



BOYCOTTS UNLAWFUL.

Decision in the Lake Shore Cases by the Federal Court

NOT AS RADICAL AS EXPECTED.

But the Injunctions Hold Good—Chief Arthur Enjoined from Issuing Boycott Orders—Engineer Lennan Found Guilty of Contempt, but Clemency Extended—The Other Strikers Dismissed—The Important Points of the Decisions by Judges Taft and Ricks.

TOLEDO, O., April 3.—The United States court room was crowded this morning to hear the decisions of Judge Ricks and Taft in the two cases growing out of the Ann Arbor strike. Judge Ricks' decision in the cases of the eight engineers and fireman arraigned for contempt of court was first delivered amid breathless attention. It was not as radical as the men feared, and does not assume to compel men to work against their will. Notice of appeal was at once given by General Hurd. Judge Ricks' decision in full is as follows:

This suit was instituted by the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company to compel the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, the Pennsylvania Company and other defendants to receive from it and deliver to it freight and cars destined from one state to another, commonly known as interstate freight. The bill was drawn to enforce the third section of the interstate act, which provides:

"That it shall be unlawful for any common carriers subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person or company, firm, corporation or locality, or any particular description of traffic, or any undue or any unreasonable preference or disadvantage in any respect whatever."

The commissioners define the statute to mean "any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad or partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under a common control, management or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment from one state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory of the United States."

The subject matter of this litigation is therefore the construction and enforcement of an act of Congress and the court acquires jurisdiction because of the federal question involved. That such question is involved I think too plain for serious controversy. The judge then quoted authorities in support of the jurisdiction of the court, and reviewed the history of the injunction proceedings, and continued:

The application for the order of injunction was made to me at chambers in Cleveland late on Saturday night, March 11. The situation set out in the bill disclosed an emergency in which prompt action was necessary. I had granted a similar mandatory order in 1891 on a bill for an injunction filed in this court by the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad and it was enforced with beneficial results as against its engineers, firemen and trainmen who had refused to handle interstate commerce freight loaded on cars consigned to various ports on Lake Superior and Michigan. The bill in this case clearly entitled the complainant to relief as against the defendant railroads, who were threatening to refuse to receive or deliver interstate freight.

The section of the interstate-commerce law above quoted made it mandatory upon connecting railroads to receive and deliver passengers and freight and to afford equal facilities for the interchange of traffic. Corporations can only act through their officers, agents and servants, so that the mandatory provisions of the law which apply to the corporation apply with equal force to its officers and employees. The authority of the court to issue such an order has been questioned, but it rests on well established principles.

Judge Ricks discussed the rights of a court of equity to give a decision in the pending case, and says: Now let us apply these general principles of equity, which are consistent with every rule of natural law and justice, to the facts of the case so far as they affect those not charged with contempt of court. The evidence shows that according to the rules and customs of the company the engineers were paid \$3.75 for a run of 100 miles, and were paid for over work. The time for computing compensation began at the hour they were called to leave the yard and ended when they gave up their engines, and they were entitled to pay for that time even if their engines did not move a wheel. Their service was therefore due to the company from the hour from when the compensation began. That period service continued during the time usually occupied in making the run for which they were called. During that period they were constantly subject to the orders of the company, and by the custom and usage the relation of employer and employee was in fact for that time. This is the most limited period that can be taken for their term of service under the evidence before me.

learned that Alexis cars were to be delivered he quit and left the yard. Engineer Conley and Fireman Westgate also refused to haul the train with the Alexis cars.

The parties charged with contempt must be tried on the facts and I conclude that Engineers Clark, Case, Rutger and Conley and their firemen named quit the service of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern under circumstances when they had a right to do so, and that they are not therefore in contempt of court because of such conduct and they will be discharged.

Upon the facts of the case made against Engineer James Lennan, I find that he did not quit the service of the company in fact, and did not intend to do so, and that his pretense to do so was a trick to evade the order of the court. Being in the service of the company when he refused to switch the Ann Arbor train into Alexis is, and having full knowledge of the terms and meaning of the order of the court, that order was then in full force and commanded him to do the very thing he refused to do. He, therefore, deliberately and knowingly violated the mandate of the court and was guilty of contempt. I accept the protestations of Mr. Lennan made under oath that he did not intend to disobey the orders of the court, and did not believe he was violating the laws of the United States. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and supposed that while acting under its rules he was not arrying himself against the laws of his country.

This suit has afforded the courts an opportunity for declaring the laws applicable to such emergencies have been thereby observed. This does not, therefore, seem to be the occasion when it would be wholesome or wise to administer an exemplary punishment. The object of the court is to uphold and vindicate the law, without under the circumstances showing a disposition to punish or oppress those who have evidently been misled. With these views of my duty an order will be entered that the accused, James Lennan, stands as guilty of contempt, and pay a fine of \$50 and costs of this proceeding, upon payment of which he will be discharged from the further order of the court.

The orders made in this case to all the connecting roads and their employees who have continued in the service are still in full force and it is but just to all concerned to say that the law and orders having now been fully interpreted and made public any violations thereof that may hereafter be made will be dealt with in a spirit and purpose quite different from that which has controlled us in this case.

CHIEF ARTHUR'S CASE.

After the decision in the contempt cases had been rendered the motion of the Ann Arbor for a temporary injunction against Chief Arthur to restrain him from issuing, promulgating or continuing in force any rule or order of said Brotherhood, which shall require or command any railroad companies named herein to refuse to handle and deliver any cars or freight in course of transportation from one state to another to the complainant, or refusing to receive and handle cars of such freight as has been hauled over complainant's road, and also from in any way directly or indirectly endeavoring to persuade or induce any of the employees of the defendant companies whose lines connect with the railroad company complainant not to extend to said company the same facilities for interchange of interstate traffic as are extended by said companies to other companies. This decision was by Judge Taft, but was read by Judge Ricks in his absence.

Judge Taft began by stating that the original bill was against the railway companies, but was amended so as to include Chief Arthur and Sargent. The latter being a non-resident of this district the bill as against him was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

As to Arthur the amendment charges that he, as chief of the Brotherhood, exercising its rules and regulations, that one of its rules requires all members in the employ of a railroad, whenever an order to that effect shall be given by its chief officer, to refuse to receive, handle or carry cars of freight from any railroad company whose employees, members of said association, have engaged in a strike; that such a strike has been declared against the complainant by the members of the Brotherhood with Arthur's consent and approval; that Arthur now publicly announces that unless complainant shall submit to the demands of its striking employees he will order the rule above stated enforced; that the rule is a direct contravention of the interstate-commerce law and is intended to induce the employees of the defendant companies to violate that law and the previous order of this court and that Arthur, with others, is conspiring to that end. He goes on to state that the bill invokes the court's chancery powers to protect the complainant in its rights under the interstate-commerce act.

Counsel for defendant Arthur contend that the Interstate Commerce law and its amendments are only declaratory of the common law which gave the same rights to complainant, and that therefore is not a case of Federal jurisdiction. Judge Taft holds that the act of Congress of August 13, 1888, extends its powers to "all suits of a civil nature at law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and cost, the sum or value of \$2,000 and arising under the constitution or laws of the United States."

The bill makes the necessary averment as to the amount in dispute, and Judge Taft holds that this court has jurisdiction. The judge cites rule 12 of the brotherhood and holds that if it be enforced the members enter into a criminal conspiracy against their country and their organization in that case becomes illegal. The temporary injunction prayed for is allowed.

At the conclusion of the reading of the decision by Judge Ricks, the Hon. Frank H. Hurd, attorney for the engineers, arose and said that in so far as the decision of the court in the arrest case related to Mr. Lennan, he desired the court to note exceptions and would give notice that the same course will be taken by Mr. Hurd with Judge Taft's decision.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

The Strikers Don't Know What To Think. Opinions of Their Attorneys.

eral situation here at the present time. The majority of the strikers seem utterly unable to decide for themselves whether or not they have gained a point in the controversy, and the intelligent public is in about the same fix. A great many seem of the opinion that the railroads have got the best of the deal, inasmuch as the injunction against Arthur has been made perpetual and the spirit of the new law promulgated by the court carried out the conviction of the Defendant Lennan. On the other hand those few strikers who do not pretend to understand the situation, claim that the injunction against Arthur does not affect them in the least, inasmuch as he has no power to call a strike or order a boycott; and that the discharge of the seven other strikers is an evidence that it will be almost impossible to enforce the new law compelling all employees while in the service of a railroad can handle the freight of any other road on which there may exist a boycott.

The matter, the brotherhood's attorneys claim, has resolved itself down to the old original question of whether or not the employees of a railroad shall have the right to quit work when they feel so disposed. No evidence has been produced, it is claimed, tending to show that either Mr. Arthur or any of his men entered into a criminal conspiracy. The act of quitting was not, they say, done with the intention of producing disastrous results upon the property or business of the railroads. If workmen are not to be allowed to act in concert for the purpose of securing higher wages, without being liable for a criminal conspiracy, then the strike system is done away with forever. Of Judge Taft's decision the attorneys say that it will practically have no effect upon the boycott question inasmuch as the grand chief has no power to order a boycott and compel the members to go out on strike.

Both cases will be appealed at once to the courts of last resort. The contempt case will be taken to the supreme court on the ground that the defendant, Lennan, was not properly notified of the proceedings; that he was not subpoenaed according to law; that he had not seen the order of the court or understood its import, and that the court has no jurisdiction in the matter, the plaintiffs both being corporations organized under the laws of Michigan, and there being no Federal questions involved. The case against Chief Arthur will be appealed to the circuit court of appeals on the grounds that no evidence has been produced to show that the defendant was in any way guilty of conspiracy or that he incited any of his men to engage in a conspiracy against the roads in question.

CHIEF ARTHUR TALKS.

CLEVELAND, O., April 3.—P. M. Arthur, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was asked this afternoon what he intended to do in view of the fact that the decision of the United States district court had been against the men he represents. Mr. Arthur smiled when told about the decision and said: "All right, I don't know what we will do now. I have not given the matter a moment's thought. But the engineers will be all right in any event."

"The court does not seem to understand what my duties are. I have not got jurisdiction over the men as the court may think. I have no authority to order a strike. The men settle all these matters by vote and I merely give my consent if I see fit to do so. In this case I presume the court is under the impression that I had authority to order a strike."

Trusted Man Goes Wrong.

BATH, Me., April 3.—It has just been made public that Wm. R. Shaw, the old respected cashier of the Lincoln National Bank is a defaulter in a large sum, and much excitement has been caused by the announcement.

A shortage of \$12,000 appears in the cash account and it is supposed that there is upward of \$4,000 more temporarily covered up by changing sums to the credit of the depositors, the exact amount not being yet known.

Mr. Shaw has been one of the prominent men in the place, and was supposed to be a paragon of integrity. He has been the candidate of the prohibitionists for senate and other responsible positions. He has been released on bail.

The Typewriter Gobble.

New York, April 3.—The Union Typewriter Company, organized under the laws of New Jersey, has purchased the plants, factories, good will, etc., of Wyckoff, Seamons & Benedict, the American Writing Machine Company, the Yost Typewriter Company, the Smith Premier Typewriter Company and the Densmore Typewriter Company. Clarence W. Seamons, of Wyckoff, Seamons & Benedict, is mentioned as the probable President. The capital stock is \$20,000,000.

Five Persons Drowned.

LONDON, April 3.—A yacht carrying eighteen persons in the Crouch a short distance from Burnham this afternoon. Five persons were drowned. The rest clung to the yacht until they were rescued by a boatman who put out from the shore when the accident occurred.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Canton, Ohio, elects a Republican mayor for the first time since 1880. The Democrats got the council. At Youngstown the Dems won a sweeping victory. At Findlay there was a Republican victory. At Massillon the Democrats won. At Akron the Democrats elected every officer but marshal.

The Chicago labor unions have started a movement to have the week's work in Chicago during the World's Fair begin Sunday and end Friday. This will give them Saturday to attend the Fair, and in a measure solve the Sunday closing problem.

Republicans elected a majority of ward officers in Cincinnati. In Columbus Republicans elected the council and Democrats the mayor. In Toledo Republicans made a clean sweep.

The World's Fair board say the carpenters' strike will have little effect as the work is so far advanced on the buildings and there are plenty of men to take the strikers' places.

The wife of Puellist Corbett made her debut on the stage at Montreal last night. She appeared in "Gentleman Jack" with her husband.

Blee, the Democratic candidate for mayor of Cleveland, was elected yesterday by a majority of from 1,200 to 1,300.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Day on Which the President Holds Executive Session is

BLUE MONDAY FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS

Secretary Carlisle Trying to Get a Chance to Reorganize His Department—The Bering Sea Matter. What was Done in the Senate Secret Session—An Important Extraordinary Decision by the Supreme Court—Adjournment of the Senate Expected Soon—Other Washington News of Interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—This was "blue Monday" at the white house, at least in the office portion of the mansion, for this is the day of the week when the President retires into the solitude of his office, bars the door against importunate place hunters and devotes himself to matters requiring his uninterrupted attention.

Official callers were few and far between. They came upstairs in an uncertain way, as if they feared they would not be received, and when their suspicions were confirmed wandered into Private Secretary Thurber's room and drifted out again, pausing in the course of their exit long enough to gossip a while with the newspaper men.

TREASURY CHANGES.

So soon as Secretary Carlisle is relieved from the rush of callers which up to the present time shows no diminution he will turn his attention to the changes in that department, so far as the chiefs of divisions and bureaus are concerned. He thinks that in order that the work of the department may be carried out in harmony with the administration, officers that have to control of the various branches should be of the same political faith as those in power. There are some of the chiefs, however, who are looked upon as the secretary's "official family" that have held their places for many years and whose places it would be an extremely difficult to fill without injuring the public service. They have so intimately allied themselves with the proper working of the department that it is not probable that Secretary Carlisle will change them, but in all cases where the offices are filled by persons whose appointment was made by the Republican administration chiefly for political reasons and where the services will not suffer by a change being made Democrats will be put in.

MAY NOT INTERFERE.

An official of the state department in the confidence of Secretary Gresham, in conversation to-day in regard to the Bering Sea commission, said that while the secretary may incline to the opinion that the allowances of some of its members are excessive, he is not disposed to interfere in the matter, especially while the arbitration was in progress, and that he has no thought of recalling any of the attaches of the commission or of making any change in its personnel. It was stated further that the secretary was especially desirous of avoiding any action that might possibly tend to embarrass those charged with the management of the case of the United States in the present advanced state of progress, and especially as he knows Mr. Foster so well and has confidence in his judgment and ability.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The senate was in secret session this afternoon for more than an hour and at the end of that time only a few postmasters were given out as having been confirmed. This was, however, the most unimportant part of the session. The Bering sea correspondence and the cases of the two governments were submitted to the senate but not read.

The Russian treaty was then taken up and demanded the attention of senators for some time. The recent criticisms of this treaty in the newspapers of the country have given the instrument something of a political tinge, and the senate is no nearer a solution of the question whether or not to release the injunction of secrecy than it was a week or ten days ago. The question hinges upon what amount shall be made public. The treaty was originally negotiated by Mr. Bayard under Mr. Cleveland's first term. The objections that have been aimed at the convention strike at clauses that were in the original document but which, it is said, do not appear. Republicans insist that the treaty as adopted shall be published along with the original text, so that it shall appear exactly what was proposed and what was accepted. Democrats oppose this.

No conclusion was reached when the senate adjourned.

An effort will be made to-morrow to dispose of the matter and the injunction of secrecy.

It appears from a resolution introduced in the senate to-day as if the debate on the subject of the election of senators by a direct vote of the people was to be renewed at this extra session of senate. Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution antagonistic to that proposition and gave notice that as soon as convenient after to-morrow he would address the senate.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The supreme court to-day in a long opinion by Justice Jackson decided that a fugitive from justice rendered under extradition proceedings by one state to another may be constitutionally tried in the latter state under a warrant charging another offense than the one set forth in the warrant of extradition, without being forced to the state from which he came. This decision affirmed the judgment of the Georgia supreme court in the case of Sidney Lascellas, alias Walter S. Beresford, the well known swindler, who claiming to be Lord Baresford's son, cut a wide swath in New York and the south at the expense of his deluded victims.

NOT CONSIDERED.

The action of anti-Semites in Vienna in protesting against the appointment of Max Judd to the United States consul generalship there is regarded at the state department as not entirely consistent in view of the fact that Mr. Julius Goldschit, the present consul

general at Vienna, whom Mr. Judd was nominated to succeed, is also a Jew.

ADJOURNMENT SOON.

It is the general impression at the senate that the extra session of that body will adjourn the first or middle of next week. The President will probably by that time be ready to notify them that he has no further communications to make. When the contested election cases are out of the way, it is not likely that a quorum will remain in the city, as there have already been some departures and many others will leave as soon as the cases are out of the way. There are some who think that an adjournment can be had by the last of this week, but it is not believed by the majority that work can be finished by that date. Though the Republicans still claim that they will push the Rouch investigation, and so have the scope of the resolution extended so that the manner in which Mr. Rouch's election was accomplished and the part the Democratic steering committee played in it developed, there are few who believe anything more will be done this session than the reference of the resolution to the committee on privileges and elections. They may order an investigation, but no work will be done until the session next fall.

A BATCH OF NOMINATIONS

Sent to the Senate—Another West Virginia Postmaster Named.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The president to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

William E. Curtis, of New York, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, Vice G. M. Lamberton, resigned.

Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, vice John H. Geary, resigned.

James H. Eckels, to be comptroller of currency.

J. F. Melline, of District of Columbia, to be assistant treasurer of the United States.

T. Stobo Farrow, of South Carolina, to be second auditor of the treasury.

John B. Brawley, of Pennsylvania, to be auditor of treasury for postoffice department.

Postmasters—Ohio—William Dalrymple, Nelsonville; Daniel Wynn, New Philadelphia; Charles E. Peopple, Pomerooy.

West Virginia—E. Hess Reinhart, Shepherdstown.

William Edmond Custis, who succeeds Judge Lamberton as one of the assistant secretaries of the treasury, is 38 years old and a practicing lawyer, and, while not a professional politician, interested himself deeply in the last campaign in New York, and was an anti-snapper.

Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, nominated to be one of the assistant secretaries of the treasury, is a Boston lawyer. He is an active member of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League, and was also of the Civil Service Association.

Mr. J. H. Brawley, nominated to be sixth auditor of the treasury, is a well known lawyer of Meadville, Pa., and it is said owes his appointment to the influence of Congressman Sibley and Mr. Harrity. He has never held office before.

James H. Eckels, nominated to be comptroller of the currency, is a young man of thirty-five, but stands high in the estimation of the people of Illinois, as the representative of the younger Democracy. He resides at Ottawa and his appointment, urged by Mr. Cable, is also said to be due to a personal acquaintance of more than a dozen years with the President himself. Mr. Eckels is an attorney and has written a great deal on the subject of the tariff.

The senate confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Ohio, Lewis Green; Logan; Thomas H. Craig, Athens.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Fifth Week of the Special Session Begins—The Case of the Three Senators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The senate to-day began the fifth week of its extraordinary session with a fair attendance of senators in their seats and with a large audience in the galleries. The rights of the three senators from the states of Montana, Washington and Wyoming to seats in the senate was discussed in affirmation of that right by Mr. Turpie.

Mr. Hoar presented a petition of Joseph W. Ady, claiming that John Martin was never duly elected senator from the state of Kansas, and that he (Ady) was duly elected, and desired to be admitted to a seat in the senate accordingly. The petition was read and was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Hoar also offered a resolution declaring it expedient in to pass the joint resolution of the last house of Representatives for a constitutional amendment for the popular election of United States senators. The report of the committee on privileges and elections in favor of admission of the three senators appointed by the governors of Wyoming, Montana and Washington was then taken up and Mr. Turpie made an argument to the meaning of the words "vacancy" and "happening" as used in the constitution with reference to the senate, and contended that they were not to be construed in the narrow sense of an accidental occurrence, but must be regarded as used in the most general sense.

Mr. Turpie concluded his speech and Mr. Vest took the floor to address the senate on the same subject, but yielding to a desire for an executive session, he made a motion to that effect, and the senate thereupon proceeded to consideration of executive business and afterwards adjourned until to-morrow.

Filed His Papers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Blaine W. Taylor, of Randolph county, to-day filed application in the treasury department for a position as chief of a division in that department.

Deputy Comptroller Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed Oliver P. Tucker, of Covington, Ky., deputy comptroller of the currency vice Dixon, resigned. Mr. Tucker was formerly connected with the First National Bank of Covington. He is 40 years of age.

The Assembly in Motion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell to-day appointed 110 fourth-class postmasters.

A WARM RECEPTION

Given to White Caps by a Jonesboro, Arkansas, Man.

A SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY OCCURS

As the Result of an Attempt to Force a Citizen to Refuse to Rent a House to a Negro—The Leader of the Mob and the Victim Both Dead, and the Town All Torn Up—How a Half-Breed Spaniard Met a Crowd of Bulldozing Citizens.

JONESBORO, ARK., April 3.—Great excitement prevails here to-day over the doings of a band of white cappers, the tragic death of their leader and of their victim and the subsequent arrest of eight men, one of them a prominent man of this town. George Black, a respectable half-breed Spaniard, had been notified by some one that he would have trouble if he rented land to a negro. On Saturday night about 10 o'clock a party of masked men halted in front of Black's door and called him out. He refused, and they proceeded to batter down the door. The Spaniard armed himself with an old musket loaded with shot, and when the leader of the gang, W. J. Metcalf, of this town, into the door with a down revolver he received the load of shot in the stomach and fell mortally wounded. The gang then withdrew, carrying the wounded leader into the corner of the yard. Black then attempted to escape but was shot down with a bullet from a Winchester and left for dead.

When the party dispersed Black made his way by crawling a half mile through thickets and over fences to the house of a neighbor, and was brought to town yesterday morning. Soon after the tragedy the news was brought to town and a hack was sent out after Metcalf who was brought in and both he and the white cap victim placed under the care of doctors Jones and Tutorio. Both of them died yesterday evening. Metcalf refused to divulge the names of his accomplices, but stated that Black was not the man they were after. Black made a statement, but did not know the parties, as they were masked.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES

Of Maryland to Have a Monument—Vice-President Stevenson's Address.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 3.—Vice-President Stevenson came to Baltimore this afternoon from Washington to open the great bazaar in the aid of the monument to be erected to the memory of the Maryland heroes of 1776.

At the fifth regiment armory Vice President Stevenson was introduced by Edwin Warfield and he delivered the following address:

To-night you inaugurate an enterprise in which not only the people of Maryland but American citizens everywhere feel a proud interest. I congratulate you most earnestly upon the auspicious opening of this great exhibition. This undertaking—that of erecting a monument to the memory of the revolutionary heroes of this grand commonwealth—it is the one that appeals to all patriotic hearts. Too high praise cannot be awarded to those who unselfishly devoted time and labor taken from the busy cares of life in order that the memory of those who died in defense of their country may not perish. The societies here represented who have undertaken this noble work, not only deserves the greatest measure of success, but the thanks of all the people of this great state.

History records the fact that Maryland played no mean part in the great struggle for colonial independence. The courage, the self-denial, the sacrifices, the sufferings of her sons make up one of the brightest chapters in her history. I may be pardoned for reminding you of the fact that one of the little army which during the seven years' struggle, coped with British regulars on many a bloody field, more than 25,000 were furnished by the colony of Maryland.

You are proud, and justly so, of your great state, of its splendid progress, as with the rolling years it has kept even pace with the foremost of its sister commonwealths; proud that no stain of dishonor has ever dimmed its escutcheon. You glory in her traditions and memories; in the long list of statesmen and heroes, whose achievements make luminous the pages of two centuries of Maryland history. In your prosperity and glory forget not the men who, in the stormy days of the revolution, gave their lives as the price of their country's liberty. You have to-night inaugurated a glorious enterprise. In honoring the memory of the revolutionary patriots you honor yourselves. Let it not be forgotten that the work of loving hands will not only bear to distant times some record of the illustrious, but will stand for a sure moment of the patriotism and gratitude of the loving.

Mr. Hooker Improving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Congressman Hooker, of Mississippi, who was injured by a cable car, is better to-night.

Steamship News.

BOSTON, April 3.—Arrived—Pavonia, Liverpool.

BREMEN, April 3.—Arrived—Weimar, Baltimore.

GLASGOW, April 3.—Arrived—Stato of California, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 3.—Arrived—Ema, New York.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Arrived—Kaiser Welhelm, Bremen; Servia, Liverpool.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair, except occasional local showers in the lake regions and probably in Western Pennsylvania; westerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY. As furnished by C. SENEFF, druggist, corner Market and Court streets.

7 a. m. 45 3 p. m. 80
9 a. m. 55 7 p. m. 74
12 m. 77 Weather—Clear.