivers of that road, and declaring that that refusal was the real cause, of the strike and all other alleged reasons were false. The controversy over the discharge of the man C. R. Hall, in the employ of the Texas Pacific, was not the cause of the strike and was but a subterfuge. The real cause it declared, was the refusal of the receivers to comply with an unreasonable demand. The discharge of Hall, who was foreman of a shop, was not objected to at the time. He was discharged because he was absent without leave three or four days. His dismissal was an afterthought cause for the strike, because he was unpopular with the men under him.

UPBRAIDING THE STRIKERS.

On March 9, a notice was posted, Mr. Gould said, by the general superintendent, informing the men who were in the employ of the Missouri Pacific on March 5, and who went on the strike, were discharged, as they had voluntarily left their positions and thus severed their connection with the road. Notices were also produced making various announcements to the employes, advertising for new men, etc., all of which have been widely published. Mr. Gould then described the acts of violence and destruction of property by the strikers—how they "killed" the engines tore up the tracks etc—and recited the attempts of the governors of Kansas and Missouri to arbitrate the trouble. The report of Governors Martin and Marmaduke of their investigation and conference with Mr. Hoxie was read, showing that, in their opinion, the strike was not on the ground of violation of any compact with the employes and Knights of Labor by the Missouri Pacific management. "I think that this correspondences shows" said Mr. Gould at the conclusion of the reading of some letters between Mr. Hoxie and the Knights of Labor, "that we have led the horses to the trough, but they wouldn't drink." Our shops were open, but the men wouldn't go to work.

CONFERENCES WITH POWDERLY AND MCDOWELL.

Then he entered into an account of his conferences with Messrs. Powderly and McDowell, of the Knights of Labor, which did not differ materially from the statements of those gentlemen before the committee. Mr. Gould thought the acts of the Knights of Labor were very different from the representations made to him and their pledges to him: that the private instructions of Mr. Powderly were different from his general circulars. Mr. Gould maintained that he acted in good faith, but he thought it was bad faith and too much liberty on the part of Messrs. Powderly and McDowell, when they made public his note of instructions to Mr. Hoxie to arbitrate the trouble. He had not consented to its publicity at that time. Mr. Gould read a personal letter which he wrote to Mr. Powderly on March 29th, in which he stated that the matter of arbitration was wholly within the discretion of Mr. Hoxie, and informing Mr. Powderly that he (Mr. Gould) did not want to be understood by his telegram to Mr. Hoxie in which he said that "We see no objection to arbitrating troubles with employes past and future," a saying that there should be arbitration; it was only a consent to arbitration on his (Mr. Gould's) part, and that Mr. Hoxie was left free to act or not. (Mr. Gould's explanation, taken in connection with that of Mr. McDowell yesterday, makes the misunderstanding clear. The representatives of the Knights of Labor took Mr. Gould's assent to arbitration as a declaration of acceptance of the proposition made by the Knights of Labor to arbitrate; while Mr. Gould thought he was simply consenting that Mr. Hoxie should arbitrate).

EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

A Mob Attacks the Police and a Striker is Shot Down.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 22.—All the sugar refineries in Williamsburg and Greenpoint, with the exception of two, were locked up this morning, no effort having been made by the different companies to fill the places of the strikers. The Fulton and Atlantic refineries are the two companies which have agreed to the demands of the men.

A mob at Havemeyer's sugar refinery, at Greenpoint, attacked the police on duty there. An officer, who was knocked down by a striker, shot the man. He was taken to the hospital.

At Dick & Meyers' sugar refinery, Williamsburgh, to-day, a wagon loaded with sugar tried to drive through a crowd of strikers. It was met with a shower of stones. Six policemen attempted to protect the new drivers. Some of the officers were knocked down and others slightly hurt with stones.

EXPLAINING TO HIS MEN.

An Iron Master Declines to Refuse to Sell to the Missouri Pacific Road.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—At a quarter to ten o'clock this morning, President McMillan, of the Missouri Car and Foundry works, called his 500 employes together and made them a speech. He said the demand made upon him to cease supplying material and work to the Missouri Pacific railroad could not be complied with because of his contracts which had been running for six years and that company was his best customer. He argued that the Missouri Pacific would not be injured by their strike, as they could secure the limited supplies they now needed from other similar manufacturers. He gave the men a recess from ten until one p. m. to consider the matter. The men had already decided to strike by 10 o'clock and at that hour they left the shop in a body and marched to Union Capital hall, corner of Ninth and Allen streets, and held a meeting. There is little chance of their returning to work after dinner.

$70,000 MISSING IN QUEBEC.

A Treasurer Confesses on His Death Bed That He Lost it Through Speculation.

MONTREAL, April 22.—Great excitement exists all over the province over the discovery of a defalcation of over $70,000 in the crown lands department at Quebec. The report is that the money was misappropriated by Mr. Gale, who had charge of the department for thirty years, and who died lately in Philadelphia, having gone there when irregularities were first noticed in the office. Mr. Gale confessed on his death bed that he took the amount in the past three years and lost it in speculations on the stock exchange. His estate will only realize $10,000, and this is all the government will recover. So much confidence was felt in the treasurer that he was not requested to give securities for the funds which passed through his hands, though they averaged $500,000 yearly. A special committee was appointed yesterday by the legislature to investigate the matter and ascertain who is responsible for the neglect in auditing the books by which so great a loss has been sustained.

Destitution in a Flooded Town.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., 22.—The Smith Paper company has added $500 to Cyrus W. Field's $1,000 contribution to the fund for the relief of sufferers by the Lee flood, and in smaller sums about $1,000 more has been donated by citizens of the town. Yesterday the relief committee found thirty families who must be aided. Much of their housekeeping materials, and in some cases all their clothing has been lost. This does not include as many families who suffer equal loss, but are able to stand the damage. The bodies of Miss White and Simeon Dowd have not yet been discovered. A posse of twenty is searching for them to-day.

400 Thrown out of Work by Fire.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The extensive furniture factory of A. H. Andrews & Co., 156 to 170 Mather street was almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. The total loss will probably exceed $100,000. About 400 men are thrown out of work.

Appeals From Water Rents.

The water committee of councils was in session in select council chamber to-day, disposing of appeals from the water rents as assessed by the water superintendent for the ensuing year.

THE FIRST GUN FIRED.

A LITTLE WAR PROMISED BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

Probable Chastisement of the Greeks Since the Hostilities are Commenced—Turkey's Soldiers Attempt to Surprise a Force of Greeks and are Repulsed.

VIENNA, April 22.—A dispatch from Athens states that the Greek government has not yet received from the powers any ultimatum commanding disarmament within three days, such as was described in yesterday's dispatches from London. If such a mandate is received time will be asked for its consideration. Yet, while Premier Delyannis will not voluntarily make his ministry ridiculous by disbanding an army which it has strained Grecian resources to the utmost to place and maintain in the field, he will not, for the present, order any overt act of war. The only danger of immediate hostilities comes from a close propinquity of the Grecian and Turkish forces on the Thessalian frontier, and the impetuous character of some of their commanders. It was to restrain this impetuosity that the Greek war minister, Col. Mavromichalis, went to the front, and it is he who devised the present cunning tactics of the Greeks to deceive the Turks into firing the first shot. If hostilities are accidentally begun, they will end only in a very little war in which the chastisement of the Greeks will be sudden and complete.

OPENING THE WAR.

The first gun of the Turco-Grecian war has been fired and the Turks are the aggressors. Last Tuesday night a body of troops drawn from the Turkish outposts attempted to surprise a force of Greeks who had been engaged during the previous day in erecting earthworks upon some territory which is alleged to be within the neutral belt which neither side has a right to occupy. The attack was smartly repulsed and the Turks fled, closely pursued by the Greeks. In their retreat the Turks abandoned two field pieces which fell into the hands of the pursuers The Greeks at the end of the pursuit occupied and entrenched themselves in three positions which were clearly upon Turkish territory. The Greek government has ordered them to immediately evacuate these positions and return to Greek territory. The disposition at Athens is to minimize the occurrence and treat it as an unauthorized affair of outposts for which no reprisal is to be attempted.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

The Important Provisions of Mr. Gladstone's Elaborate Scheme for England.

LONDON, April 22.—The Irish land purchase bill has been printed and circulated for the information of members of Parliament. It is even a longer document than the home rule bill, and contains 53 columns. Its principal provisions are as follows:

Any owner of agricultural land in Ireland wishing to sell the same will apply to the state authority which will refer the application to a land commission created by this bill. This body will, after inquiry, fix the price of the land. If the landlord objects to the price his only resource will be to withdraw his application on the payment of costs. The land commission will pay all creditors holding liens upon the land before distributing the purchase money. Certain rent charges may be bought outright by state authority or may be paid for gradually from the tenants' repayments. Where land is believed to contain valuable minerals the land commission shall add a fair sum therefor and the title to the minerals shall thereafter be vested in the state authority. The Irish receiver general created by this bill, and his deputies, shall execute all the financial parts of this act and shall hold office as permanent civil servants paid from the imperial exchequer. The actual collectors, however, will be appointed by the Irish government. The treasury is empowered to create permanent annuity bonds bearing interest at 3, $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which shall be charged to the imperial consolidated fund. The subdivision or subletting of lands purchased under the provisions of this bill are forbidden as long as the land is held subject to state charges, though this rule may be relaxed by state authority. The remaining provisions of the bill are fully set forth in Mr. Gladstone's speech of the 16th instant.

ARRESTED FOR TWO MURDERS.

Texas and Mississippi Officers Both Want A. N. Towns at the Same Time.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 22.—A. N. Towns, whose extraordinary arrest on Tuesday, almost at the same moment, by two officers, unknown to each other on the charge of committing two murders many years ago, was taken to Hill county, Texas, where he will be tried for killing Thomas Woods six years ago. Sheriff Belt and Detective Hughes had much difficulty in deciding which should take the prisoner. The detective grabbed Towns first, and had an extradition warrant from Governor Ireland permitting him to take the prisoner to Mississippi, but the Texas sheriff threatened to ask the governor to withdraw his warrant and thus secured the prisoner. Towns says that the man he killed in Mississippi in 1867 was a carpet bag officer, named Jefferson Hyde, who had been appointed by Governor Ames. He declares that he can clear himself in both cases, as he acted in self-defense. The prisoner was intensely interested in the dispute between the officers for his possession. He suggested that they toss a copper, and there is strong suspicion that the matter was actually settled that way to avoid a quarrel.

FIENDISH TRAIN-WRECKER.

One Man Killed and Another Fatally Injured by His Dreadful Act.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—A wrecker placed a cross tie on the East Tennessee track near Silver Creek, Tuesday night, and then stepped back in the dark, watched an approaching freight train strike it and roll down a ten foot bank. One man was instantly killed and another fatally injured. The man who was killed was Thomas Shenan, who was firing for his transportation from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Shenan was crushed and cut to pieces. Letters on his person show that he was a citizen of England. Jack Wright, the engineer, was so badly injured that he will die. Mike Wrinkle, the regular fireman, was asleep in the tender. He was not scratched. The engineer saw the obstruction just before he struck it, but was not able to stop the train. The wrecker has not been caught.

National Boundary Unprotected.

FORT BOWIE, Arizona, April 22.—General Miles wrote to Washington yesterday, detailing the unprotected condition of the national boundary from El Paso to the Colorado river, and advising the appropriation of $200,000 by Congress to strengthen the present posts and establish new ones between the places named.

FORT BOWIE, Ariz., April 22.—Capt. Dorst returned Tuesday from an unsuccessful pursuit of Geronimo.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—For the Middle Atlantic states, fair weather, variable winds, stationary temperature.

FOR FRIDAY—Fair weather is indicated for all districts east of the Mississippi river, with no decided change in temperature.