The Act of April 10, 1869, Defines It as Suc But the Act of April 2, 1873, Does Not Mention It-Interviewing the Law yers on the Soldert.

The question whether or not Good Friday is a legal horiday was the principal topic of discussion among Lancaster lawyers this week. It is rarely that the day comes so late in April as the week of quarter sessions court. It was first discussed early in the week when it became necessary for attorneys to know whether or not there would be a ston was asked frequently what position the court would take on the question, but the desired information was not given, as the court wanted to look at the matter.

A search of the sets of assembly shows that the first legislation on the subject was the act of assembly approved April 10, 1869. It de-clares that Good Friday in each and every year shall be deemed any proclaimed as a legal holiday. It does not appear that there legsi holiday. It does not appear that there was any further legislation as to legal holidays until the session of the legislature in 1873 when an act of assembly of April 2, was rassed defining what days shall consti-tute legal holidays. The act mentions Janpary I, February 22 Fourth of July, the 25th nary i, retordary 22, Fourth of July, the 20th of December and any day recommended or appointed by the governor of this state or the president of the United States, as a day of fasting or thanksgiving, or for the general cessation of lorsness, shall be regarded as legal helidays. In 1874 Decoration Day was made a legal heliday.

LEGAL DUPLERENCES OF OPINION, A difference of opinion exists among the members of our bar on the question. A dozen or more of them happened to meet in the small room adjoining the law library yesterday, and one remarked that there would not be any court on Friday, on ac-count of its being a legal holiday. Brosins dissented from that opinion.

He held that as the act of assembly of 1873, the latest on the subject of legal holidays, failed to mention Good Friday, it dropped Some of the other gentlemen, held that as

73 does not say that the days enumact of 18.1 does not say that the days enum-erated shall be the only legal holidays. Among the members of the bar who hold that Goest Friday is a legal holiday are: H. M. North, D. G. Eshioman, Wm. Aug. Atlee, B. F. Eshelman, J. Hay Brown, W. T. Brown, George A. Lane, S. H. Reynolds, J. L. Steinmetz, John A. Coyle. Judge Patterson, it is said, holds that it is not a legal holiday. As stated above Mr.

not a legal holiday. As stated above Mr. Brosins is also of that opinion. W. A. Wilson thinks that as the latest act does not include fixed Friday it was the intention to repeal the met of 1860. G. C. Kennedy does not think it is a legal holiday. George Nauman is in

The question has never been determined by the supreme court of the state, although Good Friday is observed by the banks as a legal holiday and notes maturing on that day have been protested on the previous day. It some one whose note becomes due to morrow will take the matter to the supreme court the disputed question can be settled

In Brightley's digest is a foot note in which the editor, referring to Good Friday not being mentioned in the law of 1873 as a legal holiday, says the dropping of that is triumph of the anti-Christian sentiment legislation." NO COMET HELD.

At the close of the session on Thursday evening Judge Livingston announced that there would not be a session of court on Good Friday. He said many of the jurors had spoken to him and said they did not want to work on that day. The grand jury are in session, however, and heard a number

To-day the Christian world commemorates the bloody tragedy on Calvary where Christ English Lutheran churches of this city, the usual customs of confirmations of classes was carried out and in many of the other Protestant denominations, the day was appropriately observed. In the Catholic churches the services are peculiarly solemn. The host consecrated on Maundy Thursday is used in the services of the day, which is not a mass, but a bare representation of the passion. After the ceremonies the priest, brings back from the repository to the altar the sacred host with the same solemnity that characterized its removal the day before. The adoration of the cross takes place during the service. The city churches of this creed were

At the banks of the city and the collector's office the day was observed. The county offices were kept open until 10 o'clock, when they were closed. The postoffice was kept

WALL AND SMITH SUILTY

The Termination of the Sensational Trial of the Men Charged With Petty Stealing. Thursday Afternoon, - When court re assembled at 2:30 o'ctock the trial of John Wall and Henry Smith for stealing money from the sale in the office of Baumgardners & Jeffries was resumed. A number of wit-nesses were called by the commonwealth who testified that from the window of Fisher's restaurant where Mr. Jeffries testified that he was standing, and from the car where Officer Gorrecht was standing, it was easy to see the safe and any person who might be opening the safe. A draft of the office, safe and surroundings made by Alian A Herr was sub

The defendants were called as witnesses and they denied having opened the safe or taking any money from it. They testified that when Mr.Jeffries returned from Fisher's he opened the safe, took out a ledger in order to make out a bill for a man who wanted to pay the same and when the bill was paid Jeffries took a box out of the safe, gave the man some change and put some of the silver in his pocket. Then Jelfries accused them of having taken money from the safe but they denied the charge and told him to search them. Jeffries then said he would drop the matter if they would pay \$65, but they refused to pay anything, saying they had not taken have money from the wafe. A number of may money from the safe. A number of witnesses testified that from where Jeffries stood and from the point where Officer stood and from the point where Officer Gorrect was stationed the safe in the office could not be seen. It was also shown that prior to this charge the reputation of defendants for honesty was good. On trial.

Hiram Brendle, convicted of assault and battery on Horace Lichty, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs.

A motion for a new trial was made in the caseagainst Horace Lichty, convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

ing concealed deadly weapons.

CURRENT BUSINESS. The bond of Wm. G. Duttenhoffer, tax col lector-elect of Columbia borough, in the sum of \$75,000 with Wm. B. Given and J. L. Steinmetz as sureties, was approved by the

Daniel Hunter was granted a renewal of his soldier's ticense. Thursday Eccuing .- Court met at 7:30 O'clock, and counsel concluded their argument of the larceny cases, against John Wall and Henry Smith. The jury retired to deliberate at 10 o'clock. This morning they rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was postponed until to-morrow morning.

in town. On it are the buglers who ride on horseback through the town and country distributing bills. They all carry bugles with which to waken up the people, and attract a great deal of attention. The men are all uniformed and look well. This is a new method of advertising, and it seems to be a

Wanted at Harrisburg. The chief of police of Harrisburg was i the city to-day. He says Loughlin, the sneak thief who was senienced this week, is wanted at Harrisburg for thefts committed in that city. It is probable that a detainer will be todged against him at the county jail and that he will be taken to Harrisburg for trial after his term of imprisonment expires.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE STRIKES. He Suggests That a Commission of Labor b Created to Settle Labor Disputes—The Reasons He Gives Therefor. The president has sent a message to Con-

gress on the subject of the labor troubles, as To the Senate and House of Representatives.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

The constitution imposes on the president the duty of recommending to the consideration of Congress, from time to time, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of immediately and thoughtfully meeting the problem which recent events and the present condition have thrust upon us, involving the settlement of disputes arising between our laboring men and their employers, that I am constrained to recommend to Congress legislation upon this serious and pressing subject. Under our form of government the value of labor as an element of national prosperity should be form of government the value of lator as an element of national prosperity should be distinctly recognized and the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care. In a country which offers to all its citizens the highest attainment of social and political distinction its workingmen cannot justiy or safely be considered as irrevocably consigned to the limits of a class and entitled to no attention, and allowed no protest areains. tention and allowed no protest against neglect. The laboring man, bearing in his band an indispensable contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist, with manly courage and as a right, upon the same recognition from those who make our laws as is accorded to any other citizen having a valuable interest in charge, and his reason-able demand should be met in such a spirit of appreciation and fairness as to induce a

contented and patriotic co-operation in the achievement of a grand national destiny. While the real interests of labor are not promoted by a resort to threats and violent manifestations, and while those who, under the pretext of an advocacy of the claims of labor, wantonly attack the rights of capital and for selfish purposes or the love of dis-order sow seeds of violence and discontent should neither be encouraged nor conciliated, all legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands of

gaining partisan advantage.

The present condition of the relations between later and capital are far from satisfac-The discontent of the employed is due in a large degree to the grasping and heed-less exactions of employers and the alleged discrimination in tayor of capital as an obect of governmental attention. It must also be conceded that the laboring men are not always careful to avoid causes and unjustifi-able disturbance. Though the importance of a better accord between these interests is apparent, it must be borne in mind that any effort in that direction by the Federal go ances which legislation by Congress cannot redress and many conditions which cannot

by such means be reformed,

I am satisfied, however, that something
may be done under Federal authority to prevent the disturbances which so often arise from disputes between employers and the usiness interests of the country; and, in my opinion, the proper theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as the means of settling these difficulties. But I suggest that, instead of arbitrators chosen in the heat of conflicting claims and after each dispute shall arise, there be created a commission of labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the government, charged, among other duties, with the consideration and settlement. when possible, of all controversies between labor and capital. A commission thus organized would have the advantage of being a stable body, and its members, as they gained experience, would constantly improve in their ability to dual intelligently and use-fully with the questions which might be sub-mitted to them. If arbitrators are chosen for temporary service as each case of dispute reinporary service as each case of dispute arises experience and familiarity with much that is involved in the question will be lack-ing, extreme partisanship and bias will be the qualifications sought on either side, and frequent complaints of preferences. upon a federal court of a duty so foreign to he judicial function as the selection of an arbitrator in such cases is at least of doubtful propriety. The establishment by Federal authority of such a bureau would be a just and

sensible recognition of the value of labor and of its right to be represented in the departments of the government. So far as its conciliatory offices shall have relation to disturbances which interfered with transit and commerce between the states its existence would be justified under the provisions of the constitution which give to Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states." And in the frequent dis-putes between the laboring men and their employers of less extent, and the consequences of which are confined within state limits and threaten domestic violence, the interposition of such a commission might be tendered, upon the application of the legislature or executive of a state, under the con stitutional provision which requires the gen-eral government to "protect" each of the states "against domestic violence"

It such a commission were fairly organized the risk of a loss of popular support and sympathy resulting from a refusal to submit to so peaceful an instrumentality would con-strain both parties to such disputes to invoke its interference and abide by its decisions. There would also be good reason to hope that the very existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice and counsel, frequently resulting in the avoid-ance of contention and misunderstanding. If the usefulness of such a commission is doubted because it might lack power to enforce its decisions, much encouragement is derived from the conceded good that has been accomplished by the railroad commis-sions which have been organized in many of the states, which, having little more than advisory power, have exerted a most salutary influence in the settlement of disputes be-tween conflicting interests.

In July, 1884, by a law of Congress, a Bureau of Labor was established and placed in charge of a commissioner of labor, who is required to "collect information upon the subject of labor, its relations to capital, the hours of labor and the earnings of laboring men and woften, and the means of promot-ing their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity." The commission which moral prosperity." The commission which I suggest could easily be engrafted upon the burean thus already organized by the addition of two more commissioners and by supplementing the duties now imposed upon it by such powers and functions as would permit the commissioners to act as arbitrators when necessary between labor and capital, under such limitations and upon such occasions as should be deemed proper and use. casions as should be deemed proper and use ful. Power should also be distinctly con ferred upon this bureau to investigate the causes of all disputes as they occur, whether submitted for arbitration or not, so that information may always be at hand to aid legis lation on the subject when necessary and de sirable. GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MASSION, April 22, 1886. THREE CHILDREN POISONED

They Eat a Cake Which Was Pilled With Arsenic for Rats. Thursday evening three little children made a narrow escape from death by poison. Anthony Roshm resides in the extreme eastern part of the city, in the portion known as Groffstown. He has two little girls, aged two and four years. The rats had become troublesome around the house and Mrs. Rochm resolved to poison them. Thursday afternoon she baked a large cake in which she placed a half ounce of arsenic, intending to set it for the rats. Mrs. Rochin had occa-sion to go out of the house for a time which sion to go out of the house for a time which she did without putting the cake away. In playing around, the Roehm children, and a little girl named Connell, who resides next door, came across the cake which they began to eat. When Mrs. Roehm returned the children had disposed of nearly all of the cake. In a short time they became terribly sick. Dr. Siegler was called in and he gave the children an emetic and administered the usual antislote. The little ones began to recover and to-day they are out of all danger. Had the poison had a little longer time to work the children certainly would have died.

The mayor had only one subject to dispos of this morning. He was a stranger who was so drunk that he went to sleep on a door step. He claimed that it was his first offense and he was discharged upon the payment of the officer's costs.

ATTACKING THE LAND BILL. ORD SELBORNE HOTLY ASSAULS THE

GLADSTONE MEASURF.

rish Home Rule Also Comes in For a Touch of the Peer's Wrath-Arguing That the Amount set Down for Expropriation is Entirely loadequate.

LONDON, April 23 -Lord Selborne, tornerly lord chancellor under Mr. Gladstone, as written a letter in which he streamously opposes Mr. Gladatone's scheme for the ex-tension of home rule to Ireland with an Irish legislature. The minority in Ireland, Lord Selborne says, would, through the Parliament, have complete control over everything relating to the lines and liberties of the queen's subjects in that country. He also opposes the premier's land purchase bill, and eclares that an appropriation of at least £150,000,000 would be necessary to render its provisions effective.

The amount set down by Mr. Gladstone for purposes of ex-propriation, he says, is inadequate, and asks how the shares of the £50,000,000 which the government measure names as the sum, are to be selected, and what the position of those excluded, because of the smallness of the sum, will be. " If the question," adds Lord Selborne, "is one of justice, provision ought to be made now to discharge the entire obligation, else the whole scheme is a cruel mockery of the rights of the landlord." His lordship in conclusion says : " I would not be surprised if Mr. Gladstone's friends should finally advise hun to stop his land bill altogether."

THE LEWISH PRESENTERY

New Members Admitted and Congregational Calls Approved. Lehigh presbytery has elected Rev. John Pollock, of Allentown, moderator and is pushing through a large amount of business. Rev. Dr. Charles Efficit was received from the presbytery of London, Ont., and is located at Lafayette college. Following are the admissions to presbytery and approved of calls from congregations :

Rev. J. L. Leeper, of Washington presby tery, to First Presbyterian church at Read-ing; Rev. Joseph McAskie, of Norristown, to the church at Port Carbon; Rev. F. P. Dal-rympie, of Winnona presbytery, Minnesota, o Shawnee church. The following pastoral elations were dissolved: Rev. Thomas Tyack and Mountain church, Delaware Tyack and Water Gap: Rev. Orr Lawson and the Second Presbyterian church, Pottsville: Rev. J. B. Woodward and the East Strondsburg

Rev. Dr. Cattell, secretary of the ministerial relief board, addressed presbytery on the subject of relief for aged ministers, and urged that pastors impress upon their con-gregations that the care of the aged and inirm ministers should be held in the light o

firm ministers should be held in the light of a pleasure, and not a duty.

At Thursday's sessions most of the time was taken up in hearing committee reports. They showed, as a rule, that average progress in church work was being maintained. The election for delegates to the general assembly, to be held in Minneapolis, resulted in the choice of Rev. J. H. Doremus, with Rev. Mr. Krug as alternate, and Rev. J. F. Sheppard, with Rev. Mr. Littleas alternate. For elders there were six candidates, and three ballots were necessary before a choice was made. were necessary before a choice was made. The chosen are Eiders Morris and Heetmer, with Elders Barnes and McKenna as alter nates. The June meeting will be dispensed with, and the next meeting will be held at Middle Smithfield, Monroe county, on the third Tuesday in September

BASE BALL IN NEW HOLLAND. The Home Nine Defeats the Cigarmakers

Struck by a Base Ball. the first game of base ball for the season wa played between the New Holland nine and the cigarmakers nine of New Holland. resulted in a victory for the New Holland lub by a score of 19 to 12. Storb, pitcher for the New Holland team, struck out 2: men in the nine innings. Fasuacht, of the eigar-makers, struck out 21. We think by picking nine men out of the two clubs New Holland would have a very strong team.

On Saturday as some boys were playing ball on the street, Harry Bair made a miss-throw and struck Mr. Cornelius Roland, who was walking down town at the time in the eye with the ball. It caused him a great deal of pain for a while, and made his eye quite black. Playing ball on the street is a nuisance and should be stopped. On Monday morning as Sauuel Wenger's beer wagou was standing in front of the New Holland house the horses became frightened and ran against the nump in front

frightened and ran against the pump in front of the bank. No damage was done except

breaking the pole of the wagon.

The farmers are busy getting the ground ready for corn and sowing eats,

Dr. I. Bushong and E. C. Diller are having rches built in front of their houses Mr. Abraham Esbelman is building an addition to his house.

As Mr. William Jacobs was lifting a barrel

of cement off a wagon on Thursday morning the barrel slipped and struck his foot and bruised it so had that he was unable to use it for awhile.

Several of our merchants in town have been to the city and have their stores stocke with a fine line of goods.

UP AND DOWN THE STATE

Bishop Shanahau, of Harrisburg, is too ill to attend to the Holy week services. Chartes Duffy, of Philadelphia, has leased the Hotel Albien at Atlantic City for the sea-

Philadelphia owns nearly one-third, in value, of the public school property in the state, and amounts considerably in excess of its proportion of population.

During the two years' use of natural gas in the Putsburg mills, the output has been increased 20 per cent, and about five thousand additional men have been given on

ploymement.

John Pennepacker, an eccentric old bach lor, died at Spring township, Berks county, last year, leaving his entire estate, valued at \$30,000, to his brother Adam. His two re-maining brothers James and Abraham, con-tested the will which has just been sustained. Five hundred dollars in good migney has been added to the conscience fund of Philadelphia. In Thursday morning's mail Chier Clerk Connellan, of the receiver of taxes' office, received a letter which contained two postal orders, between which was a \$500 bank note. On one of the postal cards was written: The enclosed \$500 is for state taxes unpaid for some years, owing to a mistake in

It is said that two detectives have been ent to Texas by friends of Miss Priscilla McClure, the fair forger of Harrisburg, and every effort will be made to bring her home,

Harrisburg's Female Forger.

Miss McClure's attorney says that she had about \$9,000 loaned to a party in Pittsburg, who died some time age. She expected to get the money when the estate was settled up; but exceptions were taken to the auditor's report and the matter set the day in court and the matter. got tied up in court, and the need of ready money led to her committing the forgeries, by which she secured about \$8,500, lier friends say she went from Harrisburg to Philadelphia in February, and since then all trace of her is lost. It is pretty certain, how-ever, that she has been heard from in Texas. There are rumors to the effect that there were other crocked transactions in which she was long ago concerned, similar to that which came to light, but sheadroitly contrived to pay her forged notes by means of other for-geries, and so avoided discovery. So far as can be learned she left no little debts, paying

The finance committee of councils were in session to-day and heard appeals from tax-

Brought box of perfume rich and rate

Rase Hall News.

About 5,000 people attended the opening zame on the Mets' new ground on States game on the Mets new ground on States Island yesterday. The home club was de-feated by 7 to 6 by the Athletics. The other American Association games resulted as fol-lows: At Brooklyn: Brooklyn 6, Balti-more 3; at Cincinnati; Cincinnati, Pitts-burg 8; at St. Louis; Louisville 6, St. Louis 5, (ten innings).

Denny Mack compired the Athletic-Metro-rolling game vertex for

politan g ame yesterday.

Burch, of Brooklyn, is a singger. Yesterday he again had four hits.

Hofford by his wild pitching lost the game.

for Pittsburg yesterday. for Pittsburg yesterday.

The Ironsides people should be hustling around and get their theam in order.

Louisville has won four games and lost one, so it stands at the head of the list.

Jake Goodman has had several offers from Southern League teams since he

The High School and Mittersville clubs will play on the Ironsides grounds on Saturday

It is such a novelty for Barnie to have a good pitcher, that he is working young Kul-rov to death.

The St. Louis club could do nothing with Ramsey of Louisville, yesterday, and they had but four hits. At Washington the Rochester club was defeated by 8 to 2, and at New York the league

team defeated Columbia College by 10 to 2.
The Southern league games were: At Macon; Nashville 5, Macon 3; at Charleston; Chattanooga 6, Charleston 2; at Augusta; Augusta 8, Atlanta 4. gusta: Augusta 8, Atlanta 4.
Smith did not pitch for Newark against
the Philadelphia club yesterday,and Knowlton was put in instead. He was hit nine times
and Casey five. The leaguers won by 7 to 5,
Young Dick Conway, of the York team in 1884, is pitching for the Lawrence (Mass.) club. In a game a few days ago he struck out 21 men. Dick is a good pitcher as well as a gentleman, and he was one of the most popular players in the Eastern League when with York.

with York.

Aithough Denny Mack is over in New York umpiring good ball, the base ball editor of the Philadelphia Press goes out of his way to give him a fliog to-day. The players way to give him a fling to-day. The player and managers seem satisfied with Mr. Mack and it matters little about the opinion or pre judiced newspaper reporters.

ITEMS FROM TERRE BILL.

What Is Going on in the Cigarmaking Town Factories Running. J. S. Gleim, eigar manufacturer, has put 3

hands to work, and by the first of May be expects to have a full force. L. K. Lessly has moved his building. formerly used as a cigar factory, which he purchased from J. M. Renninger, back about even or eight feet and is adding a kitchen to it, putting it into a double dwelling house.

One day recently while E. L. Watis was unloading a heavy box from a wagon he had his hand badly injured by having the box

fall on it.

B. F. Stark is erecting a house on Maple street, and Mrs. Caroline Reifsnyder another

on High street.
Soi Lessley will start in a few weeks putting another story on his cigar box factory for renting to secret orders. He is also at present building a large brick smokestack at his factory about 40 feet high. Wm. Snader has enlarged his stove and tip

store.
Quarterly conference will be held on Sunday in the Evangelical church.

The firm of Dilworth Bro's, will start work in their cigar factory on Monday with twenty-

The factory of H. Heidenrich will also start on Monday with ten hands under the Knights of Labor system.

COLLECTION OF TAXES. Collectors Appointed and a Number Wh

Falled to File Their Bonds. The following tax collectors have beer ap pointed by the county commissioners : Carnaryon, Israel Clark, 5 per cent: West Earl, John M. Brukholder, 880; West Hemp-Weaver, 4 per cent John H. Bishop, 114-100; Strasburg town-ship, Milo H. Weaver, \$69; Warwick, Frank S. Becker, 11; per cent.; Penn, Morris C. Brumbaugh, \$50; Rapho, H. W. Eby, \$80; Manheim township, A. A. Sheatler, \$96,75: East Lampeter, W. W. Groff, \$74. The following tax collectors elected in Feb-

ruary falled to present bonds and their offices ruary falled to present bonds and their offices are declared vacant:

Marietta, Benjamin Ohmit: Washington borough, Sanniel Shuitz: Elizabeth, William Goss: Ephrata, Albert Mellinger: Peques, Amaziah Harnish: Salisbury, E. F. Seldom-ridge: Paradise, Barton Wasson: Penn, Smon J. Beard. In Upper Lecock town-ship, where A. K. Zellers claims to have been elected a bond server and the large been elected, a bond was presented, but as there is a contest for the office the bond was not affirmed. The court will fill the above

vacancies by appointment. Reading Delegation Visits Washington panied by Representative Ermentrout called at the White House on Thursday to pay their respects to the president. The delegation consisted of Isaac McHose, presi-dent of the board of trade: H. S. Eckert president of the Farmers' bank: Jesse G. president of the Farmers' bank: Jesse G. Hawley, of the Reading Eagle; E. F. Acheson, editor of the Washington (Pa.) Observer; William M. Kauffman, S. E. Ancona, George F. Lunce, George K. Whitner, Isaac McHose, Jr., John B. Dampman, editor of the Reading Herald, A. K. Stauffer, Albert Thalheimer, DeB. R. Keim, Henry Eppihimer, and E. F. Keever. The purpose of the visit at ourse Congress to pass the of the visit is to urge Congress to pass the bill now pending authorizing the construc-tion of a public building at Reading. The visitors also intend to call upon the proper committees of the two houses and urge legis-lation to redeem the outstanding trade dol lars, a large number of which coins are held

An Address to a Catholic Bishop.

Eishop Becker, of Wilmington, Del., ha just received from Rome the official notifica-tion of his transfer to the See of Savannah, Thursday he was presented with an address Thursday he was presented with an address, signed by every priest in the Wilmington diocese, expressing a deep regard for him and deploring his departure. Bishop Beever was the first bishop of the Wilmington diocese and has been therefeighteen years. The address says when the bishop came there Wilmington had two Catholic churches; it has six to-day. Then one religious community existed there: to-day five religious orders are doing the work of God in teaching and caring for the little ones. Then the state and caring for the little ones. Then the stat of Delaware had only five priests; now the Catholies of Delaware are ministered to by fourteen elergymen; on the Eastern shore of Maryiand three priests attended to the spir-tual needs of the people, and to day seven priests and seventeen charches are found there.

Switchmen Strike Practically Ended CHICAGO, April 23.-It is generally under stood that the switchmen strike is practicall; ended and that some sort of an agreement of compromise has been fixed upon, and that at they will vote to adopt it.

They Did Not Provide Fire Engines. VIENNA, April 23,—The municipal counci at Stry has been dissolved by the gov ernment for failing to provide fire engine for the protection of the town against fire.

ourt of Delaware, died this morning. TROY, N. Y., April 23.—The Courtney

WILMINGTON, Del., April 23.-Willan

i. Whilety, associate justice of the suprem

Hosmer race will take place on June 30th, on the Pleasure island course.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—For the Middle Atlantic states, fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, variable vinds, generally shitting to southerly. FOR SATURDAY-Fair weather is indica for the districts bordering on the Atlantic and Ohio valley and Tennessee, the Lower

SECRETARY TURNER TALKS. HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE LARGE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Throwing Some Light on the Western Strike The President's Views Incidentally Touched Upon-Resenting Instructions That the Knights of Labor Were Speculating.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.-So grea was the crowd about the room where the labor investigating committee is taking testimony that it became necessary to exclude the miscellaneous populace to-day. A deputy sergeant-at-arms was stationed at the door and only members of Congress, witnesses and representatives of the press were admit ted until the jam was over.

Frederick Turner, of Philadelphia, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, was the first witness to testify. He related what he knew of the conference between Messra Gould and Powderly, in regard to arbitra tion. It contained nothing new. Then he made some statements in reference to the Knights of Labor as an organization. The average membership of local assemblies was about 100, he said. An assembly could not be organized with less than 10 members. some of them had a membership of 3,000. As a body the Knights did not move in

Mr. Parker, of the committee, produced petition officially signed by a large number of assemblies, asking Congress to legislate for the free coinage of silver. The witness said the petition was not promulgated by the national organization, that he had never seen it before and that their was not a movement in favor or against any special legislation by the general organization. The witness was present at a conference with Vice President Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific in St Louis in reference to arbitration. He left for St. Louis on March 31st to see that the supposed agreement for arbitration was properly executed.

CHARGING DISCOURTEOUS TREATMENT. " Mr. Hoxie treated us discourteously and stated that he would treat with us only as American citizens," said Mr. Turner, "and not as officers of the Knights of Labor." In reply to a question by Mr. Crain, the witness stated that the general executive board or officers had nothing to do with ordering strikes; that they had no authority to order strikes, they could approve or disapprove strikes, and aid or refuse assistance to strikers. The general officers negotiate the settlement of strikes. Mr. Hoxie, in refusing to negotiate with officers of the Knights of Labor, said he only wanted 50 per cent, of the men who had been in the employ of the Missouri Pacific ; that he had been compelled a year before to sign an agreement reducing the hours of labor and increasing the num ber of men; now that the contract was broken he would avail himself of the oppor tunity of decreasing the number of men and increasing the hours of labor. Mr. Hoxic refused to take back in the employ of the company any striker who was a Knight of Labor, although he took back strikers who were not knights. All knights were refused work, whether they had been strikers or not. One of the causes of the strike was the men were worked more hours than they were paid for. Martin Irons, secretary of District 101, Knights of Labor, ordered the strike. If Mr. Hoxie had agreed to take back all the employes who were members of the Knights of Labor, who were not guilty of destroying property, the strike would have ended at the time witness visited St. Louis. "We wanted peace," said strike should have been made in Januar, last, at the time the first bill of complaints was laid before Mr. Hoxie. The aggrieved

Knights allowed the matter to run on, how ever, until the public could see nothing to justify the strike. " Have 50 per cent, of the men been taken

back ?" inquired Mr. Crain.
"Mr. Gould says seventy-five per cent. of the men who went on the strike are at work. "Mr. Hoxle," said Mr. Crain, "claimed to be willing to take back Knights of Labor, is

it true that he was willing?" "No," replied the witness, "for while Mr Hoxie was claiming to be willing to take back striking Knights, his superintendents were refusing to do so. When a man applied tor work, he was asked if he was a Knight of Labor. Mr. Turner said there were a number of them in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Arkansas, Texas, etc., and two or three hundred

assemblies composed of ladies. "We are trained," said he, "not to believe in strikes, and strikes occur generally, on account of parties refusing to contract with each

"Is the strike over?" inquired Mr. Crain.
"I don't think so," replied the witness.

Our people are not at work. DISCUSSING THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS, The witness referring to the arbitration bill before Congress said that he agreed with President Cieveland that there should be a permanent tribunal for arbitration: that it would be better than temporary arbitrators selected under excitement, often as they would be under the bill before Congress. He would like to see arbitration made comput-

"I think the proposition of Congress better than that of the president," said Mr. Crain, "for the arbitrators selected under our bil would be citizens in the vicinity of the labor troubles, and they would feel an interest in adjusting the differences satisfactorily and permanently. Would you, as an advocate of compulsory arbitration, be willing to comply with an arbitration order that would put you to work at a dollar a day?"

"I would" replied the witness. "I believe compulsory arbitration is the only kind of arbitration that will succeed."

"How would you torce the railroads arbitrate?" "I don't know how we could compel a rail road company to arbitrate. The arbitration law should, however, affect both sides.' Mr. McDowell, recalled, stated that in his opinion arbitration must be voluntary and upheld by public epinion. He did not ndorse the position on the subject expresses

by the president yesterday. POWDERLY CORRECTS GOULD,

Mr. Powderly stated to the committee that Mr. Gould was mistaken in some parts of his testimony yesterday. He (Mr. Powderly) never told Mr. Gould that he would deprive the striking assemblies of Knights of Labor in the Southwest of their charters for any reason. He had no authority to deprive an assembly of its charter for disobeying his order. Mr. Powderly disavowed all responsibility for the trouble in the Southwest. He was not responsible for it and acted to stop it as much as he could. He also stated that he had never dealt in stocks and was not a fre quenter of brokers' offices; he never went to brokers' offices and he knew of no man in the organization who was dealing in stocks He refuted the insinuation by Mr Hopkins yesterday, that he (Mr. Powderly) or any other officer of the executive board or any man prominently connected with the order was speculating on the strength of the strike.

Mr. McDowell made a statement similar to that of Mr. Powderly, concerning the insin-nation by Mr. Hopkins, that he or any one connected with the Knights of Labor were speculating is stocks. Mr. Turner made a like statement. None of these men knew of any member of the order speculating in stocks, none of them had at any time speculated in stocks, and all urged that the sug gestion of Mr Hopkins be investigated to the fullest extent. This closed the examination

of the witnesses in this city at present. The committee will start to St. Louis on Monday

A RESERT IN THE HOUSE

Over the Question of the Reference of the Pres-ident's Labor Message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—[House]

—The House met at 11 o'clock in continuation of yesterday's session, and at once went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. For an hour the bill was considered and some little progress made, and a few moments before noon the committee rose, the House adjourned and the session of Friday was opened with prayer by the chaplain.

The president's message upon the labor roubles having been read by the clerk, Mr. Sprenger, of Illinois, moved its reference to the committee on labor, with instructions to that committee to report upon it by bill or

otherwise on or before May 15, Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, thought that there was no reason to believe that the committee would not act diligently, and it was anusual to instruct committees on such mat-

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, moved to refer

he message to committee of the whole. Mr. Butterworth's motion was lost and motion by Mr. Springer to refer the message o the committee on labor with instructions to report upon it on or before the 15th of May provoked considerable discus-Messrs. Butterworth and Reed. on the Republican side, opposing this reference on the ground that the reference was a political expedient, and urging consideration of the message at an early day in comnittee of the whole. Messrs, Randall, Mc-Creary and others on the Democratic side, avored this reference. It was finally re-

ferred to the committee on labor.

A Feeling of Anxiety. CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23.—Very little work was being done in the Lake Shore freight yard this morning. The strike in Chicago having affected the business of the company in this city to such an extent that five Lake Shore switch engines and their rews were laid off this forenoon until such time as an increase in the movements in freight shall warrant their being again put to work. At the "Bee line" and "Nickel Plate" yards, where most of the Lake Shore freight from Chicago is arriving, the men are very restive, and many rumors of threatening strikes are current, the latest of which it to the effect that a strike of all the mem employed in the freight yards of the two last named companies will be inaugurated some time between noon and six o'clock this evening. Nothing definite can be learned, however, as the men are very reticent regarding any contemplated movement on their part. The yards are greatly crowded and should a strike occur, a large amount of perishable merchandise will be left standing.

No Disorder Reported.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 23.-The sugar actories at Greenpoint and Williamsburg. are all tightly closed to-day and no attempt is being made to carry on business. The striking hands began to gather in the vicinity of the factories about nine o'clock, and now dot the streets in small groups discussing the situation. They have thus far refrained from any unlawful acts. The police assert that fully los of yesterday's rioters were made to feel their batons, and do not believe that the strikers will soon again attempt any disor-

Fifty Vardmen Strike. Houston, Tex., April 23.-Yesterday a strike was begun among the yardmen of the Southern Pacific railway. Since then no freight trains have left this point. The strikers number about fifty. The movement s a local one, and was caused by the superintendent of the road putting on the force a man who went against the yardmen in a previous strike, and who, they claim, is incompetent and liable to endanger life by his lack of skill. Up to midnight the matter was still unsettled. Many think it will be adjusted by

arbitration to-day.

A Levee Breaks on the Mississippi. HELENA, Ark., April 25.-The levee the Mississippi river broke last evening fifteen miles south of Helena, on the Arkansas side. The crevasse is forty yards wide and it will be impossible to close it as in 1872. One million acres of the most fertile cotton land in the Mississippi valley will be covered with water from one to six feet deep. Planting operations were suspended three weeks ago and cattle and farm stock were moved to the high lands. Unless the water recedes very fast the entire cotton crop in the overflowed district will be spoiled.

Montreal Recovering from its Flood. MONTREAL, April 23.—Large gangs of men re at work repairing the damage done on the streets by the recent flood, and the city is rapidly resuming its normal condition. The flooded mills and factories, however, will not resume work before next Monday at the earliest. A petition has been presented in the House of Commons on behalf of the Grand Trunk railway and others for an act of incorporation giving power to construct a leves to prevent a repetition of floods and also for construction

Rosecrans Earning His Salary. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.-A very valuable and interesting statement has been prepared by Gen. Rosecrans, register of the treasury, showing the population net, reve nues and expenditures of the United States from 1837 to June 30, 1885, and per capita of the revenues, and per capita of expenditures. There are but few of the statements availa ble, but as the demand for them is very large it is quite probable that Congress will authorize the printing of an ample supply.

A Trip to the Arctic Seas. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Orders have been sent to the collector of customs a San Francisco to fit out as soon as possible the revenue marine steamer Bear for a trip to the Arctic seas. The Bear will keep

sharp lookout for the whaler Amethyst, los

last fall, and proceed as far North into the

Good Friday's Observance NEW YORK, April 25.-To-day, Good Friday, is being generally observed in Roman Catholic and Episcopal church cir-cles. Services commemorative of the day were held in all the churches of these denom inations in this city this morning.

All the exchanges are closed but the banks

and counting houses and stores are open as

NEW YORK, April 23.—There were 194 failures in the United States and Canada reported to R. G. Dunn & Co., of the Mercantile agency, during the week, as compared with a total of 182 last week and 215 the week previous to the last.

A Dog Does Some Wholesate Biting. Long BRANCH, N. J., April 23.—At the village of Marthorough this morning a dog, supposed to be attected with rables, bit two boys, Edward Kelly and Edward Fillen, a number of other dogs and two cows. There

Louisville, Ky., April 21.—Pfingst & Doerhoeffer's and Weissinger & Bate's, two large tobacco factories of this city, employing nearly a thousand men, have voluntarily adopted the eight-hour system.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

STILL HAVE TWO PERT LARGESTRIKES CN THEIR HANDS.

The Latest Features of the Street Car Trouble Brooklyn Passes an Uneasy Night Over the Sogar Refiners-The Mrike Situation Elsewhere,

NEW YORK, April 21.—The difference beween the officials of the Third Avenue rallroad and the strikers are no nearer a settlement this morning than when the men first went out. The railroads officials adhere to their determination to get along without the strikers, while the latter are just as deter-

mined to bring the company to terms. Both sides are now preparing for a long seige, but how far the fight will be carried or what will be the result no one can predict The company are running its cars to-day even better than on any day since the strike and apparently has the advantage. The strikers claim to have other means to which they can resort to bring the company to terms but decline to even intimate in the

lightest way what these means are. No attempt will be made for the present to bring about a general "tie-up," as many of the Knights are decidedly opposed to such a step. A strong force of police continue to guard the company's property notwithstand-ing the peaceful demeanor of the strikers since the outbreak of Tuesday evening, and will continue to guard the road until some definite settlement is reached or the strike broken. Up to half past nine this morning affairs along the entire road were reported quiet. Cars were going over the full length of the road without any interruption or the

slightest hitch. LOSING THOUSANDS EVERY DAY. There are some rumors of some grumbling among some of the stockholders of the Third avenue company over the immense financial loss the company is incurring in consequence of the resolve of the directors to continue the operation of the road in a crippled condition rather than submit to the strikers. It is said that it is the belief of some of the stockholders that it is not too late yet to offect some kind of an agreement with the strikers that would be honorable to both sides. The company is losing several thousand dollars a day at present and if the strike continues much longer the loss of the company will reach a very large sum. Presi dent Lyons said to-day that the company would continue to pursue the course it has adopted since the strike began. The company, he said, would be glad to get back any of its old men who might apply for reinstatement, but none of the men who were giving satisfaction would be discharged.

first car left the depot at 7:30 a. m. BROOKLYN'S NIGHT OF TERROR.

were running on Third avenue to-day.

Mr. Lauterbach, counsel for the company

stated, that no new proposition or offer of

settlement had been made. Forty-eight cars

The Sugar Factory Strikers Parading the Streets and Indulging in Orgics.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 23.—Last night was one of terror to peaceable citizens and non-strikers living in the vicinity of the sugar factories of Havemeyer & Elder, at Greenpoint, and Dien & Meyers, at Williams The striking hands of both factories at the places named paraded the streets almost incessantly throughout the night, carrying flaming torches, and loudly proclaiming their intentions of burning the property of the obnoxious firms. Thece have embittered the latter, and threats of wholesale assassination were frequently made against those who opposed them in their efforts to bring the owners of the works to terms. Many of the sirikers who imbibed freely indulged in numero orgies which added to the terror of the residents. The police force on guard at the factories were strongly reinforced after night

proached the factory in a menacing way, but the prompt manner in which the police advanced to meet them had the effect of keep-ing them at a respectable distance. With the exception of these demonstrations nothing occurred. This morning the streets in the vicinity of the factories are comparatively quiet, but few of the striking hands are anywhere to be seen, evidently having retired to get a much needed rest, after their exer-

fall in anticipation of further attacks during

though threats were repeatedly made that the factories would be burned to the ground

before daylight. Several times during the night and early morning, the strikers ap-

the night. None were made, however, a

A renewal of the riotous proceedings of yesterday is feared before the day closes. Every precaution has been taken by the authorities to meet any emergency.

Although the police force on hand is ridie ulously small as compared with the number of strikers, it is believed that with the free to repulse any preconcerted attack upon the works. The wounded in yesterday's riots

are all doing well. Trains Running Regularly.
PARSONS, Kas., April 23.—The strike is virtually at an end so far as this point is con cerned. The trains run regularly and on schedule time. The shops are running ten hours with a set of hands. There are ably 20 strikers now idle on the streets. The rest have either returned to their posts or have left the city to escape arrest. There are a number of them who profess to think there will yet be a settlement brought about advantageous to the Knights of Labor. Commiteeman Buchan, in conversation Wednesday night, said that the strike, or in other words, the war between Jay Gould and the knights, would be continued indefinitely until such time as Mr. Gould could be brought to terms. It might continue for years, but the Knights would never surrender. Although they were down now, they would come out on top if they had to disband and reorganize but should a reorganization become necessary no scabs need apply for admission. When asked if the exclusion of so many first-class, men as were now at work in the shops would not cripple the new order he declined to say just what would be the course pursued tonight, said that the strike, or in other words just what would be the course pursued to-ward that class, but stated that the abolition of the competition among the wage workers was the condition to be effected, and the whole power of the labor organizations would be used to bring about that result. All trainmen here known to Knights of Labor have been discharged except in cases where they have furnished the heads of their departments with withdrawal cards

Irons Says the Stribers will Wis.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 23.—Martin Irons, chairman of assembly 101, and Mr. Goodenough, district master workmen of assembly 107, and Mr. Elles, secretary, are here. The two were seen in constant intercourse yesterday. Mr. Irons' visit here is said to bear no unusual significance, but its real object is unknown. He mays with countidence that the atrike will scon end, and it favor of the Knights of Labor. No appeals meeting of the order here has yet been called and Mr. Irons is unable to say just when he will leave the city. The local assessment is insist, Mr. Irons says, upon every with being taken tack into employment, and upon that basis alone will any estilement behad.