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The Evening Star.

No. 13,133. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. TWO CENTS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Saturday's Star contained 78 columns of advertisements, made up of 1,090 separate announcements. These advertisers bought publicity—not merely space.

BOARD OF SURGEONS

Appointed to Examine Certain Revenue Cutter Officers.

FORTY ARE ORDERED TO APPEAR

Will Be Placed on Permanent Waiting Orders.

MORE LEGISLATION NEEDED

The President today ordered a board, consisting of Surgeons George Purviance, H. W. Austin and H. R. Carter of the marine hospital service, to convene at the Treasury Department next Friday morning "to examine and report upon all officers now in the revenue cutter service, who, through no vicious habits of their own, are now incapacitated, by reason of the infirmities of age or physical or mental disability, to efficiently perform the duties of their respective offices."

This action is in execution of a provision of the sundry civil appropriation bill, approved March 2, 1895, which, in addition to the provision already quoted, provides that "Such officers as, under the terms of this act, may be reported by said board to be so permanently incapacitated shall be placed on waiting orders, out of the line of promotion, with one-half active-duty pay, and the vacancies thereby created in the active list of the officers shall be filled by promotion in the order of seniority, as now provided by law. Provided, however, That no such promotion shall be made until the professional qualification of the candidate shall have been determined by written examination before a board of officers of the revenue cutter service, convened by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. Provided, further, That the number of officers upon the active list now authorized by law shall not be increased by this act."

Forty Ordered for Examination.

Forty officers have been ordered to examination, as follows: Capts. Douglass Ottinger, Francis Martin, C. M. Scammon, J. A. Henriques, David Evans, E. L. Deane, Eric Gabrielson, W. S. Emmons, Thos. W. Lay, L. M. Keene and A. D. Littlefield, First Lieuts. John Morrissey, Geo. Walden, B. W. Loring, Thos. Mason, Robt. Barstow and J. M. Simms, Second Lieuts. T. W. Benham, Samuel Howard and J. L. Davis, Third Lieut. Robert Henderson, Chief Engineers F. H. Pulsifer, Eugene Vallat, A. L. Harrison, J. T. Wayson, W. C. Wheeler, J. M. McDougall, H. M. Case, M. D. L. Dinsmore, Alfred Boyt, E. F. Hedden, G. M. Robinson, First Assistant Engineers M. G. Marsilliot, J. T. Kelleher, Jas. Fitzpatrick, C. F. Dyce, W. H. Warren and Alex. Dennett, Second Assistant Engineers H. G. Henshaw and O. N. Turner.

These officers are all on waiting orders and are supposed to be permanently disabled. Whether or not this is so will be established by the proposed examination of their physical condition. Two of them have been connected with the service more than sixty years, and several of the number have served over thirty years. The two oldest members of the service are Capt. Douglass Ottinger of Pennsylvania, who entered it in October, 1831, and has been a captain since December, 1846, and Capt. Francis Martin of New York, who entered the service in June, 1832, and has been a captain since October, 1851. Capt. Martin is the oldest man in the service. He is ninety-five years of age, and has been at Detroit on "waiting orders" since May, 1877. Capt. Ottinger has been in Philadelphia on waiting orders since May, 1881. Although longer in the service, he is not quite so old in years as Capt. Martin.

On Permanent Waiting Orders.

As a result of the proposed examination, the officers found unfit for further active service will be placed permanently on waiting orders list, with half the active duty pay. The vacancies occasioned by these retirements will be filled at once by promotions from the next lower grade. Promotions will be made by seniority, provided, of course, the officers first in line are sound qualified for the advancement.

The execution of this provision of law will have practically the same effect upon the revenue cutter service that the proposed naval personnel bill would have had upon the navy. It gives to the service what it has been striving for for years, and establishes a principle, which places it practically on the same footing as the army and navy, with respect to the retirement on pay of officers who have become disabled in the line of duty. Although no age limit is established, the Secretary of the Treasury can relieve the existing stagnation by the retirement of officers no longer able to perform their legitimate duties.

Ever since the war, when many of the volunteer officers were transferred from the navy to the revenue cutter service, that service has been top heavy, through stagnation and obstacles in the way of advancement. Under former conditions promotions came only through deaths in the grades above and an occasional resignation. The result was that officers have been at the top of the grades long after they had become incapable of performing their duties. They could not be retired, and it would have been uncharitable at least to have dismissed them, even if there were legal authorization of such action.

More Legislation Needed.

Although Congress provided for the retirement on half pay of the officers now incapacitated and unable to perform the duties of their respective rank, it has so far failed to make any provision for the similar retirement of officers who may hereafter become incapacitated. It is believed that legislation to remedy that condition will be enacted at the next session. If it is not done it will not be from lack of effort on the part of those interested in such legislation.

Two National Bank Dividends.

The controller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows:

A second dividend, 15 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the Oglethorpe National Bank of Brunswick, Ga., making in all 55 per cent on claims proved, amounting to $188,815.74.

A fourth dividend, 5 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the Northern National Bank of Big Rapids, Mich., making in all 55 per cent on claims proved, amounting to $258,125.55.

Naval Movements.

The New York, Columbia and Minneapolis of Admiral Meade's fleet sailed from Kingston this morning for Port au Prince, and the Cincinnati sailed from the same port for Port Antonio, Jamaica. The training ship Alliance has sailed from New York for Newport.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Twenty-six fourth-class postmasters were appointed today, of which twenty-one were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations.

Army Orders.

Capt. William B. Banister, assistant surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh, Tex., and will then report at Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, assistant surgeon.

AFFAIRS OUT IN IDAHO

A Talk With Ex-Representative Sweet on the Subject.

The Business Outlook Not Bright—Inside Work in the Recent Senatorial Contest.

Ex-Representative Sweet, who was recently defeated for the senatorship by Shoup, says that the situation in Idaho is extremely interesting from a political point of view. The fight over the senatorship was prolonged through many weeks in a dead-lock rivaled only by the dead-lock in Delaware. The feeling growing out of this fight, together with the agitation of the silver question and the hard times in the mining regions, renders the political outlook in the state uncertain and interesting as affecting national politics.

The Outlook Not Bright.

"The immediate outlook for our section of the country," said Mr. Sweet to a Star reporter, "is not bright. Values are utterly destroyed. Money and paying gold mines are about the only things that are in demand, and, owing to the exorbitant rates demanded for the former and the scarcity of the latter, the volume of business transacted is not great, and the usurer alone prospers. The silver-lead mining industry has been prostrated by anti-silver legislation, hostile tariff legislation, directed at lead and wool, while the failure to collect the duty on lead has discouraged our miners. The treasury is now taking hold of the latter question with considerable energy, and for the first time it looks as if we might hope for whatever relief the enforcement of the present law may afford. But we are largely an agricultural people, agriculture and stock raising probably engaging the attention of three-fourth of our population. Wheat was selling last month for 17 cents per bushel, or 22 cents sacked. It cost more to produce the last crop than our farmers received for it. There is absolutely no market for horses, and cattle and pork are sent to weak and uncertain markets.

"Such conditions necessarily affect politics. The destruction of money is inevitably followed by the destruction of values. The northwest believes that a restoration of silver is essential to a restoration of prosperity, and, in my judgment, business conditions must change for the better and the change must be radical, or no candidate for President can receive the vote of the northwestern states who is not pledged to the full reinstatement of bimetallism.

The Recent Senatorial Contest.

In reply to the question, "How did the recent senatorial contest affect the politics of the state, and did it leave much bitterness behind?" Mr. Sweet said: "There is some bitterness remaining. It would be impossible to carry on a contest for so great a length of time without leaving some painful reminders; but the politics of the state will not be dominated by the result of this contest. Senator Shoup formed a combination with Gov. McConnell, under the terms of which Shoup was to come to the Senate this time, and McConnell succeed Dubois. The governor did help Shoup a little, and utilized state patronage to compass my defeat and elect Shoup. The governor lives in the northern part of the state, and my defeat was the chief object of his campaign, to the end that he may succeed Dubois. As a matter of fact, he played the part of Iago, and hoped that Shoup and I would kill each other and let him in. From the fact that Shoup's friends, as well as the colonel himself, were fully advised of the governor's duplicity, I doubt very much if the governor receives any support from the successful candidate.

"Shoup will be sitting placidly in the Senate, and his friends, having no respect for McConnell, will not hear his calls for help. Again, McConnell will cut a sorry figure posing as a northern candidate, since he utilized all the power at his command, and resorted to such methods as suggested themselves, to defeat a candidate who came from the north, with the north solidly at his back. No; if Dubois has nothing to fight more than the 'combination' referred to, his contest is already won.

"I do not care to discuss the late contest. It is over, and the victory ends it, except so far as our people are concerned. In due time they will no doubt pass judgment upon the methods employed; but whether they do or not, I am satisfied that there is more ready cash in votes for United States Senator than can be made out of raising wheat at present prices."

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

The President Considering Its Extensions to Chiefs of Divisions.

The civil service commission recently submitted to the President further correspondence and data, setting forth the benefits to be derived by placing under the civil service regulations the offices of chiefs of divisions in the various departments. It is understood that the President has not yet had time to act upon these matters, but that he will during the summer make the extensions. The commission will regard this as a most important step in the direction of reducing the number of places now subject to political favor, and will demonstrate its contention that such offices can be as well administered from an absolutely non-partisan basis as other offices now in the classified service.

BETTER INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Factories That Have Been Closed Resuming Operations.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 8.—Last week at the Pennsylvania steel works, at Steelton, was one of unusual activity when viewed in the light of the business depression of the past two years. Every department had a full complement of men at work, and the frog shop had double turns on. The product at the rail mill was all T-rails, and unusually large, while that of the open-hearth furnaces was up to its capacity. The bridge and construction department is stocked with work and orders sufficient to keep it busy for a long time. Not for several years have the prospects been as bright for a busy summer as they are at the present time.

TRENTON, N.J., April 8.—The New Brunswick Rubber Company, employing about 500 hands, resumed work today. This factory has been shut down about six weeks, owing to the general depression in the rubber business.

The United States Rubber Company has made a definite arrangement about resuming work. It is thought they will start up in two or three weeks. About 500 hands are waiting anxiously for the word to commence work.

The Meyer Rubber Company at Milltown employs about 600 hands, and has been shut down for over a month. Work will probably be resumed about April 15.

Joined the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Three afternoon papers at Reading, Pa., the World, Telegram and Review, have joined the Associated Press. Two of them, the World and Telegram, discontinue the service of the United Press to join the Associated Press. The Review is a new paper, which will be issued for the first time on Monday next, April 15, when the service to all three papers begins.

Sunk in the Cumberland.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 8.—The steamer S. Y. Rea sank at Brooks Landing, in the Cumberland river, last night. No lives lost.

TO CAPTURE A PARTY

How Free Silver Men May Dominate the Democracy.

IMPORT OF THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION

A Movement That May Spread to Other States.

TRYING TO TURN THE TIDE

The action of the democratic state committee of Illinois in calling a coinage convention for June 5 has caused a great flutter among administration democrats. It is even hinted that the most interesting subject at a recent gathering of cabinet officers was this extraordinary call. There is no doubt of a general belief among the friends of the President that if the result of the coming convention should be a declaration for unlimited silver coinage at a ratio of sixteen to one it would mean a serious split in the party. There are a large number of Illinois democrats who could not stand upon a free coinage platform, and many of them are now connected with the democratic administration in Washington, and not a few in Illinois.

It is not only what Illinois may do, but the fear that the example of Illinois may spread to other states, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the silver states in the west, and probably nearly all of the southern states, where the sentiment for free coinage is very strong, and possibly to Ohio and Indiana. In fact, the action of the Illinois committee is thought to be of the widest significance of any political move since the Presidential election.

There is apparently little hope among the men opposed to free coinage that, within the two months between now and the time of holding the convention, it will be possible to overcome the free silver sentiment that pervades the democracy in Illinois. The silver forces of Illinois are well organized. Silver literature has been widely circulated in the state and furnished the corner grocery politician with plenty of phrases and arguments with which to convince his listeners.

Apathy of the Opposition.

Opposed to the silver men there is general apathy. Every time a silver man has advanced an argument in favor of the white metal to an administration democrat, or to a man opposed to free coinage, the reply of the latter has been, "Well, perhaps you are right, these matters will adjust themselves in time," or, "there will be time enough to consider these matters during the next campaign." No effort has been made to organize the free coinage movement until it was found that it had reached enormous proportions. Then the anti-silver men woke up. The first move was sending the delegation to Washington to invite President Cleveland to go to Chicago and make a sound money address. The desire of that committee and the men behind it, it is stated, was to head off the silver men if possible, and to start the ball rolling the other way; to get up a counter movement to the free coinage sentiment that has been sweeping over the state.

It is now felt to be too late to do very much effective work, though from this time until the convention meets every effort will be made to overcome the silver sentiment and defeat the purposes for which the convention was called. But so strong has the silver movement become that there is little hope of doing this, and consequently there is great trouble in the anti-silver camp.

Effect on Presidential Candidates.

"It will probably prevent a democratic candidate for the presidency being taken from Illinois," said one of the leaders of that state. "We would have a very difficult time nominating a man who was committed to free coinage by the party of our state, and a much more difficult task in electing him." This bringes on the question of the effect it will have on Illinois presidential candidates, and especially upon Col. Wm. R. Morrison, whose friends have been working to secure a solid Illinois delegation for him in the next convention. Mr. Morrison has not expressed his opinion on the silver question for many years, but his friends have always believed he has been against free coinage under present conditions. Vice President Stevenson has not expressed himself on the subject, and a great many men profess to believe that he is a silver man, or at least his views are such that he would sign any kind of a silver bill that might be presented to him if he were President. It is possible that the calling of the convention is a movement in his behalf, in the hope of making him the candidate of the silver democracy of Illinois. Friends of Col. Morrison say that he would go with the democracy of his state, and if that organization should declare for free silver he would accept it as instructions to him, and if the candidate of the national democracy, the platform of the party would be his guide.

A Possible Democratic Bolt.

But it is not believed that men that have heretofore been outspoken against the free coinage of silver, and have supported the policy of the President at every step, will accept a platform made by the silver men. It is believed by many leading democrats that in case the movement spreads to other states and has strength enough to carry the next convention there will be a considerable bolt from the democratic party, and either a separate ticket nominated or the republican candidate openly supported on the single question of money, especially if the republicans should not be led into making any mistake in their money plank.

Possibilities of the Silver Movement.

Already speculation has been rife on the possibilities of the silver movement, carried out on the Illinois plan. The states, with their representation in the national convention, where it is claimed that free silver can be carried in the democratic party, are as follows:

Alabama	22
Arkansas	16
California	18
Colorado	8
Florida	8
Georgia	26
Idaho	6
Illinois	48
Indiana	30
Iowa	26
Kansas	20
Kentucky	26
Louisiana	18
Michigan	28
Mississippi	16
Missouri	34
Montana	6
Nebraska	16
Nevada	6
North Carolina	22
North Dakota	46
Ohio	46
Oregon	8
South Carolina	18
South Dakota	8
Tennessee	24
Texas	30
Utah	6
Virginia	24
Washington	8
West Virginia	12
Wyoming	6
Five territories	10
Total	694

The convention will be composed of 906 delegates, and should the silver men carry the states named it would be seen that they would not only have enough to adopt a silver platform, but would have exactly the two-thirds necessary to nominate in a democratic convention. This would include two delegates each from the three organized territories and the same number from Indian and Alaska territories. Such delegates were admitted at the last convention. So it seems that the carrying out of the Illinois idea to its utmost possibilities means serious consequences to the democracy.

The Work Will Go On.

It is believed that in several of the states given the organization of the democratic state committees is against the free coinage of silver, and that coinage conventions will not be held, yet the work of securing favorable delegations to a silver candidate and a silver platform next year will proceed, and it is possible that meetings without the regular organization may be called to give voice to the sentiments of the silver democracy if the state committees should refuse to act. Of course, much depends upon the result of the Illinois convention. Should there be a pronounced silver sentiment, a declaration of no uncertain meaning in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, without regard to what other countries may do, there appears little doubt that it would be followed by similar conventions in nearly all of the states named, and the silver issue placed prominently at the front as a democratic cardinal principle in the next campaign.

THE SUPREME COURT

Secretary Gresham Mentioned as a Possible Member of It.

Continued Ill Health May Hasten the Proposed Retirement of Justice Jackson From the Bench.

The continued illness of Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court, and the altogether unexpected effect which his inability to attend the deliberations of that body has had upon the consideration of the income tax cases, has called renewed attention to the question of his retirement from the bench, and speculation as to his successor is being generally indulged in. Some time ago the announcement was made by some of Justice Jackson's friends, and presumably upon his authority, that in case he did not substantially recuperate he would retire from the Supreme Court in October next. Since then there has been no improvement in his physical condition, and now it is stated in usually well-informed quarters that his resignation at any time in the early future would not be surprising. This rumor has renewed the gossip about Secretary Gresham's judicial aspirations, and it is freely declared that in case of Justice Jackson's retirement the head of the State Department will be selected as his successor.

In some circles it is alleged that when Mr. Gresham accepted a portfolio from Mr. Cleveland he did so with the understanding that he was to be transferred to the Supreme bench if a vacancy occurred therein during the last half of President Cleveland's administration. This is probably untrue, as neither the President or Secretary Gresham are the kind of men who would enter into such a bargain, involving, as it would, a principle so obnoxious to them both. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Gresham's ambition has long been centered upon the Supreme Court, and it is equally true that President Cleveland has an exalted estimation of his judicial abilities. With these conditions in view, therefore, the possible retirement of Justice Jackson may have the effect of changing the personnel of the cabinet in a very important particular.

PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

One Instance Where Mr. Cleveland Yielded to the Legislators.

It has been said very often that President Cleveland never bends his will to anything, and especially to Congress, nor, to carry the specialy still farther, to the Senate. And yet in one instance he has done so. Mr. William L. Wilson was slated for the Mexican mission. His friends wanted him to have the place. It was a mild climate, suited to his constitution, and the duties were light, and such as he could easily perform, and yet obtain rest after his arduous labors of the past two years. Besides, the salary was about double that of a cabinet position, and in Mexico $17,500 would be nearly doubled, or that amount spent would be nearly doubled, because an American dollar is worth twice as much as the Mexican dollar, that country being upon a silver basis. It is understood that the President would have gladly appointed Mr. Wilson to this place, not that he will not appreciate his abilities in the cabinet, but that the Mexican mission was for many reasons the best place. But the Senate decreed otherwise. It was only a short time after the death of Minister Gray that a petition was circulated and signed by nearly every Senator asking for the appointment of Senator Ransom to the vacancy. The President acceded to the wishes of the Senate in this instance, and named the man they had selected rather than his own personal choice. Mr. Wilson was given the next best place at hand, and, from one standpoint, a much more important place. A cabinet officer will always stand higher in importance than in the best diplomatic position, though many men choose the foreign service as more pleasant and less wearing.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Senator Pettigrew Does Not Believe It Will Accomplish Anything.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, accompanied by his wife, will leave this country on Wednesday next for Europe, expecting to be absent until July. The Senator is still of the opinion that the proposed international monetary conference will accomplish nothing, because the attitude of England will be opposed to a change. "It is," he said, "like inviting the chicken to come down and hold a conference with the fox to ask England to consent to a change in the monetary standard. England is a creditor nation, and it cannot be expected that she will voluntarily agree to accept half the amount due her for the whole sum. She will demand the pound of flesh. I not only do not expect the conference to accomplish desirable results, but I think it a mistake for this country to have manifested any desire for such a meeting. I am one of those who believe there is a big advantage to be gained by the United States in inaugurating a policy of free coinage of silver alone, and I fear the effect of the conference, if one is held, will be to dull interest in the question and thus injure the cause here."

Ex-Senator Dawes in Town.

Ex-Senator Dawes and Assistant Indian Commissioner Armstrong were among Secretary Smith's callers at the Interior Department today. They had a long interview with the Secretary in regard to various Indian affairs, and especially in regard to the disposition of lands from several of the western reservations.

Pardon Application Denied.

The President has denied the application for pardon in the case of James M. Latham, convicted in Georgia of counterfeiting, and sentenced October 19, 1893, to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Carl McKenzie Oerting as Danish vice consul at Pensacola.

IN SILVER'S BEHALF

Governor Rickards Inaugurates an Educational Campaign.

THE CONFERENCE AT SALT LAKE

Proposed Convention to Be Held in Minnesota.

SUSTAINING MEXICAN CREDIT

HELENA, Mont., April 8.—Gov. Rickards has inaugurated an educational campaign on the silver question in line with plans formulated by himself and Thomas G. Merrill. The intention is to place bimetallic literature in the hands of voters throughout the Union, this course being deemed more effective than any other plan of reaching the citizen.

The governor has arranged for a conference to perfect an organization, which will be held in Salt Lake City May 15. He has sent a letter to the governors of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, asking them to appoint three delegates to attend the conference.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A special from St. Paul, Minn., says there will be a free silver convention in Minnesota during the coming summer or fall. It will most likely be held in the latter part of September or the early days of October. Promoters of the idea are moving quietly and hope within a month or two to have the plan sufficiently matured to uncover it to the general public. At present the pronounced free silver men in the congressional districts are being consulted as to the feasibility and the advisability of holding such a convention.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, April 8.—The falling in silver exchange has had a continued beneficial effect on Mexico's remittances abroad. The only drawback to a larger volume of business has been that the banks will not generally sell exchange to buyers at the ruling quotations. The volume of business was larger last week than that of the week before, and the immense surplus of money in the big house is being cut down.

For the first time in the history of the Mexican republic the national budget for the fiscal year, beginning July 1 next, does not show a deficit. The budget committee has presented its report before Congress, and reports an excess over expenditures of $100,000. The result of the efforts made to balance receipts and expenditures in the face of the great depreciation of Mexican silver is a surprise even to the most sanguine.

Secretary of the Treasury Limantour and the entire administration are being congratulated on all sides at the result of the efforts to sustain Mexico's credit since the silver crash, which, for a time, threatened to overwhelm this country.

CAPTURED THE DESPERADO.

But Two Officers Were Mortally Wounded in the Fight.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 8.—Desperado William Frasier has been captured in Sugar Loaf Mountains, after a fight, in which two officers, Nunelly and Jones, were fatally wounded.

Frasier was found in a stone fort, which proved a veritable Gibraltar. His wife led the posse to the place, riding at the head of the party, with a Winchester strapped to her saddle. She asked her husband to surrender and save his life, and when he refused the fight opened, she taking no part in the engagement. The officers charged the fort, Frasier firing as he advanced. He was knocked down and manacled, after wounding two of the posse.

This Desperado Escaped.

MOBILE, Ala., April 8.—Saturday night, near Bay Minetto, Detective Watts of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Morgan Ashe, Jim Stewart and Mr. Wilkins, learning of the whereabouts of the notorious negro car thief and desperado known as "Railroad Bill," went in pursuit of him. At 11 p. m. they came up with the negro, who was armed with a Winchester rifle, and immediately opened fire on the posse, killing James Stewart almost instantly. The negro escaped in the darkness.

DR. BUCHANAN'S CASE.

The Convicted Wife Poisoner Has Become Depressed.

SING SING, N. Y., April 8.—Dr. Buchanan, the wife poisoner, has become very nervous and depressed since the court of appeals affirmed his conviction. After this decision was rendered Buchanan decided to change his counsel, and employed another lawyer for the purpose of carrying his case to the United States court. This was his only hope. Buchanan was somewhat surprised when he was notified recently by his lawyer that he could not possibly present his case in the United States court at Washington before April 22. The condemned man now realizes that there is little chance of his execution being further postponed.

Warden Sage is now going on with preparations for the execution on Monday, April 22. He has received over 100 applications from medical men, electrical experts and others who desire to witness the execution. The law will not permit the warden to grant over thirty of the applications, and these invitations will be sent out next week. Not so much interest has been shown in a condemned murderer at Sing Sing since Carlyle Harris was executed, two years ago.

COAL SCHOONER RUN DOWN.

The Josiah R. Smith Sunk, but the Crew Saved.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., April 8.—The schooner Josiah R. Smith of Bath, from Baltimore to Boston, with a cargo of coal, was run into and sunk last night three miles west of Gayhead light during thick weather by the barge Lone Star in tow of the steamer Orion.

Capt. Freeman and crew of seven men were saved by jumping from the rigging to the barge as the schooner was sinking. The Orion brought them here and they went on to Boston this morning. The barge has her bow stove in and will be towed to Boston for repairs. The Smith was 704 tons burden, built twelve years ago and was partly owned by Capt. Freeman. She was partially insured.

Baptized Seventy-Six in Twenty-Nine Minutes.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., April 8.—Rev. Charles Davis, pastor of the colored Baptist Church here, broke all baptizing records Sunday, when, in twenty-nine minutes, he immersed seventy-six colored converts. The water was exceedingly cold.

Probably the City of Haverhill.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The schooner Norembo, from Manzanilla, reports that on Saturday, in latitude 39.29, longitude 74, she passed a quantity of wreckage, consisting of a pilot house and deck timbers and a number of life preservers marked C. H., apparently belonging to the steamboat City of Haverhill.

Ocean Steamships Arrived.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Arrived, steamer Spaarndam, Rotterdam.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.—Arrived, steamer Norwegian, Glasgow and Liverpool.

NICARAGUA'S REPLY

Her Answer to Great Britain's Ultimatum Anxiously Awaited.

Gen. Barrios Will Return Here After Consultation With His Government—One Diplomat's Views.

The answer of Nicaragua to Great Britain's ultimatum is being anxiously awaited by officials and diplomats, and until it is made known there promise to be no further developments in this controversy, which has indirectly involved the United States. The answer is due almost any day now, although it is anticipated that Nicaragua will take the full limit of time accorded by the British ultimatum. Gen. Barrios, the special envoy of Nicaragua, left here about two weeks ago to confer with his government as to accepting or rejecting the ultimatum. He was delayed en route by an accident to the steamer, but it is believed he has reached Nicaragua by this time.

Gen. Barrios Will Come Back Here.

After conferring with his government, he expects to return to Washington. It is not yet apparent what the purposes of these movements are, except that they probably relate to further efforts on the part of Gen. Barrios to enlist the co-operation of the United States in case the ultimatum is rejected.

The presence of Gen. Barrios in Nicaragua makes it possible that the government may make known its purposes at any time, and yet diplomats are inclined to believe there will be no positive announcement until Gen. Barrios returns to Washington, or the time limit of the ultimatum draws to a close. One of the diplomats connected with the matter says:

One Diplomat's Views.

"If it was simply a matter of paying Great Britain $75,000, that would be quickly done. But an agreement to pay this amount carries an agreement of much more. It tacitly admits that Consul Hatch was erroneously ejected from Nicaragua, and is at liberty to return. If he goes back he will foment further disorder and be a source of irritation to Nicaragua. And if $75,000 is paid for Consul Hatch there will be a much larger amount demanded for the other British citizens ejected at the same time. The Hatch case is merely a test for a large number, and if Nicaragua yields to this one it concedes the justice of all."

Senator Morgan's Opinion.

Senator Morgan thinks the purpose of the English government in sending a battleship to the Nicaraguan coast is to enforce the demands which will probably soon be made for indemnification on account of the expulsion of Consul Hatch, and that if it is refused the Royal Arthur will take the matter in hand, and secure the indemnification by collecting the customs duties on Nicaraguan importations. In that event he thinks Nicaragua's wisest course would be to convene her congress and pass a law for the admission of all importations free of duty. In conclusion, he said the other nations would never consent that their exporters to Venezuela should pay duty to England in the absence of a tariff in Nicaragua, and England's policy would be effectively blocked."

THE CONVENTION CITIES.

Not Much Interest Yet in the Location of the National Gatherings.

There is not much discussion yet about the place of holding the next national conventions, though there has been some talk about it. There seems to be a holding back by different cities to see if Chicago is to enter the race, and if she does probably other towns will not make such a grand effort as was the case in 1892, when Chicago announced that with the world's fair she did not care to bid on conventions. But even then one of the conventions went to the western metropolis. It has been stated that Minneapolis will again be in the field for the republican convention. All the facilities that were afforded the last convention are available at the flour city now, but the boom that was given her at that time is not being pushed quite so vigorously as four years ago. A correspondent of a Minneapolis paper started the Minneapolis convention wheel going and kept it going until the convention finally landed there. Another northwestern correspondent by personal friendship with four members of the national committee from the far west secured the necessary votes which landed the convention in Minneapolis, as these four would have located it at Chicago if they had not voted for Minneapolis when the break came. Neither of the newspaper men ever got any credit at home for their efforts, and it is said that neither is making any particular pull for Minneapolis at this time. It is even said that they could not even obtain from the Minneapolis committee more than one-fourth rate tickets for friends, and not even honorable mention was accorded them, by the exultant Minneapolitans, who went home with their victory. It is expected that both committees will meet in Washington next winter to decide upon the convention's location, but before that it is expected that the cities that are candidates will have made their canvass and prepared their presentations for convention honors long in advance. San Francisco has already begun its campaign for the republican convention, and is doing considerable in the way of advertising the accommodations which that city affords. If it were not for the lack of telegraph facilities and cost of going so far to a convention it might be that San Francisco would be selected. The newspaper men would vote heartily for San Francisco and would enjoy the trip out there beyond all question. The difference in time between the east and the Pacific, three hours, would probably be a factor working against Frisco, as the events of the morning and afternoon could only be known in the next morning papers, while the happenings of the late afternoon and evening would not be told in the east until the appearance of the afternoon papers.

EX-CONSUL WALLER'S CASE.

The State Department Waiting for Information and Puzzled Over the Delay

The State Department officials are puzzled at the delay in receiving an official report upon the case of ex-United States Consul Waller, who is reported to be languishing in a French military jail in Madagascar. It is now nine days since the department cabled to United States Consul Campbell, at Port Louis, Mauritius, the nearest cable point for a report.

He had heard the story of Waller's treatment at the hands of the French, of the attempts to drive him from his concession and finally of his arrest and conviction on a convenient charge of treasonable correspondence with the Hovas. But these matters came to him only by hearsay, he being 500 miles away from Madagascar. The department usually acts only upon official information, and is now waiting to secure a report from Consul Campbell, who, it is expected, has communicated with United Consul Wetter, at Tamatave, and requested a statement of the case. It is surmised that the delay in the case may be caused by the difficulty Consul Wetter is experiencing in getting information from the French officials, who are not well disposed toward him on account of some trouble that arose over the granting of his exequatur.

DECIDED TODAY

Judgment of the Supreme Court on the Income Tax Case.

OPINION READ BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE

Parts of the Law Declared to Be Unconstitutional.

THE REST SUSTAINED

The anxiously awaited decision of the United States Supreme Court in the income tax case was rendered today by Chief Justice Fuller. The court knocked out the law so far as it taxed incomes derived from rents, and also from state, county and municipal bonds. By a tie vote of the court the law is sustained in other respects. The court's opinion was as follows:

"In Charles Pollock agt. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al., it is established:

"1. That by the Constitution, federal taxation is divided into two great classes—direct taxes and duties, imposts and excises.

"2. That the imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several states, according to numbers, and the imposition of duties, imposts and excises by the rule of uniformity throughout the United States.

"3. That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was preserved in the Constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several states, so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each state.

"4. That the states surrendered their power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the general government and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromises of the Constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action.

"5. That these conclusions result from the text of the Constitution, and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument, and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

"6. That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the Constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied by the general government except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency, and such has been the practice down to August 15, 1894. If the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

"7. That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and that the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class.

"8. That by no previous decision of this court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced.

"9. That so much of the act of August 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax upon the rent or income of real estate without apportionment is invalid.

Portions Declared Invalid.

"The court is further of opinion that the act of August 15, 1894, is invalid, so far as it attempts to levy a tax upon the income derived from municipal bonds. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the state and one of the instrumentalities of the state government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not the subjects of federal taxation, nor is the income derived from state, county and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised and has a sensible influence on the contract, and, therefore, such a tax is a tax on the power of the states and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the Constitution.

"Upon each of the other questions argued at the bar, to wit: 1. Whether the void provisions as to rents and income from real estate invalidates the whole act? 2. Whether as to the income from personal property as such the act is unconstitutional as laying direct taxes? 3. Whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity on either of the grounds suggested?—the justices who heard the argument are equally divided, and, therefore, no opinion is expressed.

"The result is that the decree of the circuit court is reversed and the cause remanded with directions to enter a decree in favor of complainant in respect only of the voluntary payment of the tax on the rents and income of its real estate and that which it holds in trust, and on the income from the municipal bonds owned or so held by it.'

Close Attention Paid the Reading.

The reading of the opinion and the reasons upon which it is based occupied nearly one hour and received the closest attention from the large audience which crowded the court room. A full bench was present, with the exception of Mr. Justice Jackson, who is ill at his home in Tennessee.

Attorney General Olney and Solicitor General Whitney were attentive listeners to the reading of the opinion, and Senators Hill, Lodge and Hunton, ex-Attorney General Garland, ex-Secretary Boutwell and ex-Representative Springer were among the audience of lawyers before the bar of the court.

Exceptions Taken by Counsel.

Chief Justice Fuller began by stating the exceptions to the law made by counsel for the appellant as follows:

(1).—That the act imposes a direct tax in respect of the real estate, rents, issues and profits, as well as of the income and profits of personal property, and, not being apportioned, is in violation of section 2 of article 1 of the Constitution.

(2).—That the law, if not imposing a direct tax, is, nevertheless, unconstitutional in that its provisions are not uniform throughout the United States and do not operate with the same force and effect upon the subject of the tax wherever found, and in that it provides exemptions in favor of individuals and co-partnerships while denying all exemptions to corporations having similar income derived from like property and values, and provides for other exemptions and inequalities in violation of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution.

3. That the act provides no exemption of the tax upon incomes derived from the stocks and bonds of states of the United States and counties and municipalities therein, which stocks and bonds are not proper subjects for the taxing power of Congress. The income from these securities in the United States amounts to over