

Religious.

At the men's meeting of the Railroad Young Men's Christian association on Sunday, Mr. H. M. Marsh will tell the story of his conversion. The meeting will be held at 3.45 p. m. and all men are invited.

Tomorrow's Services

Methodist Episcopal. 8th Street Methodist Episcopal church—Rev. J. R. Austin, pastor. Morning preaching service at 10.30 a. m. Subject, "The Righteous Like the Palm."

Sunday School Lesson for August 4. Abram and Lot. Gen. xiii: 1-18.

CONTEXT.—Because of a famine in Canaan, Abram went down into Egypt, then, and for centuries before and after, the greatest grain producing country in the world. It has been suggested that this journey indicated lack of faith, that God was able to supply him with corn as he fed the people (1 Kings xviii: 4).

RETURN (Verses 1, 2, 3, 4).—Abram was ejected from Egypt for his duplicity. The king determined not to tolerate one in his dominions who by false professions brought trouble upon the royal household. Rich in silver, gold and cattle, accompanied by his nephew, and bringing the households of both, the patriarch returned to the land of Canaan (Gen. xiii: 5).

PROMISE (Verses 14, 15, 16).—Abram is now ready to open a new chapter in his history. All unprofitable alliances are broken—his wife, while he maintains unbroken allegiance to the Almighty. Hence, on arriving at Bethel, Abram found the old altar which he had erected and there called on God (Psalm cxviii: 17).

PROFANE (Verses 8, 9, 10).—Unfortunately the contention was limited to the household. It never reached its masters, because Abram had the good sense to step forward promptly with a measure for the settlement of the land. His act was highly commendable in the interest of peace (Matt. v: 9). The two might have been involved in such trouble as would have made them long and bitter enemies.

CHOICE (Verses 10 and 11).—The offer of Abram should have been rejected. Lot should have given his uncle the choice of the land. This was due on the score of age, and in Eastern countries from time immemorial that consideration outweighed every other. Lot found expression at least in the Mosiac code (Ex. xvi: 22). Besides, the land belonged by Divine right to Abram (Gen. xii: 7).

STANTON WAS IDENTIFIED

shops, William Boshman, another non-union workman, said he had been interfered with while on his way to his work. L. P. Fuller, the father-in-law of Winton Burley, testified that he went to purchase some goods at Slade & Vaughan's, but could get none, the strikers having requested the firm not to sell to Burley or any of his relatives.

William Kerner, who has been working at the shops, testified regarding the occurrences on the Cedar avenue bridge. William Keyser gave testimony along similar lines, and said he had seen H. H. Mintzberger, one of the strikers, throw a stone at a party of non-union workmen who were passing.

Thomas McKernon, of Newark, N. J., who has been in the employ of the company for several years, testified as a special agent, and who acted as watchman during the strike, testified to having seen the strikers' pickets patrolling the streets near the shops and to having been called by one of the strikers to pickets were not all members of the union, he said, but were picked from among the workmen generally.

Patrick O'Connor, who was employed at the round house during the strike, said he had been frequently called "scab" and had been threatened by some of the strikers, and threatened bodily harm if he persisted in working. W. H. Reynolds testified that he came on duty from Binghamton on May 14, and that he has acted as a deputy at the car shops ever since. On June 18, he said, Charles Cordier, one of the strikers, came to the gate at the shops and asked to be admitted. He was refused admission by Reynolds, and while the two were parleying a man named Michael came along and asked for work.

Reynolds testified that Cordier told Michael that if he went to work at the shops he'd get his head smashed in, and that he succeeded in taking him away and up to strike headquarters. On another occasion Eugene Dwyer and Constable James Clarke passed by the gate.

Clark asked Dwyer if a man had to carry a revolver to walk the streets in safety since the strike began and, according to Reynolds, Dwyer replied: "No, but he's got to carry a big club." Reynolds said that Dwyer called him and Wimple, another watchman, "scabs," and other vile epithets. There was a long argument as to the admission of the testimony regarding the convention, Mr. Newcomb objecting because the trouble had been started by a remark of Clarke's, the latter not being one of the strikers. Judge Kelly admitted the testimony on the strength of Dwyer's reply.

Philip Smith, assistant foreman in the passenger shop, and who has been employed by the company for eighteen years, testified to having been hit with stones while returning home from work. His brother, Frank Schaefer, refused to sell him any meat, and he finally decided to quit work, which he did on May 21. He said that he returned to work on Monday last and has not been molested since then.

Andrew Steinmetz testified to having quit work on May 4 and returning July 8, because of the needs of his very large family. Steinmetz refused to work he had been called opprobrious names and struck with stones. One of the strikers, Joseph Nitch, stopped him one day and said he'd break his leg if he remained at work.

C. E. Stone testified to having heard Philander Silsbee, an old man employed at the shops, that if he kept on working he'd come in and clean him out. Phillips was arrested and held under bail by Magistrate Miller for this offense.

John Vinecot, of Bontonn, N. J., one of the deputies, testified that he was struck by a stone and knocked down on the day the alarm of fire was turned in from box 213. John Burke, another deputy, also testified to having been struck with a stone.

EXCEPTIONS TO DECREE

Argued Before Judge Edwards in Chambers in the Dean-Winton Equity Case.

Exceptions were filed yesterday by Attorneys I. H. Burns and Joseph O'Brien to the decree of the court in the case of A. D. Dean, trustee, against H. M. Winton, et al. Judge H. M. Edwards, sitting in chambers, heard arguments on the exceptions, Messrs. Burns, O'Brien and Martin made arguments in favor of the exceptions and A. D. Dean and S. B. Price, representing the Deans in the case, argued against them.

The first exception was taken toward taking the case up to the Supreme court. The exceptions that were filed are as follows: First.—The court erred in holding that the one-fourth interest of Joseph Church was impressed with a trust in favor of Dean for the side by the sheriff to Winton, Sept. 8, 1877.

Second.—In holding that the agreement between Dean and Winton of Sept. 2, 1877, created a trust in favor of Dean, the court erred. Third.—In holding that B. M. Winton should file an account as administrator of W. W. Winton, of the management of the trust created by the agreement of Sept. 2, 1877, the court erred. Fourth.—In holding that the claims of the said plaintiff were not stated and were not barred by laches in the representation filed.

Fifth.—In holding that the plaintiff's claims are barred by the statute of limitations. Sixth.—In not holding that agreement of Sept. 12, 1877, between W. W. Winton and Isaac Dean is res adjudicata. The interpretation of such paper being created by this court and the Supreme court in the case of Church vs. Winton, 190, page 102. Seventh.—In the answer of the court in the plea of laches, the court erred in finding that whether the paper therein mentioned is a declaration of trust, is a question of law and not of fact. Eighth.—To the answer of the court to plaintiffs' first request for conclusions of law only trustees and those standing in judicial relation can be required to file an account. Strangers having trust money of property in their possession may be liable for the value thereof, but their position is not judicial, but adverse to the trust. Ninth.—In holding that the court should have compelled to furnish evidence against themselves by filing an account.

THE COST OF CRIME.

It Amounts on the Average to a Billion a Year.

From the New York Herald. Criminals are very expensive members of the community. They cost the people of this country about \$1,000,000,000 a year. If their increase could be prevented it would be a saving investment to give each of the 200,000 accepted criminals a monthly pension of \$30, on the condition that they take a life vacation from the streets of their respective cities. But we accept the criminal as a part of our civilization or barbarism—and pay the enormous cost of maintaining him.

The average annual income of professional criminals is estimated at about \$1,000. This means that the community pays them a yearly salary of \$100,000,000. After this is spent for their maintenance, we pay annually \$200,000,000 for their detention, conviction and support, under the national, state, county and city systems. The national system has to pay the salaries of 100,000 men, at \$200 each, or \$20,000,000. In addition to this, there is a federal and state expense of \$50,000,000.

Add to this the loss by malicious destruction of property, the money value of human life lost through crime, the expenditure necessary in the attempt to guard against loss through law breakers, and we will find that \$1,000,000,000 is not a large estimate.

Tea Growing in the United States.

As soon as American inventive genius and the adaptation of machinery render it practicable to perform by machinery such share of the labor now done by hand in China, Japan, and Ceylon as the United States may produce all of its own tea, and much more. The tea has been introduced for several years and through several trying winters, and show that the plants thrive in our climate, while the quantity of the tea and the quantity per acre compare favorably with the highest average in the Orient—everybody's Magazine.

SPECIAL PRICES SATURDAY.

- Palm Leaf Fans, full satin finish, three for 5c
Egyptian Point Lace Collars, another lot of the 25c kind 7c
50c Satin Fold Belts with beautiful detachable buckles... 20c
Leather Belts in colors, 25c to 50c goods..... 15c
Val. Lace and Insertions to match, 26 1/2 yard of new, in all widths, actual value 15c, special 8c
Infant's Lawn, Mull and Organdie Bonnets at special prices.
Velvet Ribbon, satin back, good enough for Wash Dresses, per piece..... 15c
Torchon Laces and Insertions, new lot at 4c
New Black Serpentine Lace Insertions, the most complete line of the season..... 10c to 25c
White Insertion Embroideries, all new patterns... 10c to 18c
Allover White Lace, special at 39c, 49c, 59c
Corsets, all full lengths, at half price. P. D., P. N., J. B., C. B., Coronet, etc. 29c to \$2.50
Trolley Shawls, Ice Wool and Shetland Floss, Filligre Metal Buckles, oxidized silver and gold 13c
Umbrellas, Twill Silk, a good one..... \$1.00
Silk Taffeta Umbrellas, cord border, close roll..... \$1.25
Gilt Shirt Waist Pins, sets of 6, for 5c
Taffeta Ribbons, soft, all choice 25c colors, 5 inch..... 15c
Pique Stock Ties, white and mercerized colors..... 19c
Hemstitched Lawn Ties, white and colors, 2 for..... 25c
Ladies' White Shirt Waists, made from fine shear lawn, very prettily trimmed, at much less than regular prices.
All \$3.00 waists for..... \$2.25
All \$2.50 waists for..... \$2.00
All \$2.00 waists for..... \$1.50
All \$1.50 waists for..... 95c

Colored Shirt Waists,

Ginghams, Lawns, Madras, etc., at hardly half price.

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