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RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

## NO DECISION REACHED

THE COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTHERN EMPLOYEES STILL IN CONFERENCE.

## BUT THERE WILL BE NO STRIKE.

The Matter Will Probably be Adjusted To-Day--Pritchard Has a Bill in Regard to the Trial of Revenue Cases Which He Thinks Will Cause a Sensation--He Has Not Definitely Decided When He Will Introduce It--Mr. Ferguson's Appointment.

Special to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.

The committee of forty representing the employes of the Southern Railroad Company in their demands for a restoration of wages under the schedule of 1891, are still here and do not expect to get away before to-morrow.

They are still considering the refusal of Third Vice-President Baldwin to comply with their request. Secret sessions of the committee are in progress, and no information is forthcoming for the newspapers. A conference began at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Baldwin did not confer with the committee this morning, although it is known that there was an exchange of messages between the Southern headquarters and the committee.

It has been reported here today that a strike was being organized, but President Moore, of the committee, when questioned by a reporter to-day, said there was nothing to give out to the newspapers only he wished to reiterate the statement made by him yesterday "that if reports were being circulated of a strike being organized on the system, they were not authorized by the committee."

## Pritchard Has a Bill.

Senator Pritchard has a bill that he will introduce this session of Congress, but early in the next he will introduce a bill, which will cause considerable debate in both houses, so he says.

The object of this act will be to give jurisdiction to the Revenue Commissioners for all minor offenses. Mr. Pritchard said, in an interview shortly after taking his seat, that he was in favor of "modifying the internal revenue law," he also spoke then of his desire to have the jurisdiction of minor offenses given to the Commissioners, thus (as he put it) "saving hundreds of dollars in running down each petty offender."

Mr. Pritchard thinks it possible that he may introduce this bill during the remaining weeks of Congress. He seems to be very anxious that this bill may be an early reality and thinks it will be an easy thing to get it through.

Mr. Pritchard's first bill introduced in the Senate was a repetition of a bill which Senator Vance had introduced. It has been referred to the proper committee and an early report is expected.

## Winston's Public Building.

It was expected that the Winston-Salem Public Building bill would come up in the House yesterday but it was only sent over from the Senate and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which Mr. Bankhead, of Alabama, is chairman. Mr. Benjamin F. Grady is the member of the committee from North Carolina and it is expected that through his work in the committee an early report will be made.

Mr. Bankhead said this morning: "The bill will be reported to the House on Friday or Saturday next and if unanimous consent can be obtained by some North Carolina member, it is probable it will come up."

A similar bill which carried with it only \$75,000 passed the House some time ago, but Senator Ransom has successfully passed the Senate with this bill, which is doubly acceptable to the people of Winston-Salem, and which has the neat sum of \$150,000 attached to its strings. Mr. Bower is of the opinion that it will pass the House, but several of the other Southern members think it very improbable.

## Mr. Ferguson's Appointment.

Your correspondent called to-day on one of the ex-instructors at the Naval Academy, who was there two years of the four which Mr. Homer Ferguson spent there. He said in regard to Mr. Ferguson: "Never in my whole experience as an instructor, as an officer or as a student in the navy, have I ever met the equal of Mr. Ferguson. His appointment is not through political influence, I am sure, for nothing was needed in his case. He received the appointment to assistant naval constructor, and the President had evidently been shown this by the naval records. Mr. Ferguson graduated in the class of '91 and stood second to a man who had an average one-twentieth above his own. He was sent with the three aboard to study naval construction, and there outclassed his former leader.

Mr. Ferguson has, ever since his appointment to the Naval Academy, been a credit to his State by the high rank he took with those of riper years in the Academy, and especially abroad studying. He is a son of Mr. W. B. Ferguson, of Asheville, instead of ex-Solicitor G. S. Ferguson, as reported yesterday.

The position which he has been appointed to pays \$20,000.

Samuel L. Tregden, Clerk of the Federal court at Greensboro, who has been here for several days, in regard to some duties of his office, left last night for North Carolina.

Hon. Kerr Craige Third Assistant Postmaster General has completely regained his health and has spent several hours in his office each day this week.

On Saturday night, Senator Murphy, of New York, will give a dinner to Senator Ransom. The New York Junior Senator is famous for his fine dinners.

Charles McKesson, of Morganton, who has been here several days in consultation with the Internal Revenue officials left last night for his home.

The post office appropriation bill which passed the Senate to-day was precisely as Mr. Henderson reported it to the House.

Representative Lockhart's certificate has been received by the clerk of the House.

Mr. Duncan, Private Secretary to Senator Pritchard, is much better to-day.

Geo. B. McLeod, sheriff of Roberson county is here.

## LET RANSOM BE THE MAN.

### A Petition Urging His Appointment to Succeed Minister Gray.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—It is rumored about the Capital this afternoon that the President will be urged to appoint Senator Ransom to be minister to Mexico to succeed the late Minister Gray, of Indiana, whose death was announced this morning. Mr. Ransom's term of office as a Senator expires with this Congress, and it is said that the President would be glad to tender him this appointment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The talk about the nomination of Mr. Ransom to be minister to Mexico to fill the place made vacant by the death of the late Minister Gray, resulted this afternoon in the circulation of a petition to the President asking him to nominate Mr. Ransom to that place. The petition was signed by every Democratic Senator present and when the Senate adjourned, there were about twenty-five signatures to the petition. The remainder of the Democratic Senators will sign the petition to-morrow and it will then be sent to the President.

## NO FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

### The Defeat of Two Banking Bills and a Bond Bill Ends All Hope.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—There will be no further financial legislation attempted by the House at this session. The defeat of two banking bills and one bond bill in quick succession satisfies the Democratic leaders that a majority of the House cannot be brought to the support of any measure.

There was some talk in the House to-day that some measure of financial relief might be engrafted on the general deficiency appropriation bill when it is taken up in the Senate, but it is not definitely known if this attempt will be seriously made.

The members of the House are now looking forward with impatience to adjournment, and the Committee on Rules is constantly importuned for special orders for certain important bills that have not yet received consideration by the House, but which it is believed can reach that body during the last week of the session. One of these is the naval reorganization bill, and another is the Nicaragua Canal bill.

All talk of an extra session has ended, and it is believed that when Congress adjourns on the 4th of March next, it will not be asked to convene again until the regular meeting day in December.

## GONE FOR PARTS UNKNOWN.

### A Cashier Closes the Bank's Doors and Skips.

LEXINGTON, Va., Feb. 15.—C. M. Niggart, cashier of the Bank of Lexington, has departed for parts unknown. The bank's doors were closed this morning by the directors, pending an investigation of the bank's affairs.

A deed of trust was filed to-day in the county clerk's office for \$30,000 for the benefit of his sureties. He was bonded for \$30,000, which is deemed sufficient to cover all losses, if any.

## Syndicate Gold Deposits.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Baring, Magonn and Company have deposited \$350,000 gold in the sub treasury on syndicate account. Total since February 11th, \$5,595,000. The following banks have been named as depositories for gold under the bond deal: The National City Bank, the National Bank of Commerce and the First National Bank. It is possible that the Chase National will also be named.

## Ambassador Eustis Ill.

MENTONE, Feb. 15.—Mr. J. B. Eustis, U. S. Ambassador to France, is ill at this place. When he journeyed south from Paris a week ago, in consequence of the illness of his daughter, he caught a severe cold, and after his arrival here he was attacked with inflammation of the lungs. The doctors declared his condition grave for several days, but to-day he is pronounced better.

## Determined to Kill Himself.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 15.—This morning Maury Meyer committed suicide by shooting himself four times after which he jumped from the fourth story window of the Avenue Hotel. He lived a short time after he jumped, and stated that he was a Russian Jew, and that his father was living in Russia. His first attempt to suffocate himself as the gas was turned on in his room, and all the windows, doors and transoms were covered with sheets and pillow cases.

## THE POST-OFFICE BILL

AFTER THREE DAY'S DISCUSSION IT PASSES THE SENATE.

## PASSED WITHOUT AMENDMENTS.

A Final Effort was Made to Reduce the Compensation of Railroad Companies for the Use of Postal Cars but the Senate was Against It--Considerable Discussion but no Action on the Agricultural Bill--House Tariff Amendments Reported.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The last steps were taken in the Senate to-day in the disposition of the Post office appropriation bill, which had been under consideration every day since Monday.

A final effort was made on the part of the committee on appropriations to reduce the compensation of the railroad companies for the use of the postal cars, in the shape of an amendment offered by Mr. Blackburn to cut down the appropriation of \$25,000 to the extent of 10 per cent and the Senate decided against it—yeas, 19; nays, 39.

It had previously negatived a similar proposition which had come over from yesterday, and which applied only to the fast mail service from Springfield, Mass., to Atlanta and New Orleans, the vote on that proposition being—yeas 18, nays 31.

Then an effort was made by Mr. Bruce, of Ohio, to have the \$198,000, which is appropriated for this last service, divided with a similar fast line in the West, from Ohio to Texas and Florida, but it is met with no more favor than the others, and was laid on the table by a vote of 33 to 23. And then the bill was passed.

The agricultural bill followed and had not been finally acted on when the Senate adjourned at 5:55.

There was considerable discussion over an amendment reported from the Committee on Appropriations for a modification of the law relating to the inspection of cattle and meats for exportation, and Mr. Platt, (Rep.), of Connecticut, opposed any change in the law that looked to the prohibition of Germany.

This amendment and others relating to irrigation, plants, seeds, etc., went over to be further discussed and acted on to-morrow.

The House bill to abolish the differential duties on sugar was reported favorably and without amendment from the Finance Committee and was placed on the calendar with a resolution offered by Mr. Aldrich to recommit it with instructions looking to the re-enactment of the reciprocity and sugar bounty provisions of the McKinley act, and to the re-imposition of a duty on wool.

Senator Butler made a speech in advocacy of the Pooling bill, but made no effort to have the bill brought before the Senate.

Senator Coke reported a resolution, which was agreed to, to establish an experimental fish station on the coast of Florida.

After a short executive session, the Senate, at 5:50 adjourned till to-morrow.

## THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

### The Naval Appropriation Bill Taken up and Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The House met to-day at 11 o'clock and after the passage of a few private bills, the Naval Appropriation Bill for the year ending June 30, 1896, was then taken up in committee of the whole, after having been on the calendar three weeks, its friends having expected every week within that period to ask its consideration.

The contents of the bill were explained by Mr. Talbot, (Dem.) Maryland. The total amount carried was \$31,807,023, the estimates originally made were \$30,993,000.

By agreement, general debate was ordered to be closed at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The discussion to-day was devoted to the paragraph providing for the increase of the navy by the construction of three battleships and nine torpedo boats. This was advocated by Messrs. Pendleton, (Dem.) of West Virginia; Dooliver, (Rep.) of Iowa; Money, (Dem.) of Mississippi; Weadock, (Dem.) of Michigan, and Myer, (Dem.) of Louisiana; and opposed by Messrs. Simpson, (Pop.) of Kansas; and Everett, (Dem.) of Massachusetts.

A conference was ordered on the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution extending for this year only from March 1 to April 15, the time within which no tax returns may be made. At 5 o'clock, under the rules, the House took a recess until the evening session for the consideration of private pension bills.

About sixty members were present at the evening session. A dozen private pension bills were laid aside with favorable recommendations, and at 10:20 p. m. the committee arose and the House adjourned.

## THE NEWBERN FAIR.

Exhibits are Arriving and it Will be the Best Ever Held.

Special to the News and Observer.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 15.—Car loads of exhibits for the East Carolina Fair are arriving. Sixty-five entries for the races have been made. The track is in elegant condition, it was never so good before. The races promise to be the best ever seen in North Carolina.

All departments are expected to surpass all previous exhibitions.

## MINISTER GRAY'S FUNERAL.

His Body Embalmed and Now Lying in State in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15.—The body of the late Isaac Pusey Gray, United States Minister to Mexico, was embalmed last night at the American Hospital, where he died, and was removed at 1 o'clock this afternoon to the United States Legation. Americans crowded the rooms to pay their last respects.

A guard of honor from the twenty-first regiment was placed at the legation by the War Minister. The colors were draped, and as the body was carried in they were lowered, and the band played a funeral march.

The body was placed on a temporary bier, with a splendid wreath of camellias, sent by Mrs. President Diaz at the foot. Four sentries were placed in the room with the coffin, and others stood guard on the stairs and outside. E. C. Butler, charge des affaires, will keep watch until midnight, when Lieutenant Dwyer, military attaché, will take his place.

Minister Mariscal and his wife and the German, French and British ministers called during the day.

President Diaz also called in person at 8 o'clock.

To-morrow morning the entire diplomatic corps and the whole garrison, together with President Diaz, will accompany the body to the central station, where it will be placed on a north-bound train. President Diaz has ordered that all flags on the public buildings be kept at half mast until the body crosses the border.

Minister Mariscal has written to Mr. Butler expressing the deep regret of the government and asking him to communicate the same to the United States government.

The regret here is universal, as Minister Gray was highly respected by all who had been in contact with him.

## NOTE ON THE BOND BILL.

### Plates Being Prepared for Printing the New 4 Per Cent Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Analysis of the vote upon the gold bond bill in the House yesterday shows that the several parties were divided as follows:

Democrats: For the bill, 89; against, 94; majority against, 5.

Republicans: For the bill, 31; against, 63; majority against, 32.

Populists: Against the bill, 10; for the bill none.

Secretary Carlisle has given orders to the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to proceed at once to brush up the old plates and prepare new ones for the printing of the four per cent bonds sold under the contingent agreement with the Morgan-Belmont syndicate. The old plates contain the text of the law under which the four per cent bonds are issued. The new plate will contain the terms under which the four per cent bonds on a 3 3/4 per cent interest are issued and the surface printing will be put on the face of the four per cent bonds run off from the old plates, requiring each bond to be run through the press twice or more.

## PETITION THIRTY MILES LONG.

### A Great Convocation of White Ribboners at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The opening meeting preliminary to the great convocation of White Ribboners from all over the United States at Convention hall to-night, when the thirty-mile long polyglot temperance petition will be presented, took place this morning at the Metropolitan M. E. Church. Mrs. M. E. Griffith, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., welcomed the visiting white ribboners and Mrs. C. C. Hoffman, of Missouri, recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U., responded.

Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson, of Chicago, took charge of the meeting and an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Lunn, of England. The convocation is preliminary to the meeting of the Women's Council here next week.

## Negro Boy Hanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Phillip Martin, the negro boy who killed Eli Ewell the night of July 8, 1893, was hanged at the county jail this morning. Martin awoke at 6:30 from a troubled sleep. He fell upon his bed, refused breakfast, and spent the time moaning and in prayer. He was led blindfolded to the scaffold, and was so weak from terror that it was necessary to almost carry him. On the gallows he kept repeating, "Have mercy," "Have mercy." The trap was sprung at 9:15 o'clock and Martin's neck was broken by the fall.

## Bought by the Atlantic Coast Line.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 15.—The Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad was sold at Sumter to-day for \$450,000. Col. W. G. Elliott, being the bidder. Col. Elliott is President of the Wilmington and Weldon Road and it is generally known that the purchaser represented the Atlantic Coast Line system.

## Fire at Greensboro.

Special to News and Observer.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 15.—The residence of Mr. O. W. Monroe, on King street, was destroyed by fire last night at 11:30 o'clock. The department responded promptly and soon had the fire under control.

## Fourteen Killed and Eight Injured.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—An explosion of fire damp occurred last night in the Queen Louise mine, at Sealezza, Silesia, killing fourteen persons and injuring eight.

## QUEEN LIL ON TRIAL

BEFORE A MILITARY COMMISSION ON A CHARGE OF TREASON.

## THE EX-QUEEN'S STATEMENT.

It was Read on the Last Day of the Week and Declared that the Insurrection was Absolutely Without her Knowledge or Assistance--She says that had she known of the Conspiracy it Would not Have Received her Sanction--Evidence in the Case.

HONOLULU, Feb. 8, via San Francisco, Feb. 15.—The trial of the ex-Queen upon the charge of mis-prision of treason before a military commission began on the morning of the 5th instant, over two hundred spectators being present.

Nothing distinguished the entrance of the Queen or the proceedings from those of any other accused person. Her aspect was depressed and her face seemed expressionless. She seemed to listen intently to the reading of the charges, and at its close wiped her eyes. Her counsel, Neumann, made a series of objections to the jurisdiction of the commission and to trial by its members. All these were overruled.

The charges and specifications were read, the accused being permitted to remain seated. Neumann then asked for a postponement for another day before pleading to the charges, as he had not had time to formulate objections to them.

He had to be counsel for most of the prisoners, nearly all the other lawyers being under arrest or else taking testimony from the prisoners.

The case was continued till the next forenoon.

The American and British representatives were present as usual, also a large number of officials and naval officers in plain clothes.

## The Second Day.

Second Day, February 5th.—It was learned from eight to nine o'clock the previous morning the ex-Queen had been visited by Captain Robert Parker of the police and subjected by him to a trying solicitation to make a full confession of her knowledge and of what part she took in the late rebellion. He thought such an open avowal might secure the release of many of her partisans now in prison. He labored without success.

The ex-Queen maintained that she was innocent of the whole affair and laid the blame for the uprising upon Samuel Nowlein. He had planned the whole business without consulting her at all. She became much excited and declared that the authorities had agreed that she should not be molested by any person except Neumann and Wilson speaking to her on these matters. Parker appears to have acted on his own responsibility in the interest of many prisoners.

Neumann began by objecting on the ground that no order convening a military commission had been served on the prisoner. Major Potter testified that a copy of such an order was with the papers served. Neumann then repeated the same objections to the jurisdiction of the commission which he had made in all his former cases, namely: that no act of war now existed justifying such a commission; that such tribunal could try only military offenses and that mis-prision or treason were offenses against the statute law and could only be tried by a jury in a civil court.

## Declined to Plead.

Mrs. Dominis, through her counsel, then declined to plead to the thirteen specifications and charges. The court directed a plea of not guilty to be entered.

The first witness was Charles Clark, who had been two years a retainer at Washington palace. On the night of January 3rd over thirty armed guards were there. Their arms were dug up out of the yard between 6 and 7 p. m. They had been buried there last year when a report arose that Washington palace was to be searched. Two watches were set of sixteen or seventeen men each. Witness was informed by Nowlein that a movement was to be made at 1 a. m. that night and was ordered by him to hold Washington palace against all comers. Bombs were to be raised against any attacking force. At midnight the arms were reburied, as Nowlein had come and told them the movement was off. On Sunday, the 6th, Nowlein ordered him to get ready as the movement was to be made at 6 a. m. Monday. The arms were again dug up, and the men armed. Witness met the accused at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, and told her of the expected movement. She replied that Nowlein had told her, and she hoped it would be a success. That night he saw the government soldiers assembling and told the accused. She said she was sorry.

The bombs were then exhibited in court. Witness stated that iron bombs were brought to Washington palace the Sunday before New Year's by Nowlein. The second witness was Jacob Kauai, who has been two years a retainer at Washington palace. On Friday morning, January 4th, the accused asked him what the news was of last night. He told her the business had been unsuccessful. The following Sunday night the guns were distributed to the guards again.

## Her Private Secretary Testifies.

William Kaas, the ex-Queen's private secretary, repeated his former testimony as having grossed eleven commissions for the accused. As he finished each one she looked it over and signed it. He also copied a form of constitution for the monarchy not long before he copied

the commissions, near the end of December last. He gave the constitution to Nowlein. On the night of January 3, he saw thirty or forty armed men guarding Washington palace. He understood arms were to be landed at Kakaako to restore the monarchy under Liluokalani. She told him the commissions were destroyed the morning after the trouble at Waikiki. He helped the officials search for them the morning after she was arrested.

Samuel Nowlein took the stand. He repeated his former testimony of planning and executing the uprising. She said before starting about the uprising at Kakaako. He told her he would do something that night which he would explain later on. After learning Friday morning that arms had been landed beyond Diamond Head, he told the Queen about it. She said she was sorry it had not come off.

Cross examined, the witness declared that he did not after New Year's tell the Queen anything about the time, place or manner of the uprising.

Friday morning he spoke to her of the failure of the undertaking. She said she had heard of it. He told the Queen nothing of a new plan of uprising from Waikiki. Attorney-General W. O. Smith testified that the uprising was entirely unexpected. The first intimation was towards night on Sunday that arms had been landed at Bertlemans. Only vague rumors had been previously received. Men were out in every direction, but nothing definite could be learned. Nothing could be seen of any vessel.

## The Case for Defense.

The government closed its case at 1 a. m.

Neuman for the accused, then called twelve well known residents of Honolulu, all of but one of whom testified of an acquaintance of Charles Clark. They testified that his reputation for truth was bad and that they would not believe him under oath if it was for his interest to lie.

On the 8th the court requested several passages in the ex-Queen's statement to be stricken out before it could be admitted to the record.

Mr. Neumann spoke for an hour, maintaining that the evidence failed to prove that the accused had any knowledge whatever of the uprising.

Judge-Advocate Kinney responded for forty five minutes, treating with derision the possibility of her ignorance with the conspirator Nowlein, living under her roof, and official documents passing back and forth between her and Gulick relating to the establishment of the new government at the very time when Wau-napole was prepared to land the arms, and the insurrection was ripe.

The trial closed at 2:30 p. m.

## The Ex-Queen's Statement.

On the last day of the trial a long statement, written by the ex-Queen, was read in court. In it she said:

"The movement undertaken by the Hawaiians last month was absolutely commenced without my knowledge, sanction or assistance, directly or indirectly and this fact, in truth, well known to those who took part in it.

"I received no information from anyone in regard to which men were, or which were not to be procured, nor of any men who were induced, or to be induced to join in any such uprising. I do not know why this information should have been withheld from me unless it was with a view to my personal safety or as a precautionary measure. It would not have received my sanction, and I can assure the gentlemen of this commission, that had I known of any such intention I would have dissuaded the promoters from such a venture. But I will add that had I known their secrets they would have been mine and would have been involuntarily preserved."

## HEAVY SNOW STORM.

### It Has Been Falling in New Orleans for Eighteen Hours.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The snow fell steadily yesterday for eighteen hours, measuring exactly eight inches according to the report given out by Captain Kerkam, chief of the Weather Bureau here. At 9 p. m. an appreciable amount is again falling and it would not be surprising if there were several more inches added to New Orleans' greatest snow by to-morrow morning.

## Most Furious Ever Seen.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15.—The most furious snow storm ever seen here, began early this morning, and at midnight is still raging. The ground is now covered to a depth of nine inches, seven inches representing to-day's fall. Street car lines suspended traffic early in the afternoon. The Consolidated Road will be closed until rain or sun melts the snow.

## Coldest Ever Experienced.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 15.—A special to the Age Herald from Demopolis, Ala., says: "Four to five inches of snow has fallen here to-day and last night and it is still falling. We have had the severest cold weather for the past ten days that has been experienced here for many years."

## Unprecedented in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 15.—Snow was general throughout western and northern Florida last night. In Washington County the ground is covered to a depth of six inches, a situation unprecedented in Florida weather records.

## First Train in Eight Days.

READING, Pa., Feb. 15.—A passenger train from Wilmington, Del., over the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, came through to-day. This is the first train to arrive over that road in eight days. The road is now clear and trains are running on schedule time.