DEATH IN THE EXPLOSION

White Men and Chinese Blown to Atoms by Nitro-Glycerine.

FOURTEEN INSTANTLY KILLED.

Tanks Weighing a Ton Scurry Through the Air, and Big Trees Are Blown a Half Mile Away---Picking Up the Fragments of the Bodies Far and Near---A Tragedy at Pinole, Cal.

The nitro-glycerine house of the California Powder Works, at Pinole, Cal., blew up, killing five white men and wounding two others. Nine Chinese were killed and three others injured.

Where the glycerine house stood is now a heap of rubbish surrounding a great hole blown into the ground by the force of the explosion. All buildings surrounding the one where the explosion occurred and distant from it from 100 to 200 yards are more or less damaged. Every person about the mills was thrown down by the force of the explosion, and many more injuries are reported.

How the explosion occurred is a mystery. Three years ago there was a similar explosion, but it was not attended by such loss of life. Seventy-five Chinese and one hundred white men were employed at the works. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

It is believed that a Chinese dropped a can of nitro-glycerine and that the concussion from this explosion caused the general blow-up. The force of the explosion was tremendous. Huge trees were thrown half a mile into the bay. Nitro-glycerine tanks weighing a ton each are five hundred yards distant from the scene.

Toes, hands and other parts of bodies were picked up a mile away. The first explosion was followed by the general one with not a second's interval. The nitro-glycerine house first went up, then the mixing house and storehouse and gun-cotton departments.

The nitro-glycerine house, of which not a vestige remains was a three-story structure, 200 by fifty feet. It contained 8000 pounds of nitro-glycerine and 2000 pounds of Hercules powder.

The names of the white employes killed are: O. C. Jones, Pinole, married; Harry Minugh, married, with family at Oakland; David Dean, Jr., Pinole; Charles Venages, Martinez; Walter Taylor, Pinole.

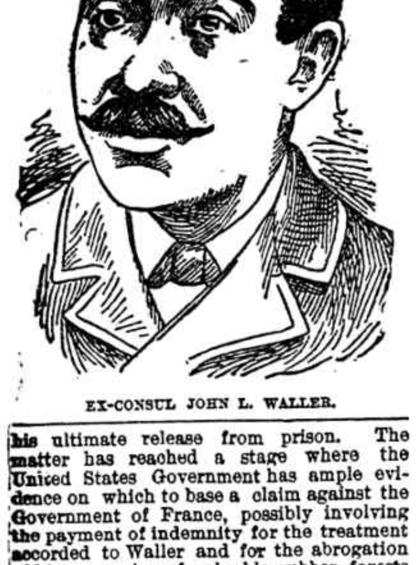
Mr. Taylor was foreman of the mixing house. The bodies of Jones and Harry Minugh are recognizable, although in a mutilated condition. Their faces and the upper parts of their bodies only are intact. Their legs and arms are either gone or crushed into a shapeless mass. The other white men were blown into bits, as were also the Chinese.

Bits of flesh were gathered into gunny sacks and taken to the boarding house, where the few remains that could be found were saved for burial.

FRANCE YIELDS.

She Has Transferred Ex-Consul Waller's Case to Civil Jurisdiction.

The French Government, according to the demand of the United States, has transferred the case of ex-Consul John L. Waller to ordinary or civil jurisdiction. This action apparently nullifies the sentence of twenty years' confinement which was imposed on Waller by a French military court in Madagascar, and indicates either his trial by the civil judiciary or



EX-CONSUL JOHN L. WALLER.

his ultimate release from prison. The matter has reached a stage where the United States Government has ample evidence on which to base a claim against the Government of France, possibly involving the payment of indemnity for the treatment accorded to Waller and for the abrogation of his concession of valuable rubber forests in Madagascar. Waller was incarcerated in a military prison in Marseilles.

Paul Bray, Waller's stepson, who recently arrived in New York from Madagascar, passed nearly the whole day at the State Department reading the papers concerning the case. Late in the afternoon he had an interview with Acting Secretary Uhl. He declined to discuss Waller's case, holding that he might say something to prejudice it, but he expressed himself as highly pleased with the steps the State Department was taking in the matter.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

Widespread Injury Done by the Cold Weather and Frosts.

The telegraphic crop bulletin of the Agricultural Department says:

The exceptionally cool weather has been very unfavorable for most crops, and widespread injury has been done by frosts, which have been general throughout the northern and central portions of the country and as far south as the northern portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Corn has suffered seriously; much replanting will be necessary. Cotton has also suffered much, a part of the crop in the Carolinas and Georgia needing to be replanted.

Spring wheat is in excellent condition in Minnesota and has not been unfavorably affected in North Dakota. Winter wheat has suffered injury from frost in Indiana and Missouri; in Illinois the crop is less promising than heretofore, and no improvement has been experienced in Kansas and Nebraska; more satisfactory reports are, however, received from Arkansas, Tennessee and Michigan.

Special telegrams from these States, based upon special reports, are as follows:

New England States—Frosts killed all crops above grounds; all new growth on grapes frozen; strawberries badly injured; apples a little damaged; peaches injured very little.

New York—Damage greatest in southwestern counties; central counties alone escaped serious injury; loss undoubtedly several millions in grapes and small fruits; otherwise crops generally fine, but retarded.

New Jersey—Killing frost disastrous to tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, melons, corn and sweet potatoes; replanting commenced.

Pennsylvania—Frosts very damaging to fruits and vegetables, except in southeastern counties; grape crop appears ruined; grain and grass in fair condition.

Four Miners Suffocated.

At Fairmount, W. Va., four miners lost their lives in an explosion in Mine No. 4, owned by the Monongah Coal and Coke Company. The victims were: C. L. Birtcher, married, leaves widow and large family; William Shaner, aged fifteen; Luke Vitka and Andrew Donlue. Vitka and Donlue were both foreigners. What caused the explosion is not known.

For Families of Their Lost Comrades.

The sailors of the Spanish fleet have agreed to contribute a day's pay to the relief of the families of the men lost on the cruiser Reina Regente.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Secretary Herbert approved the unanimous recommendation of the Naval Small Arms Board that the new Lee rifle be adopted as the service weapon.

Frank P. Hastings presented to the State Department his credentials, as Hawaiian Chargé d'Affairs, succeeding Lorin M. Thurston.

Henry T. Thurber, the President's Private Secretary, left Washington for Buzzard's Bay, Mass., to make arrangements for the visit of the President's family and his own family during the summer.

Congressman William Cogswell, of Massachusetts, is dead, after a long illness in Washington. He was born in Bradford, Mass., August 23, 1838.

The Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs decided to build the two new battleships with doubled storied turrets, to place thirteen-inch guns in the lower turrets and eight-inch guns in the upper turrets.

The Congressional Commission appointed to investigate the condition of the surviving victims of the Ford's Theatre disaster of June 9, 1893, met at the Capitol. The commission has over one hundred cases to investigate. In four cases the sufferers are insane.

The Secretary of the Interior made a requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for $10,140,000 for the payment of pensions.

Colonel Judson D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster-General, was placed on the retired list of the United States Army, having reached the age of sixty-four years.

The President signed the proclamations declaring the Yankton Sioux reservation in South Dakota and the Silety reservation in Oregon open to settlement at noon May 21.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cincinnati	18	8	.692	Baltimore	10	9	.526
Pittsburg	17	8	.680	Philadel.	11	11	.500
Chicago	17	10	.630	St. Louis	10	17	.370
Cleveland	15	10	.600	Brooklyn	7	16	.304
Boston	12	9	.571	Wash'ng'n	7	16	.304
New York	12	10	.545	Louisville	5	17	.227

A dynamite explosion occurred on the farm of William Pyle, six miles south of Elkton, Md. Pyle and several workmen were killed.

Evidence was presented to the Grand Jury with a view to indicting the projectors of twelve of the largest department stores in New York City for selling spurious silverware.

The overdue French line steamer La Gascogne arrived at New York with the piston-head of her intermediate cylinder broken.

Eight thousand union brickmakers of Chicago went on strike.

Twenty shopmates saw sixteen-year-old Rachel Radus caught in the machinery and whirled to her death in the bindery in New York City where she worked, and many fainted at the sight.

The dedicatory exercises of the $1,000,000 Odd Fellows' Temple were held in Philadelphia.

At Nanticoke, Penn., George and Arthur Watkins, aged five and eight years, respectively, were burned to death.

Ex-Recorder Smyth was installed as Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society in New York City.

The Confederate monument was unveiled at Raleigh, N. C., by Stonewall Jackson's grandchild.

The United States cruiser Columbia started from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard on her trip to Kiel.

Secretary Carlisle made a speech in Covington, Ky., opposing the free and unlimited coinage of silver and favoring the gold standard.

The Presbyterian General Assembly adopted the anti-Briggs report of the Seminaries Committee in favor of church control of seminaries by a vote of 432 to 98.

Charles Meister, a teamster at Grant's Pass, Oregon, threw his wife into a pool of water and held her head under until she was drowned.

Wheat advanced sixteen points and caused great excitement on the Produce Exchanges in Chicago and New York City. Crawford & Valentine, one of the largest firms of grain brokers in Chicago, assigned. They were short on wheat. Stevens & Co., commission brokers in New York City, failed.

At Athens, Ga., a daughter was born to Mrs. Hoke Smith, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, where Mrs. Smith is spending the summer.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison was the principal guest of honor at the semi-centennial celebration of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, and was presented with a gold medal as the centennial President of the United States.

Dr. Robert Russell Booth, of New York, was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Pittsburg, Penn., on the first ballot.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons, by a vote of six to two, remitted the sentence of one year's imprisonment imposed on Dennis McLaughlin, John C. Carr, Nicholas Crusius and Gottfried Walbaum, the "Big Four" of the Guttenberg race track.

Jones & Laughlin, operating the extensive American Iron Works, Pittsburg, Penn., have voluntarily advanced the wages of all their skilled workmen ten per cent. About 4000 men share in the advance.

The widow of Policeman Christian Otto was awarded $6500 by a jury at Elizabeth, N. J., in a case brought to recover $10,000 from the Suburban Electric Light Company for the killing of her husband by electricity in a pole with which he came in contact.

Peter Hardeman Burnett, first Governor of California, died in San Francisco, eighty-seven years old. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., of Virginia parentage.

A twenty days' extra session of the Tennessee Legislature will be held.

Warrants were issued for seventy-four members of the Pennsylvania Legislature for absence without leave.

The price of wheat in Chicago rose to 70⅝ cents a bushel.

Foreign Notes.

The cloth works in Bialystock, Poland, were burned. Five persons were burned to death and seven others fatally injured.

At Apia, Samoa, fire destroyed eleven principal structures besides small outbuildings; loss estimated at $52,000.

Diplomatic relations between Japan and China have been resumed.

The Belgian Minister of Finance has resigned.

Franz von Suppe, the musical composer, died a few days ago at Vienna, Austria. He was born on April 18, 1820, in Spalato, a village in Dalmatia.

At Kobur, Russia, 200 houses were burned and three persons perished. In the village of Rushany the Government buildings and 250 houses were destroyed. At Mukshany, in the province of Pensa, ninety houses were burned.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Spoleto, Italy.

The United States warship Monterey arrived at Callao, Peru.

The British Royal Geographical Society held a meeting in London to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of Sir John Franklin for the Arctic regions.

General Campos ordered that newspaper correspondents visiting Cuban insurgent camps be shot.

Austro-Hungary is to build a $6,000,000 steel plant at Cronstadt.

Fire destroyed the long wharf, freight sheds, and coaling pier at Richmond, Nova Scotia. Government property worth a quarter of a million dollars was burned.

Pirates captured a Dutch brigantine in the Adriatic, shot her captain and mate and stole nearly everything on board.

The French troops defeated the Hovas at Sakalave, Madagascar, killing sixty.

The pulpits of 200 of the London churches will be occupied on June 16 by women, who will preach a campaign of religion, temperance, social purity, the abolition of the opium trade, and opposition to the turf.

A revolt broke out in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

The famous Tichborne claimant has confessed he is plain Arthur Orton.

Japan announced that she would quit Korea this year.

The Chinese troops stationed at Shanaikwan openly revolted and looted the city. The people fled.

MADE HOMELESS BY FIRE

Seventy-five Acres of Buildings Destroyed in St. Albans, Vt.

FIVE HUNDRED SHELTERLESS.

The Flames Started in a Lumber Yard and Laid Waste the Business Part of the Town---Nearly 150 Buildings Burned---A Large Area in Ruins---The New Government Building Gutted.

More than 500 persons were made homeless at St. Albans, Vt., as a result of the $750,000 fire that started at 3 o'clock p. m. and burned fiercely till after 6, razing in that time forty business houses, the new Government building, which was nearly finished, and 100 tenement houses.

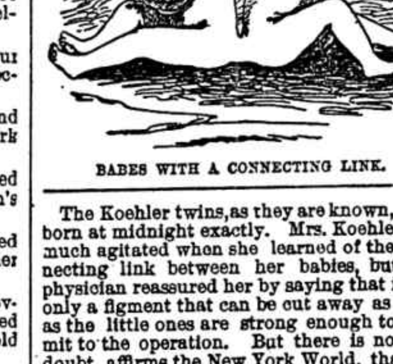
There was a high wind blowing from the south when the flames were first seen at 3 o'clock in the lumber yard owned by W. B. Fonda.

Six streets in the business part of the place were swept clean of buildings, and a space covering seventy-five acres was made a tangle of ruins. In less than twenty-five minutes after the first alarm was given fire burst out in as many as fifteen places, buildings catching so fast and burning so quickly that the firemen were practically helpless. Help was sent for to Burlington and Swanton, but it was almost six o'clock when the out-of-town firemen arrived. By that time the thickly settled part of the city had been laid waste, and there was little difficulty in protecting the rest of the city.

LIKE THE SIAMESE TWINS.

A Pair of Remarkable New York Girls Born With a Connecting Link.

A remarkable pair of twins, joined together by a ligament of flesh and bone that runs from the upper part of the pelvis to the base of the spine, was born the other day to Mrs. J. Koehler, the wife of a caterer, who lives in East Forty-second street, New York.



BABES WITH A CONNECTING LINK.

The Koehler twins, as they are known, were born at midnight exactly. Mrs. Koehler was much agitated when she learned of the connecting link between her babies, but the physician reassured her by saying that it was only a figment that can be cut away as soon as the little ones are strong enough to submit to the operation. But there is now no doubt, affirms the New York World, that the cutting of the ligament would be fatal.

Both children are girls and brunettes. They weighed fourteen pounds together, one tipping the scales at seven pounds and a half and the other at six pounds and a half. Each has a perfectly formed and healthy body. The connecting band holds the children facing partly away from each other, but is so elastic that they can be laid flat upon their backs without apparent discomfort, and may even be turned so as to partly face each other.

They act alike and simultaneously in all their motions. When one cries so does the other. Still the doctors claim that they are capable of individual action. The mother is a buxom young German woman about thirty years old. She has another child, a girl about a year and a half old, who is perfectly formed.

The peculiar manner in which her last-borne are tied together is a novelty in medical science. Instead of being merely a band of tissue or flesh, the connection seems to reach inward to the bone. The Siamese twins were joined by a band of tissue in a direct line from side to side, and in two other similar cases the subjects were fastened back to back. In the present case the children have the free use of their arms and legs, and are able by twisting their bodies slightly to look at each other.

The twins are joined nearer the lower end of the sacrum, and the connecting part covers nearly the entire surface of the coccyx. The sacrum is the lowest bone of the spine, and usually consists of five vertebra, and the coccyx is the end of the vertebra in man and tailless monkeys, and is usually the hardest in the human anatomy.

Dr. Granben, President of the County Medical Society, and many other men eminent in medicine and surgery have journeyed again and again to the Koehler residence to examine the wonderful twins. It is their unanimous opinion that the case of these twins is the most remarkable on record.

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

Three Thousand Houses Damaged and Several People Killed in Florence.

The population of Florence, Italy, was thrown into a state of panic by a series of earthquakes that did much damage there and in other places. People who were in their houses when the first shock came ran terror-stricken into the streets, and their cries could be heard throughout the city. The shocks were so violent that houses swayed like ships in a sea-way, and in a number of cases roofs fell in, injuring many persons who had not sought safety in flight.

The wildest scenes were at the theatres, where performances were going on as usual. No respect was shown for the women, weak or aged, and in the rush for the exits many were badly hurt.

At Grassina, a suburb of Florence, the shocks were very violent. The extent of the earth movement may be judged from the fact that a loaded omnibus was overturned. Twelve residents of Grassina were hurt.

After the first severe shocks there were repeated lighter ones. The seismic disturbance was felt at Lucca, Pontedera, and generally throughout Tuscany. The centre of the movement was at Florence. Around Florence a number of houses were destroyed and four persons were killed.

At Lappaggi, a village near Grassina, no less than forty houses were thrown from their foundations and completely wrecked. The body of a young mother with her infant clasped to her heart was found. She had evidently attempted to flee, but, together with her child, was crushed to death beneath the falling walls of her home.

Great damage was done in Florence. An investigation was made by the municipal authorities, who estimated that 3000 houses were damaged. The Cathedral (La Catthedrale di Santa Maria del Fiore), an imposing example of Italian Gothic architecture and probably the most remarkable building of its kind in Europe, was somewhat damaged.

The seismic manifestation of this night was the most violent that Florence has known since 1445; the earthquake of 1730, which is historical in the annals of the city, having been slighter.

A Rear-End Trolley-Car Collision.

A rear-end trolley-car collision occurred in Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, injuring seven people seriously and bruising and frightening thirty or forty more. Two cars were running close together, and were loaded with people bound for Ulmer Park when the accident happened.

Canada's International Exposition.

Canada's first international exposition will be held in the summer of 1896, at Montreal.

Income Tax Receipts $75,164.

The income tax receipts at Washington to date amount to $75,164.

A CHECKERED CAREER.

Mark Twain, the Humorist, Will Make a Lecture Tour of the World.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), a reproduction of whose latest portrait is printed herewith, has just signed a contract to tour the world and deliver lectures in all the principal cities where the English language is spoken. This is the result of serious financial difficulties following the failure of the firm of publishers which he established in 1884. Mr. Clemens has had a checkered

MARK TWAIN.

career. He was born at Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a printer, and worked at his trade in all of the larger cities of the United States. In 1855 he was a pilot on the Mississippi River. In 1861 he was private secretary for his brother, who was then Secretary of State for Nevada. Mr. Clemens spent a short time in the Hawaiian Islands in 1864, and then returned to California, where he delivered a series of humorous lectures. In 1872 he was married in Buffalo, N. Y., to a lady of great wealth. In 1874 he visited England on a lecturing tour and was very successful. Since that time he has more or less actively followed literary pursuits.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

An Increase in the Yellow and a Heavy Falling Off in the White Metal.

The Director of the Mint, Mr. R. E. Preston, estimates the production of gold by the mines of the United States, approximately, during the calendar year 1894, to have been 1,910,800 fine ounces of the coining value of $39,500,000, an increase over 1893 of $3,500,000, which is the largest amount produced in any year since 1878. The production of silver from the mines of the United States is estimated to have approximated in 1894 49,500,000 ounces, of the coining value of $64,000,000, showing a decrease as compared with 1893 of 10,500,000 ounces.

In the production of gold, California leads with an output of $13,570,000; Colorado coming second with $9,491,000; Montana third, with $3,651,000, and South Dakota, $3,299,000. Colorado heads the list in silver by an output of 23,281,400 fine ounces, of the coining value of $30,101,200; Montana second, with a production of 12,820,000 fine ounces, followed by Utah with a production of 5,892,000 fine ounces, and Idaho with 3,243,500 fine ounces. At the average price of silver for the calendar year 1894 ($0.635), the commercial value of the silver product of the mines of the United States is $31,432,500.

In regard to the product of the world's gold and silver for 1894, the returns are incomplete, but as far as received show an increase in the production of gold over 1893 of about $21,000,000, the largest increase being in Africa.

The production of silver in the world, it is estimated, will be from 145,000,000 to 150,000,000 ounces for the calendar year 1894. The heaviest falling off in the production is in the United States, followed by Australia, Mexico showing a gain of 2,700,000 ounces. Mexico also gains in her production of gold $1,500,000.

ROBBED OF $25,000.

A Bank Clerk in London Relieved of a Tin Case Containing the Money.

A bold robbery occurred in the Williams Deacon and Manchester and Salford Bank, London. A clerk attached to Coutts & Co.'s bank went to the former institution with a tin case containing $25,000 in bank notes for deposit. Pending some preliminaries to the fulfilment of his errand the clerk placed the case of notes on the counter beside him.

Half a minute later a stranger walked in and placed an empty case, an exact counterpart of the one containing the notes, by the side of it. The attention of Coutt's clerk being directed elsewhere for a few seconds, the stranger removed the $25,000 case and walked away.

The alarm was immediately raised, but it was found that the stranger, in the short time required for him to exchange the cases, had also bolted the door of the private entrance to the bank on the outside, so that his pursuers were greatly delayed in following him

Prominent People.

The Shah of Persia will not remain at a table on which salmon or lobster is placed.

Hon. Jerry Simpson, the Kansas Populist, saved fifteen thousand dollars while in Congress.

The golden jubilee of Archbishop Williams, of Boston, was celebrated there in a magnificent manner.

The Parkhurst memorial subscription, opened in New York City to commemorate the reformer's success, was closed, the total being $28,959.57.

"Mark Twain" is said to have lost the greater part of his fortune in injudicious business investments.

Lord Rosebery's physicians think every week he remains Prime Minister of England takes a year off his life.

Gladstone has written a letter commending the movement for a reunion of the Scottish and other Presbyterian churches.

Private Secretary Thurber is said to be one of the cleverest narrators of dialect stories ever known in Washington.

Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of the President, is gray-haired and has a pleasant face. She is rather stout, but her taste in dress is excellent and she is invariably attired according to the latest fashions.

James Whitcomb Riley writes very slowly and with painstaking care. "Bill" Nye, his old associate and friend, says that he digs his pencil into the paper so hard that the several sheets below form manifold copies of the original.

The Marquis of Londonderry, with the view of encouraging his tenantry, has decided to establish an agricultural show for their special benefit.

Dr. von Stephan, the genial and clever head of the German postal service, has just celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as Postmaster-General.

Admiral Meade, whose name was connected with an interview criticising the Administration's foreign policy, is a first cousin of General George Meade, the hero of Gettysburg.

As soon as it was announced that Henry George had been named in the will of a wealthy English manufacturer he was besieged by callers asking aid and by begging letters.

T. B. Aldrich, the poet and writer, is an alert, active man of fifty. He is always fashionably dressed and wears his mustache waxed in French fashion.

Mayor Strong, of New York City, has ordered that the American flag shall float over the City Hall whenever he is in the building.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, has a fine collection of Indian relics at his home in Omaha, and one that time will render each year of increasing value, for our Indians and their ways will soon be things of a past generation.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, is an auction fiend. He attends all the rug sales, art sales and auctions of fine brac-a-brac, and often picks up some article of vertu. His taste and judgment in such things is said to be infallible.

INCOME TAX LAW KILLED

Decree of the United States Supreme Court on the Measure.

SHIRAS CHANGES HIS VOTE.

The Vote Stood Five to Four---Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras Against, Justices Harlan, White, Jackson and Brown For---The Court's Conclusions.

The income tax law was declared unconstitutional in toto by the United State Supreme Court at Washington.

The vote of the Court resulted five against the constitutionality of the law to four for the law. Those against the law were Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras.

For the law Justices Harlan, White, Brown and Jackson.

Chief Justice Fuller read the decision for the Court. Justices Harlan, Jackson and Brown read dissenting opinions.

The conclusions of the Court were as follows:

"(1.) We adhere to the opinion, already announced, that taxes on real estate being undisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct taxes.

"(2.) We are of the opinion that taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes.

"(3.) The tax imposed by sections 27 to 37, inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and on personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections, constituting one entire scheme of taxation, are necessarily invalid.

"The decrees hereinbefore entered in this Court will be vacated. The decrees below will be reversed and the cases remanded, with instructions to grant the relief prayed."

Sections 27 to 37 of the tariff act of 1894, referred to in the conclusions of the Court in the opinions, are all that section of the act relating to the income tax, so that the entire tax law is declared void specifically.

The chamber of the Court was crowded for quite a time before the Court convened at noon. Those present included many attorneys and several members of Congress. The general impression among them was that the decision would be adverse to the law as an entirety, and this was increased by a rumor which was current after the Court convened to the effect that at the conference which occurred at ten o'clock in the morning a definite conclusion had been reached and that Justice Shiras, concerning whose attitude there had been some doubt, had cast his vote against the constitutionality of the law on all points. The consultation continued until a few minutes before twelve, all the members of the Court being present, including Justice Jackson. The fact that Justice Jackson was in the city and that he had participated in the consultation did not become generally known until a few minutes before the Court came in. He occupied his seat with the other members of the Court, making a full bench present at the delivery of the opinion, as there was at the hearing.

Chief Justice Fuller delivered the main opinion of the Court, which consisted of about 7000 words.

Money Paid to Be Refunded.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller says that under Section 3220 of the Revised Statutes all the money paid in on account of the income tax will be refunded to the payees by the Treasury Department without delay. Acting under this section internal revenue taxes wrongfully collected are daily refunded by his office, and the same section will be taken as to repaying the income tax collected. It amounts to only $73,000.

MEADE REPRIMANDED.

The Rear Admiral Retired From the Service by the President.

Rear Admiral Meade has been placed on the retired list with a reprimand for criticising the Administration. The criticism occurred in an interview with Admiral Meade published in a New York paper. In answer to a request of the Navy Department, Admiral Meade refused to deny or affirm the correctness of the interview. Secretary Herbert recommended the retirement and the President endorsed thereon as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 20, 1895.

"The within recommendation is approved and Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade is here-

REAR ADMIRAL MEADE.

by retired from active service pursuant to Section 1443 of the Revised Statutes.

"The President regrets exceedingly that the long active service of this officer, so brilliant in its early stages and so often marked by honorable incidents, should at its close be tarnished by conduct at variance with a commendable career and inconsistent with the example which an officer of his high rank should furnish of subordination and submission to the restraints of wholesome discipline and manifest propriety.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The National Game.

Batting alone is winning for the Philadelphias.

Chicago is the surprise of the season in a baseball way.

Rhines, of Cincinnati, seems to be pitching in his 1890 form.

New York has declined an offer from Detroit for Murphy.

Burkett, of Cleveland, at present leads the League in batting.

Lowe, of Boston, is covering more ground this year than ever.

Hawley, of Pittsburg, at present is the leading League pitcher.

The Pittsburg Club has signed Pitcher Weyhing of Philadelphia.

Clingman is playing a magnificent game at third base for Pittsburg.

Chicago makes the claim that Dahlen is the fastest shortstop in the League.

Speed is counting this year in the box. The players no longer fear curves.

The New Yorks are not playing ball like "coming champions" by any means.

Captain Nash is doing the best batting for Boston. Champion Duffy is lagging.

Hoy, the deaf-mute centre fielder, is playing great ball for Cincinnati this year.

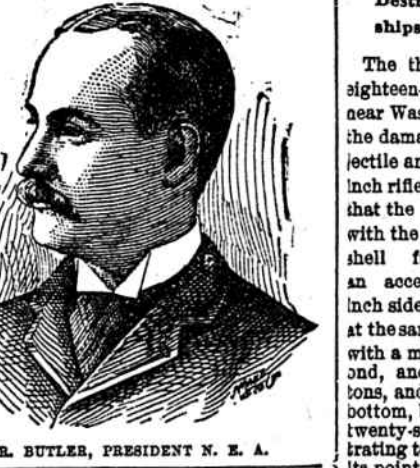
The St. Louis team is much stronger than its position up to date would indicate.

Neither St. Louis nor Louisville can exist without the revenues from Sunday games.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Will Hold Its Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting in Denver.

The National Educational Association has fixed upon Denver, July 5 to 12, as the place and time of its thirty-fourth annual meeting. The association comes so far West this year for the second time in its history. In 1888 the session was held in San Francisco, but the President of the association for '88 was Aaron Gove, then and now Superintendent of the Denver schools. At the San Francisco meeting 12,000 people attended. At Denver it is expected the attendance of people from all parts of the country interested in education will reach 25,000.



DR. BUTLER, PRESIDENT N. E. A.

The National Educational Association was established in 1857 in Philadelphia; its object, as stated in the preamble to the constitution, is "To elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia College, Professor of Philosophy and Education, and State University Examiner for New York, is President of the Association. Dr. Butler is one of the young men who have of late years come to the front in educational lines. He is thirty-three years of age and is recognized as one of the most advanced thinkers and among the most progressive educators in the world.

MR. GOVE, SUPERINTENDENT DENVER SCHOOLS.

Superintendent A. G. Lane, of Chicago schools, is Vice-President; Irwin Shepard, State Superintendent, of Minnesota, is Secretary; Superintendent J. M. Greenwood, of the Kansas City schools, is Treasurer, and Superintendent N. A. Calkins, of the New York schools, is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the governing body of the association. The membership is composed of men and women eminent in educational lines in the United States and Canada, and numbered last year over 5000.

The Educational Association has eleven departments, each of which has a meeting place and holds sessions of its own, in addition to those of the general convention. The departments are: Kindergarten, Elementary, Secondary, Higher, Normal, Manual, Training, Art, Music, Business Education, Child Study, and a National Council of Education. Among the noted educators who will read papers and take part in the discussions of the convention and its departments are: President De Garmo, of Swarthmore; Commissioner Harris, of the United States Bureau of Education; Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior; Professor Jackman, of the Cook County Normal School, Illinois; Chancellor W. H. Payne, of Nashville University; George H. Martin, Supervisor of Boston Schools; Professor William Carey Jones, of the University of California; James L. Hughes, Inspector of Schools, Toronto; Dr. J. M. Rice, of New York; Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Boston; Professor Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin; N. C. Shaeffer, Pennsylvania State Superintendent; Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Art Department of the World's Columbian Exposition.

ADMIRAL ALMY DEAD.

His Brilliant Naval Career Began Sixty-six Years Ago.

Admiral John J. Almy, of the United States Navy, retired, died at his residence in Washington after a long illness. He leaves a widow and five grown up children—three sons and two daughters. He was born in Newport, R. I., in 1814. He entered the navy in 1829 and served almost forty-eight years, retiring in July, 1877. He was present at the surrender of Walker and his filibusters and was at the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuxpam during the Mexican War. He was commander at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1861 and 1862.

During his service as Commander he had charge successively of the gunboats South Carolina, Connecticut and Juniata. While in command of the Connecticut he captured four noted blockade runners with valuable cargoes and chased four others to the shore and destroyed them.

NICARAGUA PAYS UP.

The $75,500 Extracted by England in the Treasury in London.

The $75,500 demanded of Nicaragua by Great Britain for the expulsion of British subjects was covered into the British Treasury at London by Senor Medina, Salvador's Minister to England, who has acted for Nicaragua in London throughout the episode thus closed.

Nicaragua had until May 20 to pay the indemnity under the terms of agreement, which allowed her fifteen days after the British warships left Corinto.

The money was raised by private subscription from Nicaraguans and foreign residents, and no necessity arose for accepting the help offered by other Central American republics.

Fatal Collapse of a Tenement.

By the collapse of a four-tenement block at Jericho, R. I., three persons were killed and seven others were more or less severely injured. The dead are: G. Asa Aldrich, carpenter, fifty-five years; Mrs. Hermione Guertin, French Canadian, fifty-four years; Alice Lemoine, three years.

The building was a two-story frame structure, with basement and attic adjoining the French Catholic Church, on Quidnick street. It was owned by Joseph Lemoine, who, with his sons, had been engaged for some weeks in turning around and raising the building to fit the basement story for business purposes.

Hartford's Old Bridge Burned.

The big old wooden bridge over the Connecticut, known as the East Hartford Bridge, was totally destroyed by fire.

This is the bridge over which arose the lobby scandal. A $300,000 iron bridge was to replace it, but the State abrogated the contract made by the Commissioners.

A Worm That Destroys Hemp.

Every traveling man who comes from Kentucky brings news of the ravages of the army worm. Whole crops are destroyed. A new pest is a small black worm that works at night only. It touches nothing but hemp, and at the present rate every stalk of hemp in Kentucky will be destroyed.

ORDNANCE BEATS ARMOR

Steel Plates Demolished by the Great American "Peacemaker."

COULD SINK ANY WARSHIP AFLOAT

Tests of the Thirteen-Inch Rifle Show That the Guns of the Massachusetts, Indiana and Oregon Could Speedily Destroy England's Greatest Battleships---Our Superiority Exhibited.

The thirteen-inch gun was fired at an eighteen-inch Carnegie plate at Indian Head, near Washington, to secure a comparison of the damage created by its 1100-pound projectile and the 850-pound shell of the twelve-inch rifle, the object being to demonstrate that the new battleships should be armed with the larger guns. On May 1 a Holtzer shell from the twelve-inch gun in an acceptance test of the eighteen-inch side armor of the Oregon, had been fired at the same plate that was used at this test with a muzzle velocity of 1926 feet per second, and a striking energy of 21,885 foot tons, and had cracked the plate from top to bottom, but had destroyed only one of its twenty-six armor bolts, the projectile penetrating ten inches and then going to pieces, its point welding into the plate.

This shot had been fired with a velocity corresponding to the maximum striking velocity procurable from the twelve-inch gun at 1300 yards range, which is estimated to be about the distance which would probably be chosen by battleships in action. At this test the same conditions of velocity at the 1300 yards distance were observed with the thirteen-inch gun, the initial velocity to its 1100-pound Wheeler-Sterling solid steel shot being 1942 feet per second, or eighteen feet greater than in the case of the twelve-inch gun, but the striking energy reached the enormous figure of 28,800 foot tons.

The shot struck in the right half of the plate, breaking it in four pieces, and buried itself in the sandbank behind the plate, where, upon recovery, it was found to be broken to pieces, the head whole but somewhat fused at the point. The heavy oak backing behind the plate was completely demolished by the terrible energy of the blow. This clearly demonstrated the superiority of the thirteen-inch gun over the twelve-inch weapon for the same range, and the ordnance officers present claimed it showed no armor in existence could keep out the thirteen-inch projectile at 1300 yards. This, however, concededly depends on the projectile, as the next shot evidenced.

A Wheeler-Sterling semi-armor-piercing shell similar to the preceding one, but hollowed out to contain a fifty-three-pound charge of explosive, was aimed near the base of the armor where the plate tapered to 15.6 inches in thickness, the same velocity being used. The plate met with similar disaster, breaking and letting the shell through after it had penetrated seven inches. The shell broke up; all its fragments went through, and were found in the sand behind.

The tremendous energy of a shot from the thirteen-inch "Peacemaker" is not doubted, but it is claimed that the comparatively insignificant penetration of the shells before the over-strained plate gave way and let them through is significant. Nevertheless, no doubt remains that the thirteen-inch guns of the Massachusetts, Indiana and Oregon could speedily destroy any warship afloat in the world to-day, and that the great battleships of the Majestic and Magnificent class now building in England, with their belts of nine-inch Harveyized armor, would not last any time if American gunners are skilful.

BORN ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Ten-Pound Youngster Reaches the World by Way of Pike's Peak.

Dr. Christopher, of Colorado Springs, was conveyed by a special train to the summit of Pike's Peak, Colorado, the occasion being the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Taggart. Mr. Taggart is foreman of the Manitou and Pike's Peak Cog Road, and for a month past has lived in a section-house located a mile and a half above timber line, at an altitude of 12,000 feet above the sea. This is the first recorded birth at so great an elevation in the Rocky Mountains, and probably on this continent. The youngster weighs ten pounds and has evidently come to stay. The train boys have named him Pike's Peak Taggart.

Coney Island Has a Big Fire.

Coney Island, New York's popular sea side resort, was visited by its fourth annual spring blaze, with a result much more disastrous than that of any which had preceded it. The total loss was over $300,000, with but little insurance; over sixty buildings were destroyed or seriously damaged, several persons were severely injured, about 200 families were rendered homeless and at least 1000 people were thrown out of employment, and all of this was accomplished by the flames in less than two hours. The burned district comprises eight squares.

Photographed by Lightning.

John T. Wilkerson was struck by lightning in his shop door at Pensacola, Fla., and was killed. He was standing by a telegraph instrument, which was disconnected from any wire, but a loose wire was in contact with his body. The other end of the wire was fastened to a pine tree about 100 feet away. When Wilkerson's body was undressed, a perfect picture of the pine tree, from the top to the point at which the wire was tied, was found photographed on each side just under the arms.

The Labor World.

Switzerland has watch schools.

California has Japanese miners.

London has 200,000 factory girls.

Carpenters are on strike to gain the eight-hour day in fifteen cities.

The United Standard Engineers' Union has decided to join the Knights of Labor.

A New Yorker has just made his gardner a present of $5000 for long and faithful service.

A large increase of wages in all branches of the oil well industry in Pennsylvania is reported.

All the mills in Olneyville, R. I., closed on account of a strike and 10,000 operatives became idle.

A competent authority declares that over 1,500,000 women of this country earn their own living.

Cincinnati carriage and wagon manufacturers are unable to secure enough men to run their plants.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for the amalgamation of the glass-workers' organizations in this country.

The Brooklyn trolley strike threw out of employment about 5000 men, of whom not more than ten per cent. have recovered their places.

The miners' strike in the Pomeroy (Ohio) District is practically ended, the miners having accepted the reduction made by the operators.

An advance of ten per cent. in day wages and a correspondening advance in piece work has been ordered in all the departments of the Riverside Iron Company and Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, at Wheeling, W. Va. This affects more than 6000 men.

Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, says miners who want to work will be protected if the whole Virginia brigade has to be ordered into service.

Five thousand three hundred and sixty-three white men and 40,838 natives are employed in the sixty-seven gold mines at the Rand Transvaal, South Africa.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has sailed for Europe for a six months' visit to his birthplace in Scotland. He thinks that there will be no labor troubles until his return.

The metal polishers show no inclination to go to Boston and other Massachusetts towns, where there is now a great demand for workmen. The demand is such that in some places the factories are working night and day.