

THE NEWS.

The remains of William Barceville, one of the four workmen who were closed in the Luke Fidler mines, near Shamokin, Pa., in October last, were recovered. Barceville's remains were in good condition, and showed that his death was due to suffocation. Cunningham & Co.'s glass factory in Pittsburg, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss on buildings, machinery and stock will aggregate about \$60,000. The plant was well insured.—The suit of the Wells-Fargo Express Company against the Adams Express Company, for \$35,000, the value of a package of currency stolen from the Adams Company between Cincinnati and Nashville in 1891, has been compromised, the Wells-Fargo people accepting \$27,000 in full and final settlement.—Five cheap two-story stores in the Finzel Building, on Bridge St., South Frankfort, Ky., were destroyed by fire. George Yager, a cripple, and his two children, aged five and eight years, respectively, it is thought, were burned to death.—Jas. Smith, a tramp, who has been working on a ranch one mile from Delmar, a small town near San Diego, Cal., was shot and instantly killed by Constable John Blutworth while resisting arrest.

Survey for a railroad through the Northern Neck, of Virginia was begun.—A. F. Gault, the Canadian cotton king, has donated \$100,000 to build a Church of Eng and college at Montreal, including dormitories and recreation grounds.—"Bill" Cook the outlaw, arrived in Albany with twelve other famous convicts sent from the West. They were transferred to the Albany Penitentiary.—A hailstorm in Texas did great damage.—William C. Irvine, manager of the Ogdenia, the largest cattle company in Wyoming, has been arrested at Buffalo, Wyo., charged with shooting at O. H. Flagg, one called "King of the Badsters," on April 9, 1892. Irvine gave \$3,000 bail.—John Johnson, a coxswain on the cruiser Olympia was killed while the crew was engaged in target practice off Coronado, the breech-plug of a five-inch gun flying out and striking him.—Sailors on the cruiser Olympia, at San Diego, complain of bad food and cruelty.—A forger has used the names of James G. Fair and J. C. Flood, of California, for large amounts.

Bill Cook, the outlaw, has been taken to Albany, N. Y.—Five tons of nitro-glycerine at the factory of the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo Company, two miles west of Lima, O., exploded. The shock was felt for twenty miles. Over a thousand panes of glass, including a number of large windows in business blocks, were shattered. Two employes had barely left the building when it went up.—Fire in Lebanon, Pa., caused a loss of \$1,000; insurance partial.—H. M. Burch, the oldest dry goods merchant in Central New York, died at Little Falls, N. Y., aged eighty-three years. He was in business there fifty-three years, his firm being Burch & Aldridge.—Two attempts were made near Benton, Mich., to wreck a fast Erie Four train. Nobody was hurt.—At Cincinnati the Pettigone Bogalva Works were sold to Hoffman and Fleishman for \$55,000 at public sale under an order of the court. Hoffman and Fleishman were directors in the old Pettigone Company that recently assigned.—Jake Brewer shot and killed his cousin, Wm. Whiteleaf, at Paducah, Ky.—At Philadelphia J. W. Robinson, John B. Ash and Samuel Wilkinson, the New York green goods men who were arrested for trying to swindle a man whom they supposed was a nephew of a Lynn Mass farmer named Hooper, but who turned out to be a Philadelphia detective, were held in \$2,500 bail each for court.

The Naval Small Arms Board adjourned at Newport, R. I., to May 14, having tested all arms submitted. The Lee, Russell and Livermore just finished, and have stood trial well.—Ex-Mayor J. H. Davidson, tried in Lexington, Ky., for carrying concealed weapons, the result of pulling a pistol during his encounter with Charles C. Moore, editor of the Blue Grass Blade, was fined \$50 and sentenced to ten days in jail.—The report of the local inspectors to Chief Inspector Chancellor upon the wreck of the steamer Longfellow at Cincinnati exonerates the officials of the vessel, and says the disaster was caused by the smoke shutting off from the view of the pilot the bridge pier.—The four-story brick block occupied by J. W. B. shop & Co., contractors and builders in Worcester, Mass., with headquarters at Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$50,000.

Prof. James Harvey Robinson, of the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted a call to Columbia College, in New York city, as professor of European history.—An unsatisfactory conference between the Reading Railroad receivers and railroad officials, looking toward an adjustment of the anthracite coal troubles, was held in Philadelphia.—A number of small houses in Dugessne borough, opposite McKeesport, Pa., were destroyed by fire. Total loss about \$53,000.—George H. Bieker, aged twenty-five years, editor of the Bristol Herald, committed suicide.—Bills were filed in the United States court at Charleston, S. C., praying for an injunction to prevent the election in September to revise the State constitution. Mrs. Trudie Barnes, of Ritchie county, W. Va., sued J. C. McGregor for \$2,000 for alleged breach of promise.—A new proceeding on the Joseph B. Hoyt estate was begun in Stamford, Ct., by Timothy H. Porter, who obtained an order in the Probate Court compelling himself, Schuyler Merrick and Thomas G. Rich to make an accounting in three weeks. The estate is valued at \$6,000,000.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Swamp Fire Results in the Wreck of a B. & O Freight Train. A swamp fire ignited a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad trestle over a deep gully west of Lodi, Ohio, causing a damaging freight wreck. The blazing woodwork was noticed by Engineer Beatt and Fireman Kana as their train approached from the west and both jumped, escaping injury. The engine and twelve cars plunged through the half burned trestle. The cars caught fire and with various merchandise they contained were burned. No one was hurt.

JUSTICE FULLER.

His Opinion on the Income Tax Made Public.

CONSTITUTIONAL POINTS.

The Supreme Court's Action Given to the Public at Last—Precedents For the Action That Was Taken.

The text of the opinion of Chief Justice Fuller in the income tax cases, which was delivered on the 8th inst., has just been made public. The opinion is preceded by an elaborate review of the history of the cases. The opinion proper is introduced with the statement that "the constitution provides that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to numbers, and that no direct tax shall be laid except according to the enumeration provided for, and also that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Then, says the opinion, who framed the Constitution, had just emerged from the struggle for independence whose rallying cry had been that "taxation and representation go together." The mother country had taught the colonists that self-taxation constituted the man a security and not oppression.

The States were anxious to see to it that taxation and representation should go together, so that the sovereignty reserved should not be impaired, and that when Congress voted a tax upon property it should be with the consciousness and under the responsibility that in so doing the tax so voted would proportionately fall upon the immediate constituents of those who imposed it.

More than this, by the Constitution the States not only gave to the nation the concurrent power to tax persons and property directly, but they surrendered their own power to levy taxes on imports and regulate commerce. So when the wealthier States as between themselves and those who were to come gave up for the common good the great sources of revenue derived through commerce they did so in reliance on the protection afforded by restrictions on the grant of power.

Thus, in the matter of taxation, the constitution recognizes the two great classes of direct and indirect taxes, and lays down two rules by which their imposition must be governed; namely: The rule of apportionment as to direct taxes and the rule of uniformity as to duties, imposts and excise. "There have been from time to time intimations," said the Chief Justice, "that there might be some tax which was not a direct tax nor included under the words 'duties, imposts and excises,' but such a tax for more than 100 years of national existence has remained undiscovered, notwithstanding the stress of particular circumstances has invited through investigation into sources of revenue."

He says in conclusion: "We are of opinion that the law in question, so far as it levies a tax on the rents or income of real estate, is invalid. The Constitution contemplates the independent exercise by the nation and the States, severally, of their constitutional powers. As the States cannot tax the powers, the operations or the property of the United States nor the means which they employ to carry their powers into execution; so it has been held that the United States have no power under the constitution to tax either the instrumentalities or the property of a State. A municipal corporation is the representative of the State and one of the instrumentalities of the State government. It was long ago determined that the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not subjects of federal taxation."

CABLE SPARKS.

Herr Debruns, the well-known German banker, is dead at Hamburg.

It is reported in Paris that the French police are investigating a plot to assassinate President Faure during his visit to Havre.

There were two earthquake shocks, one at 10 o'clock and the other at 4, at Laibach, Austr. Happily they were not of a serious nature.

The British expedition for the relief of Chitral met the enemy in a mountain pass on April 12 and a hard battle ensued, in which the natives were beaten.

The Canadian Parliament was opened at Ottawa by the Governor-General reading his speech from the throne. The session is expected to prove an unusual one.

The British, Russian and French envoys are said to have drafted a plan for restoring the government of Armenia, which they will urge the Turkish government to adopt.

A newspaper correspondent who has traveled through Armenia believes that the people are preparing to rebel against Turkish rule, and that an uprising is likely to occur during May.

The American School of Architecture in Rome, of which Professor Ware, of Columbia College, New York, is the principal promoter, has secured a three-year's lease of the Villa Ludovici for its school.

Prince Bismarck received a deputation of 4,000 persons representing the German trade-unions and guilds. Replying to an address, the Prince explained labor and called for cheers for wage-earners.

A mob of 500 strikers made an attempt to prevent a number of brickmakers from working in Vienna. The police were obliged to use their swords, in dispersing the strikers and three of the strikers were wounded.

The Japanese occupation of the Chinese mainland is only to be temporary, and the possibility of European intervention is thereby probably averted. The indemnity of 200,000,000 taels will probably be paid in silver. At present the tael is worth \$1.50 Mexican silver.

Captain-General Camps has issued a proclamation offering pardons to all Cuban rebels who lay down their arms at once. Against those who do not surrender vigorous warfare will be waged. Charges of cruelty to planters and shopkeepers are made against the insurgents.

WORK AND WORKERS.

A despatch from Millbury, Massachusetts, says that the help employed in the F. A. Lapbam Mills will ask for a restoration of the 10 per cent. reduction in wages made last summer.

The demand of the Cincinnati cloth-makers for an advance of 35 per cent. has been compromised by the granting of 25 per cent., and the strike has practically been declared off.

About 150 weavers and spinners employed at the North Vasselboro, Maine, Woolen Mill struck for the restoration of a cut-down of 10 per cent. Their demand was granted and the employes returned to work.

The Mechanicville, Connecticut, woolen mills are to resume operation May 1, for a shut-down of 18 months. The woolen mills in Dryville, employing 275 hands, resume in a week. The hands in the latter mill have been idle a year.

The Quinnabug Company, of Danielson, Connecticut, have posted notices in their mills of an advance in wages to take effect on the 22d. Notices were also posted in the Danielson and Williamville mills. Two thousand hands are benefited.

About 130 weavers struck at the Barnaby Gingham Mill, at Fall River. They refused to work for the wages offered, and have asked an advance of 20 per cent. The strike was not authorized by the union.

The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association decided to restore wages in the mills to the schedule in force previous to August 23, 1894, the restoration to go into effect April 22. The New Bedford manufacturers will probably grant the advance also.

A despatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says that the sheriff of Appanoose county has telegraphed the Governor that he has no further need for the militia at Cincinnati for the maintenance of peace on account of the miners' strike, and the troops have been sent home.

The troubles at the coal mines at Cincinnati, Iowa, have reached a critical stage. "Major General Prime, of the State militia is on the ground, and has asked the Governor for more troops. The Sheriff is swearing in deputies. It is understood that the striking miners have Winchester and dynamite bombs at Forbush."

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

EDWARD STRAUSS, the composer's youngest brother, is to revisit England this summer with his celebrated band and to play chiefly the dance music composed by various members of the Strauss family.

W. Q. JONES, the President of the American Theosophical Society and vice-president of the General Theosophical Society, is in charge here with receiving messages from fraudulent mahatmas.

The ex-king of Dahomey, who is held prisoner on the Island of Maniquie by the French Republic, is feared will not live long. He is homesick for his country and crown, and has only one wish—to return to his native land. His son is a regular attendant at the colonial school.

Dr. Anton Dvorak, the celebrated composer, who for the last two years has been endeavoring to turn his peculiar Slavic and Bohemian genius into American channels, has gone abroad. In Berlin he expects to meet his fellow composer, Brahms, as well as the players of the famous Bohemian quartette, two members of which were once his pupils.

HENRY WATERSON would not submit to an interview on the silver question in Washington until he told the story of the obsequies of Cripple Creek's leading citizen. The preacher talked impressively about an hour and a half. Just as the "amen" left the reverend gentlemen's mouth the corpse arose in his coffin and said with emotion: "All that talk and not a word about silver!"

SAMUEL W. ALLESTON discussed "The Honest Dollar" before the Marquette Club at Chicago recently. According to Mr. Alleston, some dollars in the United States mean currency secured by Government bonds. He didn't believe in a gold bug, because that at the present time would mean a reduction of values one-half, hard times for years, depression in the value of labor and all commodities. Free silver, on the other hand, "would mean great inflation. Bankruptcy would be sure to follow."

HENRY GEORGE has received a windfall from a wealthy American, S. M. Burroughs, who lived in London but died last Monday at Monte Carlo. Mr. Burroughs' will has been offered for probate, and it shows that his estate, amounting to \$629,631, of which four-twenty-fourths are bequeathed to the widow, three-twenty-fourths to each of his three children and one-twenty-fourth to Henry George, of New York. Almost all the remainder of the estate is left to universities and charities.

THEIR MARRIAGE VALID.

A Life Sentence in Wisconsin Works Absolute Divorce.

By a decision of the Supreme Court handed down at Madison, Wis., the validity of the law providing that life imprisonment works absolute divorce without further legal proceedings is established.

The decision is in the celebrated case against James Duket. Duket married Mrs. William French, of Ashland, whose husband was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Galvin Sossel without the wife having secured a divorce from French. A few days later French secured a new trial in the Supreme Court and had the judgment of conviction set aside. Thereupon Duket was arrested.

The Supreme Court holds that French's conviction worked absolute divorce and that the marriage of Duket and Mrs. French is valid.

REGENTE WRECK FOUND.

The Spanish Warship Lying in a Hundred Fathoms of Water.

The Spanish frigate Isla De Luzon has discovered the wreck of the missing cruiser Regente, which was lost while bound from Tangier for Cadix, in March last. The wreck lies midway between Tarifa and Trafalgar, in water one hundred and nine fathoms deep.

GENERAL MACEO

Kills Himself After His Little Band is Routed.

HIS BODY IDENTIFIED.

Clothing and Correspondence of the Dead General also Found—Was Humiliated by Defeat.

Major General Antonio Maceo, the Cuban insurgent fighting leader, whom the Spanish most dreaded, has committed suicide, it is believed. He was looked upon by many as being to the revolutionists what Ferdinand Campos is to the Spaniards—he inspired confidence and enthusiasm. General Maceo organized an expedition in Central America and sailed for Cuba during March. The Spanish kept a keen watch for him. They strove to prevent, it is said, that he, with some trusted followers, sailed from Colon on the American steamship Alianza. The Spanish warship Conde de Venalito lay in wait at Cape Maysi to intercept Maceo. As the Alianza was passing that point March 8 on her way to New York the Conde de Venalito fired on her and even pursued her when she refused to stop, notwithstanding the Alliance showed the Stars and Stripes at the Spaniard's first challenge with a blank shot. General Maceo was put ashore in a small boat from the Alianza, some Spaniards claim, either on this island or on Fortune Island, a key in the Bahamas about 150 miles north of Cuba.

There are several reports in regard to General Maceo's leaving Central America. The one accepted by the insurgents is that he sailed from Port Limon, Costa Rica, directly to Fortune Island, where he and his thirty companions, most, if not all of whom, saw hard service in the revolution of 1895-78 and took a sailing vessel for Cuba. At all events Major General Antonio Maceo, Brigadier General Flor Crombet, Brigadier General Jose Maceo, Colonel Augustine Cebreco, Colonel Patricio Corona, Adjutant Frank Agronomic and others landed at Baracoa April 1. The British schooner which brought them was wrecked at the entrance of the harbor, but a lion board got ashore safely.

The revolutionists were well armed and cut their way through the Spanish troops which confronted them on landing, then made their way southward over the mountains in the direction of Santiago. The captain and crew of the lost vessel which had carried the expedition fell into the hands of the Spanish. The captain was shot through the head and killed by a Spanish soldier while being taken to prison, whether purposely or accidentally is not determined. The sailors were put in jail.

General Maceo recruited his forces on his march into the interior and is said to have had three hundred men when he encountered a superior body of Spanish regulars near Palmarito, in Santiago Province. The revolutionists were badly defeated. A considerable proportion of them surrendered in despair. General Crombet was among the killed. General Maceo was reported to have leaped.

The correspondent has information from a trustworthy source that Maceo's body has been found near the scene of the fight. The features were decomposed on account of the advanced decomposition, but the clothing and articles found, it is declared, served to identify the body.

A DEBATEABLE ACT.

Circumstances indicate that he killed himself. His charge at the failure of his expedition was so deep it is supposed that he preferred death to life with humiliation. He was slain the whole time after leaving Baracoa. All his men suffered extreme hardships on the march. They were pursued by Spanish soldiers and detachments of volunteer troops. They had nothing to eat except some oranges, and when they met the enemy in pitched battle they were too weak to offer effective resistance. General Maceo had procured a mule after landing the mule and all the General's personal effects, including important correspondence, were captured.

A small band of insurgents raided Maroa, but accomplished nothing of consequence. The steamship Montevideo has arrived at Guantanamo with 145 Spanish regulars from Cadix.

SPAIN WILL YIELD.

Amends to Be Made For Firing on the Alliance.

Secretary Gresham has received a despatch from Mr. Hannis Taylor, United States Minister at Madrid, assuring him that Spain would accede to the demands of the United States in the Alliance affair, and that the captain of the Venidito would be put on trial for his offense in firing on an American vessel outside of the zone.

The tone of the despatch is such that the State Department feels that its course will be absolutely vindicated by its result.

One of the principal missions with which Mr. De Loma, the new Minister of Spain to the United States, was charged was the investigation of the complaint made by Captain Crossman, of the Alliance, that a Spanish gunboat had halted him and then had fired across his bow.

Partly for the purpose of investigating the affair the new minister proceeded to Havana instead of coming direct to the United States and it is presumed that his report influenced the action of the Spanish Government.

THREE POWERS ACT.

Russia, Germany and France Object to the Peace Treaty.

A despatch received in Berlin from Tokio, says that the envoys of Russia, Germany and France have formally protested at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the incorporation by the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan of any of the Chinese mainland in the Japanese Empire.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Judge Livingston and Judge Brubaker, at Lancaster, disagreed in the case of the alleged illegal jury panel, the latter refusing to permit a case to be called for the purpose of a test.

Hon. James Temple ex-Auditor General of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at Allegheny.

A gang of about thirty desperate tramps, captured a westbound freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Hyde Station. Annie Dungan, aged 12 years, was scalped to death, at Wilkes-Barre, while trying to save her 1-year-old sister from a similar fate.

A demented man at Pittsburg threatened to kill Judge Ewin with an axe.

The discovery of a wedged switch near Jonesville, was made just in time to prevent the wrecking of an accommodation train.

A despatch received at Lancaster from Savannah, Ga., stated Milton L. Swelgart, formerly of Lancaster, had been killed by his wife.

Furnace owners at New Castle whose men to the number of 400 struck for an increase in pay, met and decided that they would still give their striking employes the old wages if they would return to work within two weeks. If they refuse this proposition they will be permitted to return only at the wages paid in Youngstown and Sharon, 20 per cent. less than at New Castle. The strike originated with a few top filers, who joined the Federation of Labor recently. They say they will not yield.

A telegram from Buffalo threatened the death of George W. Nason, formerly of Erie. He was caught in an elevator and was instantly killed. Deceased was a Mason. He was a brother of Harry Nason, night editor of "The Philadelphia Inquirer." His father was killed by a Lake Shore train two years ago.

A resolution to investigate municipal affairs in Philadelphia, offered by Senator Penrose for the Municipal Reform Association, was referred by the Senate to the Committee of Judiciary General.

The Smith Educational fund bill failed in the House when it came up for final passage.

W. S. Ellis, of Pottstown, died while falling near his home.

Fire at Lebanon burned over three acres entailing a loss of \$12,000.

The Presbyterians at Media adjourned after condemning the Delaware County License Courts.

George Roof, a Greenburg man, was waylaid in Johnstown at an early hour and robbed of \$103, after being beaten into insensibility. Later El. Sweeney, a well-known character was arrested as one of the assistants.

While tearing down the walls of an old house in Upper St. Clair Township, Farmer Richard Maivern found \$15,000 hidden in a wall. One thousand dollars was in gold eagles and the rest in German and American coins and notes.

The treasure was in a rusty tin box. The money is supposed to have been placed there some time before the civil war, from the fact that none of the currency bears any date since Maivern moved to the place April 1.

A despatch from Uniontown states that Sheriff Shaw was dangerously shot while arresting four Pennsylvania horse thieves at Kingwood, W. Va. The thieves were jailed.

Members in convention at Dabols decided to ask for an increase of 5 cents a ton for mining.

Thomas Furrey and Mrs. Ellen Hanna were killed on the same spot on a railroad bridge near Sharon.

John Sait was fatally shot at Gatesville by persons unknown.

Internal Revenue Collector Shearer, of the ninth district, at Lancaster said that the income tax of his district will net the Government about \$400,000.

L. P. Lanhans, at Pittsburg, received a letter from Armenia confirming the death of Frank Lenz in that country.

Seven young men were arrested at Easton for disturbing Salvation Army services.

George E. Donaldson, a Doylestown merchant, committed suicide at his home.

Sylvester Hill awoke in the Reading Station at Mahanoy City to find a man robbing him. The thief was arrested.

Joseph Patton, aged 12, was dragged to death near Olyphant by a runaway horse.

Dr. D. D. Richardson, of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, will make application for the release of Professor Shorelidge.

As trustees of the Albright Collegiate Institute at Myerstown decided to remove the institute to Manheim.

Thomas Masterson, an aged and well-known citizen of Lancaster, died from the effects of injuries received by being struck by a train at Columbus.

W. A. Childs, of Columbia, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad fell from his train at Little Conestoga bridge. His right hand was cut off and he received internal injuries.

Miss Anna H. Swayne, of Kennett Square, received a diploma of honorable mention for having assisted in the production of a photographic exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition.

A new mode of warfare against the liquor traffic has been adopted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of West Grove, by advertising broadcast the signers for the hotel license with comments from the Scriptures thereon.

The school book bill, to prevent directors from changing text books within five years, passed second reading in the House.

Between 20,000 and 25,000 shad were caught off Chester in the Delaware River.

Thirty three bills were found at Lancaster against Bankers E. K. Smith and C. E. Gaybill, of Columbia.

Evan Francis, at Scranton, started proceedings to annul the will of his mother on the ground of insanity.

Miss Fannie Rosenburg sued Louis Freeman, at Pittsburg, for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise.

The 3-year-old daughter of Mr. Thomas Tankaster, at Coleraine, was drowned in a well.

The shipment of frozen salmon from British Columbia is proving a commercial success.

TO LAND TROOPS.

England Will Force Nicaragua to Pay \$75,000.

CORINTO TO BE SEIZED.

The Principle Port of the Little Republic—Canal Interests Involved—The Company May Lend the Necessary Money.

The London foreign office authorized the Associated Press to state that the news sent out from Corinto, Nicar. as to the arrival of three British warships there, the Royal Arthur, Satellite and Wild Swan, for the purpose of pressing the claim of Great Britain for indemnity from Nicaragua for the expulsion of Mr. Haich, the British Consul Agent, etc., was correct.

It is added that instructions to the British admiral on the Pacific Station were sent some time ago to insist upon Nicaragua's compliance with the terms of the ultimatum of Great Britain, or, failing such compliance, to blockade the port of Corinto and seize the customs offices within two days after, and thus enforce satisfaction from Nicaragua for the insolent manner in which British subjects have been treated there.

TROOPS TO BE LANDED.

A despatch from Washington says:—Exact official information has been received as to Great Britain's belligerent steps in Nicaragua. British troops are to be landed at Corinto. The custom-houses are to be occupied by the British forces, and British officers are to exercise the functions of collectors of customs.

At the same time Nicaragua's local commerce is to be crippled by a blockade.

There is good reason to believe that Nicaragua is not likely to yield, but will allow British troops to occupy Corinto in order that conspicuous attention may be drawn to what is regarded by Nicaragua as an invasion of the Monroe Doctrine.

In the best-posted diplomatic circles opinion is divided as to the outcome of the British-Nicaragua trouble. The British view as stated by one in a position to speak with authority is as follows:

Great Britain wants no more territory in Nicaragua, and has given assurances to that effect. Her only interest there has been to afford protection to Clarence, the Mosquito chief, and his Indian subjects are well liked. The policy of the foreign office has been to withdraw from Nicaragua as soon as was expedient. For that reason Consul Hatch would have recalled at an early day if the Nicaraguans had not attempted to drive him out.

The offense was not in denying Great Britain any right that she wants to exercise in Nicaragua, but in putting a personal indignity on a British subject and official. His return is not demanded because of any grievance he can do Great Britain there, but wholly as reparation for the indignity and as a warning that such semi-barbarous methods will not be tolerated.

MOODY'S TABERNACLE FALLS.

A Serious Accident at the Evangelist's Meeting in Texas.

All of Texas has needed rain, so the Evangelist Dwight L. Moody called upon his audience of 8,000 persons to pray fervently that the floodgate might be opened. This was at 3 P. M.

At night when the Tabernacle was crowded by 10,000 persons from Fort Worth and surrounding cities, Mr. Moody announced that word had come from several points that rain had fallen. A few minutes later the storm burst on Fort Worth and torrents of rain fell.

Mr. Moody gave thanks to God and called upon the congregation to join in singing "Crown Him" and "All Hail, the Power of Jesus' Name."

The hymn had surged forth from ten thousand throats when a cracking noise was heard, and then the roof sank and the rafters gave way, and the heavy timbers and boards covered with tar and gravel, came down on a portion of the congregation.

There was a panic. Scores upon scores of men fell down. Some men lost their heads and piled pell-mell over those near them.

Mr. Moody grasped the situation, and, moving to the middle of the platform lifted both hands to heaven, moving his arms slowly to and fro. His attitude and coolness stopped the panic and men began to go to work to rescue those in danger. A drenching rain was falling, but they worked hard and the wounded were so taken out and carried to their homes or to the houses nearby. Some forty were slightly hurt.

FIRE IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

One Man Badly Burned—But Little Damage Done to Drawings.

An explosion of photographic materials in the Patent Office at Washington caused a fire in the basement. An employee was quite severely burned and had to be taken to the hospital.

The fire was not a serious one, the flames soon being under control. Arthur L. Flint, the man who was burned is a photographer. His hands and the upper part of his body are badly burned, but there is no reason to doubt his recovery. The force of the explosion tore large pieces out of the granite work of the room and wrecked the furniture and woodwork, which took fire. For about twenty minutes there was a lively blaze.

The papers burned or defaced, it is said, were merely spare copies of printed drawings and specifications. A watchman named Parkins was slightly burned in attempting to put out the flames.

The recent subterranean disturbances in Austria have damaged 95 per cent of the houses at Laibach and traffic and business there have been suspended.