

A TRIBUTE.

THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SISTER MARINDA HYDE, PRESIDENT OF THE RELIEF SOCIETY OF THE 17TH WARD, WHOSE FUNERAL OCCURED FEB. 26.

Oh! do not the grateful lo tear, The holy water of the so I, That falls upon Marinda's bier, Which love forbids us to control.

'Tis love's effusion that we shed, 'Tis not the tear of vain regret That consecrates the lowly bed Of her we never can forget.

Not think I see Marinda's smile, Methinks I hear her, low, soft voice; That of our grief doth us beguile, And bids us all rejoice! rejoice!

And tell us as she has reached a home Not made by any earthly hands, Eternal in the heavenly dome With all that heaven itself commands.

A higher hand than mine; must hold The pen that traces out her life, Which should be dip't in liquid gold To picture all with which 'tis rife!

But in our love, and deep respect And rich appreciation, we Will yield to none, when we reflect And know 'twas of a high degree.

Where shall we look to fill her place So mild, so gentle, yet so firm? The Christian lady, rich in grace, A model, from which all should learn.

Our tears will fall—but yet we know, How vain, now needless are such tears; We are so selfish here below, And nothing know, but what appears.

But faith uplifts the mystic veil, And in the scenes it points to view Sorrow no longer can prevail And love sighs forth a fond adieu!

HANNAH T. KING.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 25.—At midnight Dr. Lincoln, who has just left the Secretary, said he found him somewhat improved. Any marked change for the better was not to be expected for some days, and the fact that no change for the worse had occurred was encouraging. The Secretary had the entire use of all his limbs, but there was a slight weakness in his right side. He was resting quietly at the time he left the house.

Casey Young was again examined by the Telephone Investigating Committee, but nothing of importance was developed. Adjourned.

Roswell A. Fish of California, Assistant Register of the Treasury, was confirmed to-day.

In response to the Senate resolution, the Postmaster General to-day informed that body that the total number of removals of fourth-class postmasters from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1886, was \$,645.

The Executive session of the Senate to-day was a very short one. The cases of a number of postmasters whose predecessors were suspended, were reported favorably. It was stated that they were cases of men against whom no charges have been received from any source and in respect to the majority of whom the suspended officials have recommended confirmation. This is in compliance with an informal understanding the Postoffice Committee made some days ago with regard to such cases.

An adverse report was made in the case of an Iowa Postmaster and was ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate Committee, embodying a report and a letter from the nominee, who charges that the incumbent had been publishing a newspaper in German and another in English, and thereby doing much good for the republican party. He (the present nominee) says that if he could have the office, he, too, could publish a newspaper or two for the benefit of the democratic party, and that he was willing to devote the emoluments of his office to this purpose. Slips from the writer's paper in support of the democratic party are quoted. The committee also refers to a circular of the Postmaster General and the utterances of the President with regard to the exercise of partizan influence by officeholders. The committee says it reports the case adversely in order to aid the Administration in carrying out its policy.

The case of the Internal Revenue Collector for the district of Vermont was reported favorably. A written report was made declaring in substance that the committee had heard from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to its inquiry that there were no charges against the outgoing official, and that he was removed for political reasons alone. The President sent to Congress to-day the third annual report of the Civil Service Commission, together with the following message:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 25th.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith the report of the Civil Service Commission for the year ended on the 16th of January last. The exhibit thus made of the operations of the commission, and the account thus presented and the results following the execution of the Civil Service law, cannot fail to demonstrate its usefulness and strengthen the conviction that this scheme for reform in the methods of administering the Government is no longer an experiment.

Wherever this reform has gained a foothold it has steadily advanced in the esteem of those charged with public administrative duties; while people who desire good government have constantly been confirmed in their high estimate of its value and efficiency. With the benefit it has already secured to the public service, plainly apparent, and with its promise of increased usefulness, easily appreciated, this cause is commended to the liberal care and jealous protection of Congress.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. The report says: Applicants have been examined within a year from every State in the Union and from every Territory except Utah. The whole number of persons examined under the Commission during the year has been 7,602, of whom 6,872 were males and 730 were females. About 2,000 republicans and about 2,000 democrats had secured places in the public service under the civil service act.

The report states (many particulars of the evils that were to be removed and how far they have been remedied under the new system, based on the free and open competition of merit. Political assessments have been in a considerable measure suppressed, solicitation and pressure for appointments have been greatly limited and members of Congress have been relieved from much annoyance. Those administering the government have had their time much less taxed by office-seekers than formerly, and have consequently had much more time for doing the public work. The ability to dictate the appointments and enforce assessments, which has been the strength and profit of partisan manipulators and demagogues, has, the report says, been diminished in the same degree that faithful studies in schools and good character and reputation in private life, has been encouraged and rewarded. The report concludes with the statement that the Commission has had at all times the cordial support of the President and his Cabinet.

The President has nominated Mark D. Baldwin of Ohio, agent for the Blackfoot Indians in Montana. The President gave his second dinner to the Members of Congress to-night. Senator Morrill sat on the President's right and Senator Vauce on his left.

At 3 p. m. all the engines in the East St. Louis yards set up a shrill and prolonged whistling and all the men walked out.

Between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. the committee of District Assembly 93, Knights of Labor, went through all the yards and served an order on all Knights of Labor to quit work at 3 p. m. This order was coupled with a request addressed to the switchmen who were not of the Knights of Labor, asking them to join their fellow workmen, and also to go out. How well the order was obeyed and the request complied with was shown when, on sounding the whistles at 3 p. m., all the yardmen in the place walked out and left the yards deserted. No question of wages was involved, and it is freely stated, but not on the authority of any of the Knights of Labor officials, that the order sent to the men was simply an extension and enlargement of the strike on the Gould system, and the initiative of a general strike on all the roads east of the Mississippi river.

Topeka, Kas. 25.—The Governor says the people are now in the third week of the greatest business disaster that has ever befallen the State; the interests of one-third of the people are involved, the supplies of food and fuel are cut off in many localities, and the business and industry of the great masses of the people are suspended.

Austin, Texas, 25.—Governor Ireland to-day issued a proclamation of warning to all persons engaged in unlawful acts connected with the present strike, and calling on the law-abiding people of the State to aid the civil officers in restoring order.

St. Louis, 25.—The executive board of District Assemblies 101, 107 and 93 Knight of Labor have issued an address to the Knights of Labor and trades unions throughout America, intended as a reply to the statements made by Mr. Jay Gould last night in regard to the strike of the railroad employees of the Southwest. After quoting from the statement of Gould the sentence saying that the employees upon his roads have presented no grievances to the management, the address says:

"We have wearied the press and worn the types of the world in stating our grievances, and demanding an opportunity to present them to Mr. Gould and his lieutenants. We have offered through the highest channels that represent us in the Nation, to meet him upon any field. We have sought, we have plead, we have demanded that we be heard. To all this Gould has turned a deaf ear, and now before the world we challenge him to hear our complaints. Before the world we impeach his veracity, when he said we have not presented them. Before the world let the trial go on."

Referring to the decision of Mr. Gould to sue the organization of the Knights of Labor, the address says;

"Mr. Gould and his counsel well know that such silly emanations are an insult to the intelligence of our school boys and a challenge to the courage of our grandmothers."

The address closes with an appeal to the strikers to stand firm till their organization is recognized and their demands granted.

Pittsburg, 25.—The street car officials at a meeting to-night adopted a compromise measure promising to discharge no employe because of his connection with the Knights of Labor, or for a refusal to violate any of the rules or privileges of that order.

DENVER, 25.—The State Anti-Monopoly League this evening held a meeting at the Academy of Music and adopted a resolution of sympathy with the strikers on the Gould system of roads, and favoring governmental control of all railways and opposing the granting by the Government to railways of large tracts of public lands.

DENVER, Col., 25.—Quite a number of Mexican settlers on the Maxwell land grant in Northern New Mexico were arrested to-day by a sheriff's posse and jailed at Springer, for refusing to obey the order of the Supreme Court to vacate the lands owned by the company. No armed resistance was made as was anticipated when the officers started to serve the papers, but much bitter feeling exists over the affair and bloodshed will not surprise the people before a final settlement is reached.

FORT WORTH, Texas, 25.—District Assembly 78, Knights of Labor, to-day adopted the following:

Resolved, That we recommend and ask that the public suspend their condemnation of the organization until such time as will enable the Executive Board of District Assembly 78 to thoroughly investigate the many features of the present strike and bring about a speedy settlement of the present trouble, if possible, so that the traffic of the country may be resumed and harmony restored between labor and capital, and that strikes in the future may be rendered unnecessary.

The Assembly is in session to-night, and the indications are that concessions will be made which will end the strike on the Missouri Pacific Railway.

KANSAS CITY, 25.—The Times' Fort Elliott, Texas, special says: In a fight at Tascosa over a matter of cattle stealing, four men were killed and two probably wounded. Two others are now in jail. The dead men are Jesse Sheets, Fred Chilton, Frank Mulley and Ed. King. Fenton Woodruff and Chas. Every are fatally wounded.

DENVER, Col., 25.—A Salida, Colorado special to the Republican says: A fire broke out at the Windsor Hotel at noon to-day and the building was completely destroyed in twenty minutes, the guests having only time to escape alive and leaving all their effects in the burning building. A strong wind was blowing at the time, which spread the fire to the adjoining building, and as the entire block was composed of frame houses, in spite of the heroic efforts of the fire department, twenty-seven of the principle business houses and over half their contents were destroyed. The loss is \$120,000; insured in Eastern companies \$45,000. Some of the heaviest losers are Smith & Randall, dry goods, \$2,500; Windsor Hotel, \$8,000; L. Willmore, furniture, \$1,000; G. F. Bateman, hardware, \$13,000; Stevens' saloon, \$3,000; A. H. Thurber, drugs, \$3,000. The building of Chaffee & Co., bankers, were destroyed—loss not known. Other losses range from \$500 to \$3,000. No one was injured. Had the fire occurred at night the loss of life would have been frightful, as the fire department could not control the flames among the wooden buildings.

St. Louis, 25.—When the usual hour arrived this morning for the day force of switchmen to relieve the night men at the Wabash yards in this city no men appeared and a few moments later the announcement was made that the entire force had struck. These men it is understood were ordered out by the executive committee in support of the position taken by the strike of the Missouri Pacific employes. The situation at East St. Louis is becoming serious. The yardmasters of the different roads have been attempting all morning to make up and start out freight trains, but have in every instance been prevented from carrying out their design by the striking switchmen, who are using all the means at their disposal to make the freight blockade in that city complete. Coupling pins are removed from their positions and the trains become separated. Switches are reversed and trains are run upon the wrong track. In some instances the yardmasters have been forcibly restrained in their efforts to resume freight traffic. No serious trouble has as yet occurred, but it is understood that the officers of the law will be called upon to-day to preserve order and property, and a conflict between them and the strikers is expected to occur.

The officers of the Missouri Pacific Railway this morning, with the aid of a large force of police, succeeded in starting from this city a freight train consisting of 18 cars.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The son of Secretary Manning said to an Associated Press reporter at 11 o'clock that the condition of his father remained practically unchanged. The physicians had informed him that his father was passing through a critical stage of his disease and that every hour passed without indication of unfavorable symptoms was so much progress towards recovery.

CHICAGO, 25.—Mayor Harrison received the following telegram from

Los Angeles: "Southern California sends greeting and rejoices with Chicago in the assured success of the Citrus Fair. Accept thanks for yourself and all your people for the generous encouragement of the enterprise intended to more closely unite our lovely and productive country with your great city. George Stoneman, Governor; E. F. Spencer, Mayor of Los Angeles; Geo. H. Bonebrake, President Board of Trade, and some fifty or sixty other leading citizens."

The Fair continues to draw large crowds, and is highly praised by the local press.

CHICAGO, 26.—Frank Mulkewski, the Pole who brutally murdered Mrs. Agnes Kledzeck last August, for the purpose of robbery, was hanged in the county jail yard here at 12:16 this afternoon.

St. LOUIS, 26.—News has been received from Pacific, Mo., about fifty miles from this city, that the accommodation train running between here and that place was ditched by strikers this morning. No particulars of the affair have been received. An engine and tender carrying 25 detectives, armed with Winchester rifles, has been dispatched thither.

St. LOUIS, 26.—Grand Master Workman Powderly has issued a secret circular to the noble Order of the Knights of Labor of America, which has just been made public. Powderly instructs the secretary of each Assembly to call a full meeting and read before it the sentiments which follow:

The address opens with an order to the Assembly to cease initiating new members until the relations of capital and labor shall become less strained than at the present time, and setting forth that to continue to attempt to win concessions or gains with our present law, undisciplined membership, would be like hurling an unorganized mob against a well-drilled, regular army. It is not fair to the Order for Assemblies to bring in raw members, pick up their quarrels as soon as organized, and have them expect pecuniary aid from those who helped build the Order up for noble purposes.

After dwelling at some length upon the inadvisability of taking in new members at present, the address continues: We must not fritter away our strength by rushing into a useless strike. Powderly then cautions the Assemblies against receiving into their ranks employers, and warns the Knights that politicians are planning night and day how to catch the Knights for the advantage of themselves and party, and adds that to use the name of the Order in a political contest is criminal, and must not occur again.

Referring to the eight-hour movement the circular says: "Assemblies of the Knights must not strike for the eight-hour system on May 1st, under the impression that they are obeying orders from headquarters, for such an order was not and will not be given. Out of 600,000,000 of people in the United States and Canada, our order has possibly 3,000,000. Can we mould the sentiments of the millions in favor of a short-hour plan before May 1st? It is nonsense to think of it." In conclusion the Master workman says: "I write this circular to lay before the order the exact order of things. I am neither physically nor mentally capable of performing the work required of me. I am willing to do my part, but not to be asked to maintain a false position before the world any longer. One of two things must take place. Either the local and district assemblies of the Order must obey the law or I must be permitted to resign from a vocation which obliges me to play one part before the public and another to our members. I say to the world that the Knights of Labor do not approve of or encourage strikes and in one day dispatches came to me from Troy, Manchester, Chicago, Cincinnati, Lynchburg, Springfield and Montreal. It is impossible for human nature to stand the strain any longer. I must have the assistance of the Order or my most earnest efforts will fail. Will I have it? If so strikes must be avoided, boycotts must be avoided and those who boast must be checked by their assemblies. No move must be made until the court of last resort be appealed to.

Threats of violence must not be made, politicians must be hushed up or driven out. Obedience to the laws of the Knighthood must have preference over those of any other order. If these things are done, the next five years will witness a complete emancipation of mankind from the curse of monopoly. In our members we require secrecy, obedience, assistance, patience and courage. If with these aids you strengthen my hands, I will continue in the work. If you do not desire to assist me in this way, then select a man better qualified to obey your will, and I will retire in his favor."

Philadelphia, 26.—General Secretary Turner of the Executive Board of Knights of Labor this afternoon in an interview endorsed the sentiments contained in the secret circular telegraphed from St. Louis to-day, in which the Assemblies are advised to cease admitting new members and counselling moderation by the present strikers. This circular, he said, was not intended for publication, but now that it had reached the public he feels satisfied the orders therein contained will be sanctioned by the friends of the Order.

New York, 26.—Grand Master Workman Powderly arrived here to-night and held a consultation with the other members of the General Executive Board. He said: "We are in favor of

ending the matter now, and will submit this proposition to Mr. Gould tomorrow, viz.: Let him appoint a committee of three and we will appoint a similar committee. Then let these gentlemen select a seventh, who to investigate the whole affair and make recommendations, and we will agree to abide by their decision. We will not ask for the retention of any man who has been guilty of an act of violence to either person or property, for we are not organized to promote or shield wrong-doing."

New York, 26.—The employes of the Brooklyn Broadway street car line struck this afternoon.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 26.—To-day's election in this county for or against the subsidy \$400,000 bonds for the Cheyenne & Northern Railroad, resulted in favor of the bonds by about 2,000 majority.

The vote of Cheyenne was nearly solid for the bonds, the majority being 2,350 out of a total vote of 2,800. The county precincts voted the total majority in the county to about 2,000. According to the law authorizing the bonds, the work must commence on the road in ten days. The road will run northwest from Cheyenne to connect with the proposed route of the Wyoming Central Railroad near Fort Fetterman on the North Platte River. The Wyoming Central is an enterprise of the Chicago & Northwestern now being built through Central Wyoming to the coal fields near Fetterman. The construction of the Cheyenne & Northern Railroad will be of great benefit to Cheyenne.

St. LOUIS, 26.—An engine and tender carrying twenty-five detectives armed with Winchester rifles have been dispatched thither in anticipation of a conflict between the authorities and strikers when the freight train sent out from here this morning shall reach that place. The Vandavia and Burlington routes succeeded in sending out two freight trains from East St. Louis this afternoon without serious interference by striking switchmen. There were only two successful attempts, however, to move freight, and traffic is almost entirely suspended.

A committee of three striking Wabash Knights of Labor called upon the Chairman of the Executive Committee this afternoon and informed him that they had struck and requested him to inform them as to the proper course to pursue. The Chairman informed them that it was his opinion that the Wabash men had no just cause for striking, and advised them to return to work immediately. A meeting of the Wabash men is now in session discussing the advisability of following the advice of the chairman.

PITTSBURG, 26.—A company of United States Infantry passed through this city from New York this morning en route for St. Louis. It was reported that the company was an advance guard to be concentrated in the quarters threatened with riot about St. Louis and west of that city. The officer in command refused to talk on the subject.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The chaplain's opening prayer this morning was as follows: "Give ear, O God of Jacob! and awaken us to see the danger which threatens the civilized world—revolutions more tremendous than any which history tells, in which scenes of the reign of terror may be enacted in every capital of Europe and America. For long the few have mastered the many, because they understood the open secret—tools to them that can use them; but now many have learned the secret of organization, drill and dynamite. Arouse the rich of the world to understand that the time has come for the grinding of selfish monopoly to cease; that corporations may get souls in them, with justice, honor, conscience and human kindness. Teach the rich men of this country that great fortunes are lent them by Thee for other purposes than to build and decorate palaces, to found private collections of art, to stock wine cellars, to keep racing steeds and yachts, and find better company than hostlers, grooms and ockees, pool sellers, and book-makers. Teach them, Oh! God, that it is Thee who has given them power to get these fortunes, that it is to prove them to know what is in their hearts, whether they will keep Thy commandments or no, and that those commandments are: "Thou shalt love the Lord, Thy God, with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself." That if the rich men of our land keep these commandments, the poor will follow the example, and we, at least, will be saved from the days of tribulation that are fast coming on all the world, help us O God, and save us."

Grosvenor, of Ohio, faked unanimous consent that the prayer be printed in the Record.

James, of New York, objected, remarking, sotto voce, to a gentleman who asked him to withdraw his objection, that it was made because the prayer was an incendiary speech.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Attorney-General Garland is suffering from a severe cold and is confined to his bed. His physician has advised him to remain away from the Department a few days. The physicians attending Secretary Manning report his condition to-night as unchanged. Members of the Secretary's family and his attendants say he appears somewhat better.

The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor have sent out the following telegram:

Martha Irons, Chairman Executive Board D. A. 101, St. Louis:

President Jay Gould has consented