RELIEF!

(Continued from First Page.)

tification of the two unknown.

Later an attempt was made to identify the two unknown men in the morgue, but with only partial success.

One is a young man with a dark mustache and with nothing in his clothes to tell who he is.

The other body is that of a man about forty years old, with black beard and hair. In his pocket was a new memorandum book, with an entry:

"Money order sent to Carl A. Jones, Evansville, Wis., No. 15110, issued from station K."

He was subsequently identified by means of this memorandum as J. Bradley Jones of Wisconsin.

Those who were discharged from the hospital after having their injuries attended to were:

S. G. Ford.
C. F. McLaughlin.
Wm. Lecture, 1710 I street.
George McLaughlin.
J. A. White, 608 E street.
Dr. Jones of Seabrooke, Md.

Demands on the Emergency Hospital.

The Emergency Hospital force was severely taxed and did well under the circumstances. At first the injured were brought in in such numbers that it was impossible to place them on cots, and they were laid on the floor in the corridors and corners until proper provision could be made for them in more comfortable quarters. They were pitiable objects, covered with blood and dirt and sighing or moaning with pain.

The Doctors at Work.

The young doctors from the Emergency and the other hospitals did God's own work in their line of duty this morning.

With coats off they were here, there and everywhere, and were indefatigable in their efforts.

There was little they could do before reaching the hospitals but clear the plaster and dirt from the mouths and nostrils of the injured so that they could breathe.

The like of this accident has probably never been seen in the capital. It was most awful in its results; most shocking in its details. There will be horrible work for the coroner.

The staff of Garfield Hospital, with the ambulance, came on the scene early and did good duty.

An Improvised Ambulance.

An express wagon with the floor covered with straw was utilized as an ambulance.

Getting the Doctors.

Yorick W. Smith, a colored contractor, was at the corner of 10th and F streets at the time of the collapse and jumped out of his buggy and ran down to the building. Finding hundreds of men screaming and jumping from the windows he started to run into the building to render assistance, but thinking that doctors would be needed he ran to the nearest telephone and began to call up all of the physicians he could call to mind. He then got in his buggy and drove around looking for physicians, succeeding in finding about fifteen, whom he sent to the scene of the disaster. He says the sight was enough to unnerve the strongest, and several people in his vicinity fainted.

Surgeon General Sternberg's Action.

Surgeon General Sternberg and Deputy Surgeon Generals Merrill and Shannon went to the scene of the accident as soon as they heard of it and rendered aid in caring for the wounded.

The surgeon general also ordered to the scene the hospital corps at Washington barracks and Fort Myer, with all the ambulances at their disposal.

He also detailed Surgeon Smart to duty at the Emergency Hospital, and other members of the corps were sent to other places.

The Army Surgeons.

Gen. Schofield placed the whole corps of army surgeons now in the city at the disposal of the emergency staff.

Catholic Clergymen.

One striking feature of the scene was the presence of four Catholic clergymen at the wreck, ready to give spiritual assistance to the dying and comfort the wounded.

Father Kervick and Father Dolan were in the rear of the building and Father Walton and Father McGee were in front.

How the Troops Were Ordered Out.

Gen. Schofield sent Col. Corbin down to the wreck to ask if there was need of troops to keep the crowd back.

Col. Corbin stated that cavalry from Fort Myer and troops from the barracks had been placed under waiting orders to move on a moment's notice.

Col. Moore replied that the police had the crowd well in hand but that assistance might be needed when the departments let out and added their crowds.

Col. Corbin thereupon stated that the troops would be sent to the scene subject to call.

The Troops on Duty.

In compliance with the orders of the Secretary of War for troops from the arsenal to go to the scene, Maj. Rawles brought companies I and G of the fourth artillery, commanded respectively by Capts. Chase and Ennis.

Mr. Imbrie's Narrow Escape.

Five minutes later and J. R. Imbrie, the chief in charge of the second floor, would have gone down with the wreck. He had a desk in the shattered area and also one in the rear of the room. He had been at the former place and then came back to the other desk, and in about five minutes the crash was heard. Then a silence followed and Mr. Imbrie said he heard no sound. He rushed toward the rear windows and found men jumping out. Several had made the perilous leap, but he supposes that they fell on the awning over the lower door, thus breaking their fall. A colored man named George M. Arnold, he said, killed himself by the jump. He held some back, and, as the dust clouds were dispersed, those on the floor were able to get some air. He said that there were 154 clerks on this floor and about 40 in the wrecked area.

Mr. Joseph Fought and a fellow clerk occupied desks on the first floor near the north wall. The ceiling immediately over their heads did not fall, as it was supported by a row of posts that were in a short distance from the side wall. They were, however, covered with dust and buried in the debris. Dropping on their knees they crawled along the floor to the front windows. These windows have casement sashes, which were shut by the force of the concussion, and breaking the glass the men escaped.

Several of the clerks were extricated from beneath desks and beams and conducted to safety.

One of the clerks on the third floor described the scene as made still more terrible by the groans and cries and shrieks that arose from the imprisoned men.

Another narrow escape is found in the experience of J. D. Nevins, whose desk was located in the fallen section on the second floor. He had gone to the third floor on some errand and returned and had entered the door and was about to go to his desk when the crash came and he stepped back. One minute more and he would have gone down with the rest.

How Three Men Escaped.

Mr. Harold N. Saxton of 503 L street northwest, who was on the third floor, escaped uninjured. He was in the back part of the building, and when the fall came got out on the roof and came down to the street through Hasslett's awning establishment. He was the third man out, Mr. E. G. Chapman, chief of section two, and another having escaped by the same means.

How Capt. Dowd Was Rescued.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, while the workmen were engaged in clearing away the debris that had been looked over, a member of the fire department heard a faint cry for help from a pile of debris near the front of the building.

He gave the alarm and the crowd at once set to work to rescue him. They worked for twenty minutes before they were able to get the beams clear and then lifted a middle-aged man from amidst the rubbish.

He presented a gory sight with a big ugly cut over his right eye and his right hand frightfully crushed. A messenger in the building recognized him as Capt. J. B. Dowd. A stretcher from the Garfield Hospital ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the ambulance and driven to the hospital.

When he came on the street a cheer went up from the multitude. Capt. Dowd said that Capt. B. F. Miller was under him and the rescuing party went to work again.

Hanging to a Girder.

Among the marvelous escapes may be mentioned that of young King, the son of Mr. King, the cashier of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. King was left on a hanging girder, to which he clung until relieved by the firemen.

Several others were left on the third floor at the rear and remained there for some time in imminent fear that the floor would fall every minute. They were, however, rescued by the firemen.

Jumped From a Fourth-Story Window.

When the crash came a clerk named Chapman jumped from the fourth-story window in the alley and alighted unhurt, save scratches on his leg. He stood for an hour after in front of the National Union Insurance building and was able to give information, sometimes reassuring, of other clerks to their friends.

Escaped Through the Annex.

Wm. A. Rawson and half a dozen others were on the second floor at the side, and when the crash came he and those around him ran through the door into the annex, getting away safely.

The Unsafe Condition of the Building.

An employe of the building said to a STAR reporter that it was common knowledge among the clerks that the unsafe condition of the building had been officially brought to the attention of the authorities, but that they had refused to take any action.

The back wall of the building is plainly bulging, but an army engineer who was called in to examine it said there was no danger of its falling.

The Clocks Never Stopped.

An indication that the girders were pulled from the front wall out of their places toward the center was the fact that on each floor, hanging against the front wall was a clock. These clocks were uninjured and now remain there, keeping perfect time, though every piece of flooring is in the bottom of the demolished structure.

Saving the Records.

Capt. S. E. Faunce, commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., was on hand looking after the pension papers that were being thrown out from the wrecked building, and he enlisted a number of G. A. R. men in the service of saving as many of the records as possible.

THOSE IN THE BUILDING.

A Complete List of the Clerks in the Wrecked Structure.

Following is a complete list of the clerks employed in the building:

C. Abbott.
G. B. Abrams.
J. Achenbach.
A. W. Allen.
G. Q. Allen.
P. H. Allen.
A. L. Ames.
J. W. Ames.
A. J. Anderson.
W. I. Andrews.
S. J. Armstrong.
G. M. Arnold.
H. E. Arnold.
T. J. Ash.
O. Ashley.
G. W. Ashworth.
O. M. Atwood.
J. L. Aull.
J. L. Austin.
W. B. Avery.
T. D. Andrews.
A. E. Bain.
J. Baker.
L. Ballard.
J. C. Ballou.
S. P. Barnes.
R. F. Barter.
S. Bates.
R. N. Bayles.
W. Beck.
E. J. Bentley.
E. S. Bethel.
J. F. Bixler.
A. C. Black.
O. R. Blair.
C. H. Bliss.
W. H. Bogan.
L. B. Bowman, reported killed.
J. A. Boyd.
G. M. R. Bradshaw.
H. E. Brandon.
W. T. Brodie.
J. E. Brooks.
D. H. P. Brown.
H. I. Brown.
James Brown.
O. B. Brown, chief of division.
J. W. Browning.
Z. S. Buckler.
C. D. Bulla.
M. Burnham.
J. S. Busselle.
T. B. Buxton.
Eth. Baier.
S. S. Baker.
G. C. Bollinger.
Jno. Bussius.
O. A. Booth.
A. L. Cabell.
W. Cadman.
T. J. Calloway.
F. G. Calvert.
D. D. Cameron.
G. H. Cardozo.
F. C. Carroll.
J. W. Carter.
J. Chandler.
J. E. Chapin.
E. G. Chapman.
G. W. Chase.
A. N. Cisco.
C. M. Clark.
T. J. Clark.
P. G. Clarke.
W. H. Callings.
F. W. Collins.
O. A. Combs.
J. W. Conrad.
A. M. Condra.
D. B. Constantine.
P. Cook.
B. J. Cooke.
S. Cottpell, jr.
W. E. Covert, supt. bldg.
H. G. Chamberlain.
W. F. Carter.
E. A. Clarke.
G. A. Camp.
W. H. Church.
B. W. Campbell.
W. G. Crabbe.
A. W. Crittenden.
P. H. Cass.
G. F. Daggett.
J. Daley.
R. G. Daniels.
A. H. Darrah.
F. E. David.
F. Davidson.
P. Davis.
G. W. Davis.
W. C. Davis.
G. E. Davton.
G. W. Deadrick.
G. C. Deno.
S. J. Dewey.
F. C. Dickerson.
A. S. Dietrich.
W. Donaldson.
R. J. Donnelly.
J. H. Dony.
A. S. Douglas.
J. E. Douglas.
J. F. Douglas.
J. B. Dowd.
G. J. Drew.
S. Duncan.
J. F. Dunton.
A. A. Davis.
A. S. Dalton.
Hon. M. Dickson.
H. M. Dean.
D. G. Davis.
Wm. E. Daniels.
N. V. Eastley.
H. V. Easterling.
C. L. Ebough.
R. C. Edmonston.
B. F. Edwards.
A. H. Elliott.
B. F. Evans.
J. T. Exnicious.
C. S. Easterling.
J. R. Fagan.
A. Fairley.
J. M. Fairly.
W. S. Faulkner.
J. F. Feaster.
E. A. Fenlon.
C. S. Fettis.
R. W. Fish.
Butler Fitch.
S. A. Fitch.
C. A. Fleetwood.
E. S. Fletcher.
W. H. Fassett.
J. Fought.
E. A. Fowler.
G. W. Fox.
H. W. Furniss.
Harry Farmer.
E. C. Ford.
J. B. Gage.
J. P. Gibson.
W. W. Gibson.
G. E. Giles.
R. H. Gilliam.
A. N. Gereault.
W. R. Goodman.
J. Gotthilf.
L. J. Gray.
T. J. Griffith.
W. N. Grogan.
M. A. Gruber.
C. Gulager.
W. S. Gustin.
J. F. Gren.
L. N. Graves.
H. B. Gram.
G. M. Godfrey.
C. F. Hodfield.
J. R. Hamilton.
S. F. Hamilton.
I. N. Hammer.
S. C. Hanson.
R. H. Hardman.
H. B. Harlan.
B. E. Harper.
C. A. Harper.
L. N. Harris.
W. Harrison.
J. P. Hart.
W. H. Hastie.
C. F. Halherway.
H. I. Hawling.
W. T. Hearst.
J. T. Hensley.
W. W. Hibbard.
D. Higgins.
S. N. Hilton.
O. S. Hodge.
C. M. Holbrook.
E. Heltzman.
H. H. House.
F. Housee.
S. W. Houslan.
W. L. Houslan.
J. H. Howard.
M. Hoybermer.
A. Huffell.
W. T. Hughes.
G. W. Humphries.
O. M. Hunley.
E. H. Hunter.
E. R. Hunting.
W. F. Husted.
W. H. Huston.
D. C. Hutton.
T. Hynes.
F. H. Hall.
James C. Hallon.
M. J. Holmes.
C. G. Harris.
J. E. Hiatt.
B. H. Harrison.
J. R. Imbroie.
J. Jacobson.
W. N. Jarvis.
W. Jenkins.
B. A. Johnson.
C. A. Johnson.
T. A. Johnson.
W. A. Joiner.
J. B. Jones.
J. G. Jones.
R. C. Jones.
T. H. Jones.
D. C. Jordan.
J. Jany.
Thos. Jones.
C. C. Jones.
A. B. Keefer.
D. M. Kennedy.
W. R. King.
W. F. Kerby.
W. W. Kittell.
W. H. B. Kittson.
A. G. Knapp.
H. D. Knapp.
C. A. Krouse.
H. V. King.
A. J. Kime.
F. B. Keefer.
J. F. Kemp.
W. Kuyler.
J. A. Lackman.
G. Lawrence.
W. W. Lecturgs.
E. Legur.
J. D. Leonard.
J. N. Leonard.
T. H. Lewis.
J.F. Linden.
J. H. Lindley.
H. Lipscomb.
C. H. Lipscomb.
F. B. Loftus.
J. A. Long.
A. J. Lopez.
C. Lowe.
P. S. Lowry.
I. Lucas.
P. Lucas.
W. Ludgate.
E. K. Lundey.
J. A. Magee.
W. A. J. Malkin.
W. H. Martin.
J. D. Marx.
G. H. McCarthy.
J. McCarthy.
J. R. McCoach.
J. A. McCormick.
D. P. McCornack.
J. H. McFall.
C. S. McLaughlin.
C. E. McLaughlin.
G. N. McLaughlin.
M. McMurphy.
C. Mead.
J. J. Meding.
E. N. Meekins.
W. H. Mellach.
S. Merchant.
B. F. Miller.
C. P. Miller.
C. R. Miller.
F. B. Miller.
H. S. Miller.
J. A. Miller.
S. M. P. Montague.
C. J. Moore.
E. W. Moore.
S. A. Mooreland.
L. D. Mowry, jr.
S. A. Muhleman.
M. T. Mulledy.
F. G. Murphy.
F. A. Murray.
D. Maher.
O. F. M. Meeder
W. B. Mundell.
S. J. McMichael.
R. L. Morgan.
F. J. Metcalf.
C. C. Marsh.
S. T. Neal.
F. D. Neal.
S. W. Needham.
B. Nelson.
J. Nelson.
N. Nesbit.
J. D. Nevius.
T. C. Newton.
J. E. Nichol.
E. A. Niess.
C. C. Noonan.
J. L. Norris.
H. E. Nowlin.
B. J. O'Driscoll.
G. F. O'Hair.
M. T. O'Leary.
J. O'Niell.
C. R. Owen.
W. F. Osborne.
W. T. Osley.
F. E. Park.
C. C. Parker.
F. E. Parks.
R. M. Patrick.
C. L. Patten.
C. H. Patterson.
G. A. Paul.
S. V. Peck.
P. K. Pennington.
C. W. Petersen.
L. N. Phillipson.
J. H. Piles.
J. W. Poe.
E. B. Porter.
M. G. Porter.
L. O. Posey.
C. G. Powell.
G. T. Prewitt.
W. Proctor.
M. Pursel.
H. N. Prince.
A. C. Pool.
C. M. Runteven.
W. F. Rogan.
W. H. Ramsey.
W. B. Randall.
F. Randolph.
E. E. Rankin.
J. K. Rector.
J. G. Reeves.
B. W. Reiss.
W. B. Renner.
J. F. Reynolds.
W. T. Richardson.
Wm. Ricketts.
W. P. Ripley.
W. F. Roe.
L. A. Rossafy.
M. E. Rose.
W. T. Rosenbaum.
G M. Rowe.
I. B. Ruff.
S. J. Ripps.
C. H. Rhetts.
W. A. Rowsen.
G. W. Robey.
M. E. Safin.
M. J. Sabine.
G. H. Safford.
M. Solladv.
F. F. Sams.
W. J. Sondoz.
H. K. Sargent.
H. N. Saxton.
C. B. Sayer.
W. N. Sayre.
A. Schotz.
J. W. Scherfich.
C. Schmid.
J. H. Schooley.
W. Schreifer.
Wm. H. Scott.
Wm. Harrison Scott.
C. D. Shrdbolt.
H. M. Shannon.
C. W. Shewater.
E. G. Shull.
J. B. Sitler.
B. E. Smith.
C. G. Smith.
F. B. Smith.
H. A. Smith.
R. A. Smith.
L. J. Smith.
E. H. Smith.
G. W. Smoot.
J. J. Smyth.
F. Soevyn.
P. U. Somers.
E. H. Spang.
L. Y. Spann.
E. Speider.
M. Spencer.
W. T. Spencer.
J. P. Sprecher.
R. Springsguth.
A. F. Springsteen.
F. G. Steward.
J. A. Stewart.
J. M. Stewart.
J. H. Stewart.
W. B. Stokes.
H. R. Street.
D. R. Struble.
M. B. Sturgus.
W. L. Symons.
Chas. J. Simms.
T. E. Sewell.
Geo. Spiedel, jr.
G. W. Talburth.
J. Taylor.
J. L. Taylor.
O. T. Taylor.
T. C. Taylor.
F. W. Test.
F. Tharin.
H. C. Thomas.
C. H. Thompson.
E. B. Thompson.
S. Thompson.
E. L. Thornton.
A. Todd.
A. B. Tolman.
C. E. Troutman.
W. A. Tyler.
J. H. Thomas.
W. H. Thompson.
C. H. Underwood.
J. W. Underwood.
—— Upperman.
W. W. Vallentine.
J. A. Van Doren.
F. Van Vrenken.
J. J. Veasie.
J. S. Waddington.
B. Wagner.
R. J. Walker.
Thos. Walker.
S. A. Ward.
M. M. Warren.
B. G. Wasdon.
J. E. Waterbury.
D. S. Waters.
D. Weaver.
S. Weaver.
S. M. Weaver.
D. E. Webb.
J. W. Webb.
D. P. Webster.
G. Wehrle.
E. Weston.
J. A. White.
N. F. White.
A. P. Whitney.
G. A. Wythe.
B. F. Wilkins.
H. P. Willey.
I. C. Williams.
S. Williams.
S. J. Willes.
R. Wines.
E. T. Woods.
F. A. Wright.
H. Wyckoff.
H. C. Workman.
A. G. Yount.
James Hess.
F. M. Williams.
R. E. Wilson.
J. A. Wise.
N. T. Wordley.
W. L. H. Wright.
O. D. Wilkerson.
S. P. York.
F. Sasse.
Thos. Adams.
J. C. Mock.
Thomas Morley.
C. Parker.
H. Thomas.
R. B. Wilson.
T. B. Warrick.
H. Thompson.
G. R. Garnett.
G. W. Greene.
W. L. Cherry.
Wm. Barnes.
J. Crawford.
P. Hallern.
G. W. Montgomery.
A. Fortune.
J. T. Edwards.
D. E. Padgett.

NO REDRESS.

Mr. B. H. Warner Uses Vigorous Language in Speaking of the Disaster.

Mr. B. H. Warner was at the building during the morning, as were many other of the city's public spirited citizens. Mr. Warner in speaking of the disaster said:

"It does seem as if the appalling accident which occurred this morning ought to teach Congress and the executive authorities of the government a most valuable though pitiful lesson. Repeated warnings have been given by the officers of several of the departments as to the dangerous and overcrowded condition of the premises under their control occupied by men and women paid from the public treasury. Congress has as repeatedly denied the necessary appropriations on grounds of false economy.

"No excuse can be given by any employer for the destruction of human life, and in these days when the building regulations are so stringent on the books of our city government, and in face of the present terrible warning, it seems that every place where labor is employed to any extent, or where people congregate for instruction, amusement, &c., should have careful and immediate inspection.

"The government printing office is today in a dangerous condition, and it has been repeatedly so stated to Congress, both in a public and private way, but without avail. There has been dilly-dallying with the question of a new building for a long time. If this building or any other occupied by government employes is unsafe, our local authorities should prevent its use. The government should be liable for much heavier damages than any individual or corporation, and yet, under the rule that it can be guilty of no neglect, nothing can be collected from it.

"The sufferers from the effects of this most appalling accident are entirely without redress, even as to the expenses incident to the catastrophe. The distribution of responsibility may relieve the consciences of our legislators, but it cannot restore human life or minister to the wants of widows and orphans."

THE PNEUMATIC GUN TESTS.

Commodore Sampson Submits a Report, Which is Not Conclusive.

Commodore Sampson, chief of the bureau of ordnance, has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, with his comments thereon, the report of the naval board which conducted the recent tests of the pneumatic guns of the cruiser Vesuvius off Port Royal, S. C. The report is very long, but is not at all conclusive, and neither approves nor condemns the guns except by inference. It appears from the report that the board believes that with certain changes and under certain conditions, impossible to expect in time of war, the Vesuvius, with her fixed pneumatic guns, would be useful. While the theory of the system is generally acceptable, it has never been found to work satisfactorily, and Commodore Sampson points out in his comment that the recent tests showed no advance over the trials with the system back in 1889. The faults visible at that time were no less pronounced at the latest trial, and in the intervening period of equipment nothing had been done to increase the efficiency of the pneumatic system. The fault now, as then, is with the valves almost entirely. There is an uncertainty in operation that may prove disastrous in time of action. Commodore Sampson says the valves can be relied upon to fire the maximum range, but the difficulty is in modifying the distance. One day the valves fixed for certain results will make a shot quite different from the next day's firing, when the same conditions are supposed to govern.

Commodore Sampson recommended that the Navy Department await the results of the approaching test at Sandy Hook of the pneumatic guns ordered for the coast defense system. There will be one eight and two fifteen-inch guns, operated on the same principal as those of the Vesuvius. There will be improvements which, the owners of the system claim, place the guns upon a thoroughly efficient basis. The valves have been altered to give the guns a certainty of fire which is not now possessed by the guns of the Vesuvius. There is an arrangement, too, for elevating and depressing and training the guns, so as to remove the objections surrounding the fixed weapons of the warships. Some of the ordnance experts do not believe that this device for elevating and depressing the pneumatic gun can be applied to the system, and in any event its successful application is of minor consequence compared to the necessity of rendering the valves more prompt and certain.

Secretary Herbert has practically adopted Commodore Sampson's suggestion. Therefore upon the results of the tests at Sandy Hook will depend the continuance in the naval service of the pneumatic system of ordnance.

TO MAKE THE NEW RIFLES.

Work Soon to Begin Actively at the Springfield Armory.

Preparations are being made in the ordnance department for the speedy equipment of the army with the recently adopted Krag-Jorgensen rifle. The machinery necessary for the production of this arm was ordered during the recent competition, and the armory at Springfield, Mass., will be fully equipped for its manufacture by the 1st proximo. Arrangements have also been made for the manufacture of ammunition for the guns at the Frankford arsenal. The ammunition has to be specially made, as the caliber of the new gun is much smaller than that of the present service rifle. It is said that the ordnance officers at Springfield will continue the search for a better weapon than the Krag-Jorgensen gun. No board will be detailed, but Capt. Blount, the recorder of the two recent boards which examined magazine guns, will accept for preliminary test such new devices as may be submitted. When enough guns of merit have been secured, he will ask for a board to conduct an examination on the lines and under the conditions of the trials recently held.

MEDICAL PENSION BOARDS.

The Rules Which Will Govern Appointments in the Future.

Secretary Hoke Smith intends to reorganize the 1,260 boards of pension examining surgeons, and he has announced that it is his purpose to appoint on these boards only men who stand in the very front rank of the profession in their respective localities and men who keep well abreast of the times in medical science. Another inflexible condition to appointment will be that of unquestioned integrity. The politics of applicants will not, it is said, be made of first importance, although, all other things being equal, democrats undoubtedly will be given the preference. An official, in speaking of the matter today, said that recommendations by men of known character in the medical profession would be more efficacious in securing an appointment on pension boards than if made by politicians. The active work of reorganization will soon be begun.

AT ST. CECILIA'S SCHOOL.

Concert Day Exercises Attended by Many Friends of the Institution.

The closing exercises of Saint Cecilia's Academy, corner of East Capitol and 6th street, will be held on Thursday of next week at Metzerott Music Hall. The exercises this year are to be more attractive than usual, and extensive preparations are now in progress for the event. The concert day exercises of the academy were held at the academy hall this morning at 10 o'clock, a large number of invited guests being present.

The program was as follows: Trio, "Conquering Hero," Czerney, Misses M. Cox, L. Burke, I. Townshend, A. Hurtt, A. Jenkins and C. McCubbin; "Pleasures of Teaching the Young," juniors and intermediates, characters—Miss Stanley (teacher), Mamie Foster; Mrs. Wondrous and Zenobia, S. Perry, A. Marshall; Mrs. Scrapeall and daughters, M. Torrens, A. Repetti, S. Rupple; Mrs. Superficial and Arabella, D. Wedding, M. Blaine; Mrs. Quintescence and Palmyra, I. Burch, L. Torrens; Mrs. Haughty and daughter, B. Brooke, F. Tuohy; Mrs. Old School and daughters, C. Smith, B. Harbin, M. Quigley; Mrs. Wilder and daughters, A. Jenkins, V. Anderson, T. Loughran; Mrs. Kindly and daughters, A. McCullough, A. Walsh, M. Cooke; Mrs. Lonely and daughters, H. McKenna, H. Donohoe, A. Brady, M. McCormick, K. Merkling; portress, A. Brady; vocal solo, Miss V. Lockwood; duet, pearl waltz, Mackin, Misses I. Fitzgerald, J. Rastaetter; chorus, "Summer Fancies," vocal class; Ronda, Stresborg, Misses Ratcliffe, Madigan, Brooks, Dugan, L. Perry, L. Heil; Rosebud, schottish, Becht, Misses Anderson, Offenstein, Utter, Roggess, Hodhges; vocal solo, waltz song, Miss Heil; Gifts of the Fairy Queen, minims; recitation, intermediates; duet, Gallop, Koiling, Misses I. Darling, A. O. Connor, F. McCormick, A. Miller; chorus, minims; Redowa, Mack, Misses M. McCormick, Pope, Roggers and M. Barnes; chorus, "Sweet Chiming Bells," vocal class.

Cheap Trips to the Fair.

An arrangement was perfected yesterday in Chicago by the representatives of the Pennsylvania, Big Four, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon routes providing for cheap excursions to Chicago and the world's fair from Cincinnati, Dayton, Louisville and other points. These excursions will be run alternately from the territory mentioned every Friday night, the round-trip rate from Cincinnati $7, from Dayton $7 and from Louisville $7. This arrangement will be the means of satisfying the demand for such excursions from the territory mentioned.

Harvey King, a colored porter at the First National Bank, Colorado Springs, yesterday shot and fatally wounded his eighteen-year-old son, William, during a row.

A NEW WAY OF DOING IT.

How the First Nickel-Steel Gun Will Be Put Together.

The experiment soon to be tried at the Washington navy yard of the assembling of the first nickel-steel gun, under a new process, is attracting considerable interest in ordnance circles. The new process contemplates the jacketing of the gun in a horizontal position instead of in the usual perpendicular manner. The jacket or outer section of the gun is placed in a furnace containing an intense heat, and is kept in the furnace under the influence of the heat while the tube, or inner section, is pushed into place. During the operation a stream of water is run through the tube, keeping the temperature of the tube lower than that of the jacket, and removing it as far as possible from the expanding influence of the heat.

By this process, it is thought, it will be possible to control the jacketing to a greater extent than by the present method, which requires the jacket to be heated in a furnace and then taken out and placed on the tube. This process serves to communicate the heat in the jacket to the tube, which is also expanded while the jacket cools, the result being to prevent the jacket sticking before it reaches its proper position over the tube.

CLOSING THE FAIR SUNDAY.

Some of the Reasons Given by Judges Jenkins and Grosscup.

Judge Jenkins, in his decision on the Sunday closing of the fair yesterday, after reviewing the history of the Columbian exposition and the relations existing between the United States government and the exposition corporation, and the relations of both to the enterprise, said: "It was found that the scheme had outgrown the financial ability of the local corporation. Congress was asked for aid. Congress passed a law giving $2,500,000 to the exposition. Section 4 of that act declares that this appropriation is made on condition that the fair shall be closed on Sunday and that if the gift should be accepted the acceptance should be considered as an agreement to the conditions. It is said that this legislation by Congress was without the power of Congress in that it seeks to establish a religious test. I cannot concur in that suggestion. The legislature with respect to the first day of the week has nothing to do with the matter of a religious test or the compulsion of the observance of a particular religious belief or service; the day of rest is needful for humanity to recover from the strain of six days' labor. This is founded on humanity, and is justified outside of any question of creed or of religion. The laws of the state bearing on this point provide for rest and for non-interruption of religious services. It is not compulsory on any one to go to church, but it provides peace for those who wish to go to church.

"Any person has a right to annex to a gift any condition that is not illegal or immoral. The appropriation by Congress of money to the exposition can be rightfully construed as charitable bequests, and it is clear that to such bequests there can be attached conditions which the courts must enforce. The local corporation accepted the money and passed a rule closing the fair on Sunday. It has received a large sum of money as a conditional gift, and the conditions must be observed by the donee, and a court of chancery, on proper presentation, must see to it that the conditions laid down are enforced. In retaining the $500,000 or more out of the $2,500,000 the United States did no more than it had a right to do, because the national honor is involved.

"The resolution to open the fair on Sunday was not legally passed. The corporation cannot change rules once adopted by the commission as soon as the commission's back is turned. As to the state court which has passed on this case I will say that the United States was not a party in that court. I think that there can be no question but that the United States has a right to use courts of its own jurisdiction to adjudicate matters pertaining to governmental affairs. In my opinion the injunction asked for should issue."

THE DISSENTING OPINION.

Judge Grosscup delivered the dissenting opinion. He concurred, he said, in the opinion of Judges Jenkins and Woods that the power to modify rules of the local corporation was given to the commission to protect the national honor. He concurred in the opinion that the exposition was national in its character. But it is a characteristic of American thought that such things should be done by the people with the aid of the government. If the power to close the grounds is assumed for the government it must be found in with partnership or contract. Congress had voted $2,500,000 to the fair and made it a condition of the gift that the fair should be closed on Sunday. It is immaterial whether this was a contract or a donation. The corporation accepted the gift and the conditions and passed a rule closing the fair on Sundays. Then the government withheld 1,140,000 of the 5,000,000 coins it had agreed to give the corporation. Who knows that the corporation would have accepted the gift and surrendered its views on Sunday closing if it had known that part of the appropriation was to be withheld?

"This law was passed by Congress after the acceptance of the former conditional gift. It was a new condition imposed without the consent of the other party. The construction placed on this act by the law officers of the government attributes to Congress a purility of purpose. The national commission was intrusted with the task of providing jurors of award, and this was as clearly a portion of its duties as anything else that it had done, and the expense should be borne by the commission, as was the cost of classifying the exhibits. This expense should not be saddled on the local corporation by Congress. Congress has no power to create indebtedness for the local corporation, and the act of March 3, 1893, was unjustifiable.

"The government has broken faith with the corporation, and no court of equity could insist on the corporation observing the hard conditions imposed by the government. The government has no more rights than a private individual, and whether as contractor or donor, it should be compelled to live up to its promises. When Congress withheld the 1,140,000 souvenir coins the situation changed. The previous act was as if it were not. The Sunday closing question is of no more importance to the local corporation than to the people of the United States. I am of the opinion that the injunctions should not issue."

THE APPEAL.

Edwin Walker, counsel for the world's fair directory, addressed the court and prayed an appeal to the appellate court, which, he said, is in session. The matter could be definitely decided in a few days. He asked also that the court fix a bond which would act as a supersedeas.

He said the gravity of the situation was increased by the decision of the state court on this same question being opposed to the decision of the federal court. There was danger of an unpleasant conflict of authority between the courts.

He suggested that it could be arranged to have the case from the state court taken to the state appellate courts and that both appellate courts might by their action definitely settle the matter.

District Attorney Milchrist said he would ask that the order of injunction prayed for by the government be issued.

Judge Woods finally said the court would announce its decision on the subject of the appeal and supersedeas at 9:30 today.

The Assignment of Naval Cadets.

Of the seven naval cadets reported physically deficient by the academic board and granted a re-examination by the Navy Department board all but two will be honorably discharged with a year's pay. The two cadets who passed the second examination successfully are L. H. Gross of Illinois and E. A. Eider of Massachusetts. The names of those who failed have already been published in THE STAR. With these five rejections the question of appointing line cadets to the surplus vacancies is not so imperative as it was before. Secretary Herbert is quoted as saying that he has not settled in his mind whether any except the seven cadets of the engineer division at Annapolis could be appointed to the twenty vacancies among the assistant engineers.

With the cases before the retiring boards and examining boards there will probably be five additional vacancies in the line July 1. There are now fifteen vacancies in the line and six in the marine corps, and the problem of providing places for the entire graduating class is not now so serious as it at first appeared.

The Welsh coal people are disappointed to find that the Campania, on her late brilliant trip, used Virginia coal, not Welsh. They think that with Welsh coal she could make a five-days' passage.

The total immigration to the United States during the ten months ended April 30, 1893, was 334,825, a decline of 119,133 from the immigration of the corresponding ten months of the previous year.

Cramps' shipyard will be open to the public prior to the launch of the Massachusetts at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Use Platt's Chlorides to Disinfect The house drains, water closets, stables, &c.

THE PRINCESS DREW WELL.

Over a Hundred Thousand Persons Went to the Exposition to See Her.

The Infanta of Spain made her first visit to the world's fair yesterday morning. The grandeur of the glistening white palaces, temples of art and science, stored with wonders of human ingenuity, and the wondrous size of those beautiful structures interested her. From the time the fair guest entered until she arrived at the administration building her face wore the expression of one lost in amazement. With a beautiful day the white city never looked more attractive, and the buildings never appeared to better advantage for displaying the artistic beauty of their construction.

Long before the hour of the arrival of the princess and her entourage the roadway over which she was to pass was lined on each side by thousands upon thousands of people eagerly waiting to catch a glimpse of her, and the grand plaza around the administration building was packed with humanity.

At 11 o'clock the board of administration estimated that there were 100,000 people on the grounds when the princess arrived. The carriages bearing the infanta and party arrived at the west entrance of the Midway Plaisance shortly before 11 o'clock.

A mounted platoon of park police preceded the carriages and the Chicago Hussars acted as escort. As the procession entered the plaisance a mighty cheer went up from the tens of thousands of human throats that fairly made the buildings tremble, while the bands in the various pavilions with one accord began to play.

As the royal party and escort entered the plaisance they were met by the joint committee on ceremonies. The procession then started down Midway Plaisance, the cadets of the Michigan Military Academy closing up the rear.

There were strange sights seen along the midway. The savages of the Dahomeyan village, the barbarians from the Chinese theater and the streets in Cairo and the other quaint and queer resorts were all out to see the princess, and all were attired in the fantastic costumes of their native lands.

As the party moved along each of the different nationalities represented did homage to the princess after the manner of their country.

On reaching the administration building the guests were escorted to President Palmer's reception room. The entire company then repaired to the breakfast room, in pavilion "C." The walls of the breakfast room were elaborately decorated with banks of flowers and the Spanish and American colors intertwined.

When the royal party entered little flower girls preceded the princess and paved her way with pansies.

At its conclusion the royal party left the administration building and were escorted to Mrs. Palmer's reception room, in the woman's building, where they were received by the committee on ceremonies of the board of lady managers.

At the conclusion of the visit at the woman's building the party took carriages and were driven to the Palmer House.

LATE NEWS FROM SAMOA.

Malietoa and Mataafa Again Approaching a Collision.

A letter from Apia, Samoa, dated May 24, via San Francisco, says:

It may be safely predicted that Samoan affairs are approaching a climax. Indeed, before this reaches you Malietoa and Mataafa may have tried conclusions and the all important question as to which is the strongest party may have been forever decided.

Lately several important events have taken place, and it now seems as if active hostilities were on the very point of being commenced. A fortnight ago Mataafa addressed a letter to King Malietoa in which he made peaceful overtures, reminded his majesty of bygone occurrences and suggested that a huge and general meeting of Samoans should be held to choose a monarch. He suggested various villages as suitable places to hold the proposed meeting, and repeatedly appealed to the king "not to be angry" with him.

Opinions differ as to the chances of the opposing parties, and under existing circumstances it is simply impossible to obtain reliable information as to their relative numbers and comparative strength. Feeling already runs pretty high. There have been fights and assaults and all sorts of doings.

AN ARCHBISHOP MOBBED.

Polish Students Attack a Prelate of the Greek Church.

Archbishop Sembratowicz was mobbed by forty Polish students in Lemburg, in view of his visit to the pope, which the Poles regard as treason to the Greek Catholic Church, of which he is a prelate. The archbishop was driving to the railway station from his house when the students attacked him. They threw rotten eggs at the archbishop and his coachman stopped the horses and tried to climb into the carriage.

Five men reached over the doors and beat the archbishop with their canes, while others tossed dirt, eggs and vegetables over the back. The archbishop was caught twice by the collar, and was half dragged from the carriage, but each time tore himself loose. The police attacked the students, but were driven back. Reinforcements were summoned, and, after a hot skirmish, nineteen of the students were arrested. The others fled.

Bishop Kuljowski of Stanislau, who had come upon the mob in the worst of the fight and had att