THE EVENING STAR.

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The Evening Star.

VOL. 85, No. 21,034. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. TWO CENTS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Saturday's Star contained 68 columns of advertisements, made up of 1,078 separate announcements. These advertisers bought publicity—not merely space.

REQUIEM SERVICES

The Religious Ceremony at Berlin in Memory of the Czar.

THE BOMB EXPLOSION IN LONDON

A Victory for the Present Management of the Atchison.

TWO CHILDREN MURDERED

BERLIN, November 5.—An impressive requiem service for the repose of the soul of the late Czar of Russia was celebrated today in the Church of the Russian Embassy. Emperor William and Prince Leopold of Prussia were present in Russian uniforms. Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor, the cabinet, the royal and other princes, the diplomatic corps and the leading military officers were present.

The Alexander regiment furnished the guard of honor, and its band, wearing the historical grenadier uniform, and bearing four flags, draped with crepe, took up a position in front of the altar.

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, received Emperor William at the entrance of the church and escorted him to the place of honor. During the solemn ceremony the emperor and all those present held lighted tapers in their hands.

Emperor William, after the service, visited Countess Schouvaloff.

In the French Chamber.

PARIS, November 5.—The chamber of deputies today was crowded when M. Burdeau, vice president of the chamber, pronounced a eulogy of the late Czar of Russia. The chamber then adjourned, as a sign of mourning.

Services in This City.

Religious services in memory of the late czar will be held at the Russian legation, 1829 I street, on a date to be determined after consultation with Bishop Nicholas of the Greek Church, now on his way to this city from San Francisco. He is expected to reach here on Wednesday next, and the probabilities are that arrangements will be made to have the services on Saturday, the 10th instant. The services will be brief and simple. Owing to the limited capacity of the legation building the attendance will be limited to the President and cabinet and the members of the diplomatic corps.

LONDON BOMB EXPLOSION.

The Authorities Are Anxiously Looking for a Clue.

LONDON, November 5.—A squad of detectives from Scotland Yard is busily at work investigating the bomb explosion which occurred shortly after 11 o'clock last night at the residence of the Hon. Reginald Brett in Tilney street, Park Lane, two doors from the residence of the Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins, one of the justices of the queen's bench division of the high court of justice, and for whom the bomb is supposed to have been intended.

Up to noon today the police have no definite theory as to the origin of the explosion, with the exception of suspecting the man from the Savoy Hotel. But the authorities are busy running down four theories which may, any one of them, connect the suspected man with the outrage.

THE ATCHISON CONTROL.

The Present Organization Wins the Fight—Directors to Be Elected.

TOPEKA, Kan., November 5.—The present organization has won the fight for control of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway. Judge Foster of the United States district court gave a decision today in the proceedings to make the temporary injunction permanent, which knocks the only prop the protectives had from under them.

The protective committee is overwhelmingly defeated on every point.

The election will be held by the stockholders this evening and the present board of directors re-elected, as already forestalled, with the possible exception of Spear and Sevary, and may be agreed upon by the old board.

It is the opinion of counsel for the directors that the whole matter has been finally settled and will not again come up in any form.

The protectives have one appeal, viz., to the United States circuit court of appeals, composed of Judges Caldwell, Sanborn and Thayer, but this cannot prevent an election today, and furthermore, it is altogether unlikely that this appeal will be taken.

TWO CHILDREN MURDERED.

Their Bodies Found in a Brush Heap by Searching Parties.

TOLEDO, Ohio, November 5.—A Blade special from Paulding, Ohio, reports the horrible murder of a boy, aged seven, and his sister, aged five, the children of Samuel Good, a prosperous farmer, living about two miles from the town. The children started out yesterday, but not returning at dark, searching parties started out. The little bodies were found in a brush heap at daylight. The boy's throat was cut from ear to ear; the girl was decapitated and disemboweled, the weapon being an ax. An attempt had been made to burn the brush heap, but it was too wet. The theory is that the little girl was outraged and the double murder committed to hide the crime. The surrounding country is up in arms, and armed men are searching everywhere for any suspicious persons.

CHARGED WITH BRIBE TAKING.

A New York Police Captain Desires to Be Retired.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Acting Captain William O'Toole of the Leonard street station, who was accused before the Lexow committee on Saturday of taking bribes while he was in charge of the Essex Market court squad, has asked to be retired from the police department. He filed his application for retirement late Saturday afternoon, just after Dr. Whitehead had given his testimony before the committee, but it was kept a secret until today. Dr. Whitehead had testified that he paid money to O'Toole as a bribe on several occasions when he was arrested on charges of malpractice. He swore that on one occasion he gave O'Toole $200.

O'Toole's application for retirement will come up before the board at its next meeting. It is not likely that the commissioners will retire him before the charge shall have been investigated.

Belmont Races Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 5.—The races which were scheduled to take place at Belmont today have been postponed until tomorrow on account of the rain. If the bad weather there continues the races will be postponed until the first favorable day.

The McKane Pardon Story.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 5.—Gov. Flower today denied the story published in a New York paper that he had pardoned John Y. McKane from Sing Sing prison. Gov. Flower said: "The publication is an absolute falsehood. The idea of pardoning McKane never entered my mind."

PREPARING FOR RETURNS

Both Campaign Committees Have Finished Up Their Work.

Chairman Babcock Still Holds His Estimate of 190 Congressmen—Mr. Gardner Confident.

The two campaign committees have finished their work, and are now only preparing for the returns to come in. Senator Faulkner will not be in Washington again until after election, and Secretary Gardner is in charge. Both Chairman Babcock and Secretary McKee are at the republican headquarters, and they agree in saying that there has been nothing in the developments of the last few days to disturb their equanimity. Chairman Babcock yesterday received asurance from Mr. Apsley in Massachusetts that the republicans will carry twelve of the congressional districts. From Wisconsin, over which there has been something of a wordy war between the two committees, comes word that all over the state the republicans are capturing the doubtful votes, and will make a net gain of at least fifty per cent, which will throw nearly all the Congressmen to the republicans. Senator Dubois has telegraphed from Idaho that the party will carry the state with ease, and there is not the slightest doubt of the election of a republican Congressman and Senator.

Chairman Babcock said to The Star representative this afternoon: "I have heard nothing in the last days of the campaign to cause me to change my estimate of our majority in the next House, and bring the total members we will elect below 190. In fact everything that is coming in is of such an encouraging nature that I am inclined to believe that our members will go to a considerable number above that mark. We feel we have absolutely nothing to fear."

What Secretary McKee Says.

Secretary McKee has been figuring on the matter. "I believe," he said this afternoon, "that the republican gains will strike somewhere between the gains made by the democrats in the landslides of 1874 and 1890. You remember that the democrats in 1874 gained 181 votes. It was an immense turning over. In 1890 they made a gain of 88 votes. This year it is the republican turn for a landslide. It has been coming ever since the tariff war began after the election of 1892, and it is bound to be of immense force. I know it is a great task to overcome a great majority like the democrats have now, but the thing has been done before. We only need to make the same gains the democrats made in 1890 and our membership will go over the 200 mark. That is what we are figuring on and have no doubt will come."

The committee had calculated on issuing a statement Sunday setting forth briefly the states in which their claims would be made, but without mentioning individual districts. However, some returns did not come in on time and the statement will not be issued until tonight, if it is issued at all.

No Democratic Statement.

The democratic committee will make no detailed statement, as it does not believe in this method of politics. As Secretary Gardner expresses the idea: "It is too much like the modern game of pool, in which you must call your shot before you make it."

Nevertheless, Secretary Gardner is confident that the party will be successful. He said this afternoon: "All the advices we have received today are confirmatory of the estimates we had made on the result and we feel without any fear of the result being contradictory that we will organize the House with a good working majority. This calculation is made on conservative figures. Our reports today from New York make us believe that Hill will be elected by a small majority."

No politicians of any importance are in town and the headquarters present an almost deserted appearance.

THIS IS ALARMING.

The Post Office Not to Be Finished Until 1922.

The contractors came within an ace of having their usual luck in the matter of weather on the post office site today. The rain cleared up at 11 o'clock, but the skies were so threatening at noon that only a small force of men was started at work. So, for the first time in over five weeks a day practically has been lost on the job. It is too bad, for it takes the average down like a plummet, and will have a serious effect upon the totals at the end of the week.

This, however, is just as good a time for comparisons as any other. In fact, it may be a little better opportunity to get in a few parallels than ever, for there is no work being done, and so the brains of the enterprise will have a chance to absorb a few figures. This time they relate to a hotel that John Jacob Astor proposes to build in New York city adjoining the famous Hotel Waldorf, built and owned by his brother. The hotel is to cover a space of 100 feet on one front and 350 on the other, making a total area of 35,000 square feet. It is to cost $8,000,000, or about four times as much as the post office building. The lot is now occupied by the old Astor family mansion, which cannot be vacated for several months, as the occupants are to move from there into the new Astor home, which, it is expected, will be finished by next March. Notwithstanding this delay the architect for this magnificent and huge structure is under obligations to complete the hotel and have it ready for the reception of guests on the 1st of November, 1897, or three years from now. That will mean that the building is to be under way for two years and a half. The post office building has now been in course of construction for more than that time, and is less than one-fourth finished today.

There were ten men working on the building this afternoon, and, as they were on for but half a day, the daily census must be set down as showing five laborers. This number is so small that it is difficult to estimate the date at which they might finish the building. It would not be unfair, perhaps, to call it January 16, 1922.

A RECEIVER REFUSED.

Judge Cox's Decision in the Beneficial Endowment Association.

In the case of Robert Ball and other policy holders in the Washington Beneficial and Endowment Association against President Lawrence Gardner and the association, Judge Cox today refused the petition for the appointment of a receiver, and discharged the temporary restraining order issued some weeks ago.

Judge Cox held that the issuing of policies gave the holders thereof no lien on the stock or property of the association, and that only a judgment creditor of the association could have the right to apply for the appointment of a receiver. Incidentally Judge Cox criticised the assessment plan of life insurance, remarking that it appeared to be incapable of success, for the reason that it was absolutely necessary to constantly bring in new members, and that the last man in would fail to receive his stock, because there would then remain none on whom the assessments could be made.

The Income Tax.

The work preliminary to carrying into effect the new income tax law is going forward as rapidly as its nature will permit under the direction of Mr. William H. Pugh, who on October last was appointed superintendent of the income tax.

THE WESTERN FIELD

General Review of the Situation in Some States.

LOOKING OUT FOR NEW SENATORS

A Battle Royal is Now on in Wyoming.

BRYAN IN NEBRASKA

The importance of the House of Representatives in this election has minimized to a great extent the interest in the result of these elections on the Senate; and yet there are phases of the elections for members of the upper body that are very interesting. The states in which the election for the legislature has already been held and Senators have either been chosen or are to be chosen in the near future are Arkansas, Louisiana, Virginia, Mississippi, Kentucky and Georgia, which have given democratic majorities, and Maine, Oregon and Iowa, which have gone republican. Of those remaining to be elected eight can be relied upon as almost surely republican for the reason that the democrats are not making any claims upon them. These are Washington, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, South Dakota and Montana (which will elect two). Those admitted to be safely democratic (that is, with Tillman of South Carolina classed as a democrat, which he claims to be) are Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina. The doubtful list includes one vacancy in Wyoming, three democratic seats (those of Martin of Kansas, Camden of West Virginia and McPherson of New Jersey) and eight republican seats—now held from Wyoming, Illinois, Delaware, Nebraska, California, Idaho, Minnesota and Colorado.

The Democrats and the Senate.

Under these circumstances it seems as though the democrats have a very good opportunity to make more certain their hold on the Senate by providing a safe majority that will withstand the inroads presumably to be made in 1896, when several of the states that went democratic in the tidal wave of 1890 are likely to return to their old allegiance. The doubtful democratic states this year are so situated that they can very well be relied upon to give only a loss of two democrats, as Camden of West Virginia is regarded as being safe. Kansas, however, will certainly be lost, and it is only a question whether it will go to the republican or the populists. New Jersey is considered debatable ground, with the chances in favor of the republicans.

In the fight in Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, California and Minnesota an issue enters into the campaign that has been heretofore unrecognized, but is none the less important. In the campaign of two years ago the democrats claimed that the Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Northern Pacific railway systems were used for the republicans in these states. Since then, however, these railways have passed into the hands of democratic receivers, and the congressional committee was too sharp from the necessities of the case to overlook the advantage that was given them in the democratic composition of those boards of receivers. How far the influence thus put into their hands will be used to further the interests of the party cannot be told until the thing is done, but there can be little doubt that it will be used to some extent. A recent press report from Wyoming says that a candidate on the populist ticket was told he must either withdraw from it or be discharged, and other reports of a similar nature come in from other parts of the region. The Union Pacific system has great influence in Idaho and Wyoming, which have small voting populations that are made up to a great extent of the railroad men. They have three Senators to elect—two in Wyoming and one in Idaho—and therefore are valuable. In Nebraska and Colorado the Santa Fe and Union Pacific are still more powerful, as they have greatly vaster interests.

Bryan in Nebraska.

In addition to the influence of the railway in Nebraska, Bryan has other powerful factors working in his interest. The revolt of the Omaha Bee from the gubernatorial nomination of Majors by the republicans has been underestimated. The Bee is a powerful factor in the politics of the state, notwithstanding Rosewater, the editor, has not been regarded as too magnetic a man. Its opposition to the head of the ticket cannot help but hurt it as a whole. Then Bryan represents the anti-corporation sentiment, that is very strong in the state, and accords as well with the ideas of the farmers on the silver question. Nebraska has not suffered from a populist government, as has Kansas, and therefore there is not the reaction against the doctrines of the third party that there is in the sister state. The opposition of the Morton democrats is not as harmful as it is supposed, because it has tended to solidify the populist sentiment in favor of Bryan. In addition to this, Bryan is a magnificent campaigner, and has made a brilliant record in his fights for the seat in the lower House. However, he has strong odds to overcome, and can be regarded as having not much more than a fighting chance.

Colorado, which in the beginning of the campaign threatened to give a landslide in favor of the republicans, again looks very doubtful, and it is more than probable that the populists will succeed in controlling the legislature. If the election had been held several weeks ago when there was the most intense enthusiasm on the part of those who oppose populists there could have been little doubt of their victory. But since that time the populists have been working on the silver sentiment of the state and have been gaining ground daily. The republicans still have the best chances, but they are far from being safe.

A Battle Royal in Wyoming.

Wyoming, with two Senators to elect, is the ground of a battle royal. Money has been sent in there in profusion by both parties, and the campaign feeling is intense. The desertion of the Cheyenne Leader, the foremost democratic organ of the state, to Carey early in the campaign threw the democrats into a state of semi-confusion; but they came back with a charge that the paper had been bought up, and immediately attacked it as a gell-bug paper. They have also attacked Carey on his record on the silver question, and the republicans generally on their action in the cattle outrages. Both parties are claiming the state.

Idaho presents the interesting spectacle of a republican house divided against itself, for four candidates are in the field, and each is suspected of knifing the other in the back. Mormon politics are supreme and Senator Dubois and the democrats recently had a spirited contest as to which should be the first to secure a meeting house right after a Mormon conference. The influence of the religious vote, with the republican dissention, the railroad, the wavering of the republicans as to whether their party will favor silver, their party feuds and the notoriously extravagant administration of McConnell, are likely to give the legislature either to the democrats or to a fusion against the republicans, the latter being most likely.

Illinois' Gerrymander.

Illinois is likely to present the spectacle—strictly American since the introduction into our politics of the artistic gerrymander—of a state giving a majority for the republicans on the popular vote and a majority of the legislature to the democrats. The gerrymander of the state by the democrats during the last session of the legislature was one of the prettiest pieces of work that has ever been done in the country, and the republicans can have a majority of 40,000 and still lose their Senator. This is discouraging to those who are running for the Senate on the republican ticket, as, even in the event of a defeat of the democrats, the populists are likely to hold the balance of power and defeat the republican candidate. Present appearances indicate that the republican majority, if there is one, will not be very large, and that there will be a gain of a Senator on the part of the democrats.

These are the six seats that the republicans are most likely to lose. The situation in the other doubtful states, however, is not reassuring. In California the republican legislative ticket is threatened with being wrecked on the same rocks as in 1892. M. H. DeYoung, publisher of the San Francisco Chronicle, still has an ambition to grace a seat in the Senate, and there is a great faction of the republicans who fear that his dominition of the party machine is so great that his ambition will be gratified should the party succeed. They believe this would be a misfortune, and would rather vote against their party than aid in bringing it about. Therefore, either a populist or a democrat is likely to come from the Golden Gate state, notwithstanding the conditions are very much in favor of the republicans.

Complications in Minnesota.

In the early part of the campaign, Minnesota was placed in the safe republican column; but since then complications have grown so alarming that the republican machine realizes it has one of the hardest fights it has ever known. The chief cause of fear is the bolting of the nomination of Knute Nelson by the Swedes on account of the charges against him. He is said to be cheek by jowl with the railroad interests and various lumber kings that have been making deals detrimental to the interests of the people. The Swedes have heretofore been uncompromisingly loyal to the republicans, voting with their side as straight as a Bourbon democrat will vote with his own party. But they are now supporting the populist nominee for governor and show signs of stampeding to the legislative ticket of that party. There is a likelihood of a three-cornered fight in the legislature, with the chances in favor of no one side. Then there will be a chance for the use of money and the issue will be doubtful.

The situation in Delaware favors neither one side nor the other. A republican or a democratic victory would not be surprising, and both sides are making a warm fight and claiming everything that can be seen. Charges of fraud are flying all about. The small majority of the democrats in 1892, and the fact that this is an off year, give the republicans hopes of holding the seat of Senator Higgins.

The two Senators from Utah, who will be elected next year, will probably be democratic. Within late weeks, the situation out there has become much better for that party, and bets are freely made that Rawlins will get 2,800 plurality, and the constitutional convention be pulled through with him. As the situation rests on the apportionment to be made by the convention, these two can be counted with the democrats.

In addition to this estimate, however, it is likely that Arizona and New Mexico will be admitted to statehood at the short session, and will elect two Senators each next fall. In that case, it is more than likely that the democrats can count on at least two of them, and probably the whole four.

IN TIME OF WAR.

Setback to the Hopes of the Bicycle Men.

The bright hopes that have been entertained by military men that the bicycle might be an effective adjunct in war time have been dashed by the exhaustive trials made in Germany, France and Austria of bicycle corps. United States Consul Stephen, at Annaberg, has transmitted to the State Department an article from a military correspondent upon the result of the trials made in Germany, which, he says, correspond to those obtained in France and Austria. He says "that the results of the trials which the various army corps have made with the cyclists by no means come up to the expectations which were formed. He details one or two cases wherein the cyclists were of service as mounted postmen, but says that where the roads were bad they were of no use at all, and certainly can never replace the mounted orderly. An arm which can only be effectively employed under special conditions can never rise to be of general importance.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

What Was Done Last Year and What is Contemplated for Next Year.

Gen. Casey, chief of engineers, has made a report to the Secretary of War in regard to the maintenance and repair of the Washington aqueduct, based on reports made to him by Col. Geo. H. Elliott, the officer in charge of the works. The report states that the excavation and lining of the main drainage tunnel under Dalecarlia hill and the excavation and lining of a receiving shaft in the valley of Little Falls branch was completed. The tunnel through the hill that lies to the eastward of Little Falls branch, the permanent dams across Little Falls branch, Mill creek and East creek and the open channels between those streams remains to be done and can be completed, the report states, in the next fiscal year, if the remainder of the amount authorized by Congress for this work, namely, $90,000, be appropriated.

The estimates of the officer in charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, are as follows: For completing the improvement of the Dalecarlia reservoir, $37,500; for raising the height of the dam at Great Falls, $125,000; for commencing the widening of the macadem pavement of the Conduit road to thirty feet, $34,500; for lowering the height of the cross dam at the distributing reservoir, $12,500; for protecting the inlet at Great Falls, $5,000; for purchase of a site for a storage yard, $10,000; for cleaning out the distributing reservoir, $13,825; for a storehouse at Great Falls, $1,500; for improvements to the 30-inch and 36-inch mains, $6,250; for removing the accumulation of deposits in the conduit, $14,000; for rebuilding the bridge over the channel near the Dalecarlia reservoir, $18,000; for repairs to the conduit manholes, $600, and for maintenance and repair of the aqueduct and connections, $21,000.

Gen. Casey states that all operations in the line of increasing the water supply of the city are suspended and no work has been done during the year.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Augustus Jenkins Will Not Hang on November 23.

Augustus Jenkins, who was sentenced to be hanged in the District jail Friday, November 23 next, for the murder of Benjamin M. Shephard in January last, will not suffer the death penalty, but will, instead, expiate his crime by life imprisonment in the penitentiary at Albany. District Attorney Birney made an adverse report on his application for a commutation of sentence, and Judge Cole, the trial judge, refused to make any recommendation. The President indorsed the application as follows:

"Sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. This commutation is granted upon the ground that the proofs tend to establish such an altercation at the time of the homicide as should in connection with other circumstances surrounding the case make it very doubtful at least whether the premeditation existed which characterizes deliberate murder."

A Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized E. Wells as Belgian consul at Charleston, S. C.

GEN. BOOTH HERE

The Leader of the Salvation Army Arrives in Washington.

RECEPTION BY THE LOCAL COMMITTEE

The Other Courtesies to Be Extended to Him While Here.

CONVENTION HALL MEETING

The race track crowd got out of the 6th street station this afternoon just in time to escape being converted by the Salvation Army. The passenger house held a curious mixture of humanity after 1 o'clock, flash costumes of the bookies and the touts mingling with picturesque effect with the blue uniforms and red trimmings of the soldiers and lassies of the army, who had gathered at the depot to give welcome to Gen. Booth, the commander in chief of the army of the world. The race train left

Gen. Booth.

at 1:40 and the Philadelphia express glided into the shed just two minutes later. By that time the station was much less crowded than when the sporting fraternity held possession, but there was a great throng at the gates eager to get a glimpse of the celebrated Englishman whose works and writings have caused such a stir in the civilized world.

Gen. Booth Welcomed.

Gen. Booth was given a cordial welcome on the platform by a committee from the District Auxiliary League, consisting of Rev. Dr. S. M. Newman, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. L. B. Wilson, presiding elder of the Methodist Church of the District; Mr. H. B. F. Macfarland and Mr. W. Redin Woodward. Accompanying them was Brigadier Evans of the District branch of the Salvation Army.

As soon as the train halted the platform became gay with the figures of the invading soldiers, bandmen with their bright blue uniforms and glisteing instruments, lassies with broad red ribbons on their poke bonnets, and headquarters officers with vests of burning red. They alighted from every car, and Gen. Booth and his son, Commander Ballington Booth, were at the extreme end of the train.

The general loomed up high above the heads of the crowd, and was noted by his red vest. He wore a high hat and a semi-military cape that covered his frame completely. His son, who is even taller than his father, was compelled to stoop to get down by the elder man's head. Toward this pair the committee hastened, and when introductions had been made Rev. Dr. Newman gave greetings to the general in a few words.

"There is to be no formal occasion here," he said. "I am here to give you greeting, Gen. Booth, on behalf of the clergy and the people of Washington as a people. We make you most welcome. We are glad to see you and to extend our hand in welcome."

Going Out the Depot.

General Booth made a brief reply, thanking Dr. Newman and the others of the committee, and then the party moved up the platform, Gen. Booth walking between Dr. Newman and Mr. Macfarland, and Commander Booth between Dr. Wilson and Mr. Woodward. The others of the headquarters party followed.

The gates of the platform were backed by a dense crowd, consisting largely of the local Salvationists. As the little procession approached the eyes that peered through the bars became brighter, and when Gen. Booth passed through the barriers a pretty little lassie of the army standing on the edge of the crowd sang out:

"Amen! Welcome to the chief!"

Gen. Booth and his son, escorted by Drs. Newman and Wilson, took the first carriage, and the officers of his headquarters and Messrs. Macfarland and Woodward the second. They were driven rapidly to the home of Mr. Woodward, 517 6th street, where luncheon was served.

The March of the Army.

When they were gone the band started off, playing a lively marching tune, and the visiting soldiers and the local workers fell in behind in a double column. Into the avenue wheeled the little army, composed of about half a hundred fighters against the devil. The band struck a quick step, and made the advance guard of little negroes hustle to keep ahead. The visiting soldiers, red-faced and hearty-looking chaps, some from England and some from New York, trudged on, with a visible appreciation of the good marching ground.

In a few minutes the headquarters of the army in Washington, near the corner of 10th and the avenue, formerly used by the Central Union Mission, were reached, and here the visitors were allowed to rest awhile from their journey before starting off for their "billets" or temporary homes. They were made to feel quite at home by the local officers and soldiers and by a committee of ladies representing the Auxiliary League, as follows: Mrs. H. B. F. Macfarland, Miss Inch, Miss Harshaw and Miss Fitzhugh.

At 3 o'clock there was a conference at the Congregational Church between General Booth and his officers and the local ministers.

The local army committee at the station was composed of Brigadier Evans and Adjutants Dunham, Sammons and Wood.

Tonight's Meeting.

It is expected that Convention Hall will be filled tonight, and it is hoped by Gen. Booth that the audience will be in the hall before 8 o'clock, when he wishes to begin the meeting promptly, without fear of interruption from late comers. The reserved seats, for which tickets will be sold at twenty-five cents at Droop's until 6 o'clock this evening, and afterward at Convention Hall, will not be reserved after 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. It is understood, of course, that the proceeds of the sale of tickets go in the first instance to pay the heavy expenses of the occasion, and that the balance goes to the work of the Salvation Army, and not in any way to Gen. Booth personally.

UTES AND FIRE WATER

Some of the Evils Resulting From the Combination.

Agent Day Sends a Very Peppery Report to the Authorities in Washington.

The Indian office is finding it a very difficult matter to prevent the sale of liquor to the Indians. The most difficult problem has been presented in court decisions which declare that Indians who have taken their lands in severalty are citizens of the United States and that it is no longer contrary to law to sell liquor to them. Two or three decisions have already been made to that effect, and the notice of Judge Edgerton of South Dakota to the United States grand jury to prevent no more indictments against persons selling liquor to Indians on allotted lands looks as if the courts were going to take the view of the case that restrictions should be placed on Indian citizens. In reports submitted by various Indian agents to the commissioner of Indian affairs the fact is pointed out that it is becoming very difficult to prevent the sale of liquor to the Indians. Not only on account of the fact that the courts have recognized Indians having taken allotments as citizens, but for other causes. The agent of the Southern Utes in Colorado, expresses his opinion of the whisky traffic and a noted chief in the following: "When the department realizes that I have a reservation with 260 miles of border and am subjected to the lawless deeds of a very tough class of whites and Mexicans, the task of regulating the evil of traffic in villainous compounds called 'whisky' can easily be estimated. However, by offering rewards, which I agree to pay out of my own funds, I have at least succeeded in curbing the evil to a commendable extent. The standing reward is $25, money to be paid upon conviction."

Caustic Criticism by Agent Day.

This same agent, David F. Day, is rather independent and caustic in his remarks on general features of the Ute agency. Of the agricultural pursuits he says:

"Realize that this has been an Indian agency for eighteen years, and preceding agents and farmers have never grown a bale of hay, pint of seed or pound of vegetables upon an agency farm. To be candid, political agents and political farmers are the crowning curse of the Indian service. I stated that the yield 'would be light.' It will, but we have better stands and a greater yield than our white neighbors, and this in the face of an unprecedented drought. The Indian farmers labored diligently during the irrigating season, and if the honorable commissioner will take time to figure upon the per capita issue of rations at this agency, the fact will be revealed that in addition to doubt as to future home, absence of instruction, want of implements and essentials, the Ute farmers are not entirely unaccustomed to an empty stomach during business hours.

"To conclude, farming here, with possibly four exceptions, is a farce, for which Congress alone is responsible."

Some Interesting Reading.

In closing his rather peppery report, Agent Day says:

"As the honorable commissioner has ordered facts and excluded 'rose-colored recitals,' I have endeavored to give them; and, aside from what has been told under appropriate headings, will say that the agent, during his brief incumbency, has been reported for 'irregularity,' and investigated. He has discharged two farmers to give them a chance to learn something about agriculture and less about reporting the agent; has violated the rules when business methods justified the breach; has an enemy in about every white and Mexican upon the border; has the lasting ill will of all beef contractors, and has lost the esteem of merchants who labor under the belief that the government should pay 50 per cent more than individuals for their commodities."

And again:

"I trust, in case I am not 'disturbed,' to have the 'Indian problem solved' at an early date.

"To the honorable commissioner and his assistant, George C. Armstrong, I am indebted for advice, assistance and instructions of a beneficial character. I realize fully that congressional lethargy has rendered this agency, so far as permanent benefits extend, the toughest proposition in the Indian service, and feel indeed grateful for the assistance extended under prevailing conditions."

He closes by trusting that another season will find conditions reversed, and the blanket thrown aside for the plow and branding iron.

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD'S IDEA.

He Favors Building a Tunnel Between the Capitol and the New Library.

The plans of Librarian Spofford and Superintendent Green of the new Congressional Library building include an ingenious device for supplying books to the Capitol. They expect to meet the demands of Senators and members of the House for literature from the nation's vast store through an underground conduit constructed between the two buildings, and they believe that it can be done in this way so as to involve very little if any more delay than is now experienced in securing books from the present quarters of the library in the Capitol building. At present the books are obtained by personal application to an assistant librarian, who when a book is called for simply goes to a shelf and gets it; but owing to the crowded condition of the library and the extent of the room occupied by it, considerable time is often consumed in the search for the desired volume.

The new library building is only about 200 yards from the Capitol building, and it is believed by those who have given attention to the subject that the obstacle of distance can be overcome by the construction of an underground passageway and the use of a pulley with an ingenious car which has been invented especially for this purpose. A pneumatic tube is also to be employed for the purpose of ordering books. A clerk will be stationed at the Capitol at a convenient place near the center of the building, for the equal accommodation of the two Houses, who will receive all orders for books and transmit them to the library through the pneumatic tube, and who will also receive the books when sent on the carrying machine.

Superintendent Green estimates that the entire process of ordering and procuring a book in this way will consume not to exceed four minutes' time. A portion of the books now in the library—about 70,000 of them—will be left in their present quarters for still greater convenience. These will consist of books of reference in the main, but they will also include one set of each of the standard English authors. The carrying device to be used in the proposed conduit will also form a feature of everyday work in the new library building itself. It will be so constructed that it will carry a book to any designated floor or section of the huge structure and deposit it at the proper spot, thus saving an immense amount of time to both reader and library employe.

Alonzo Bell in Politics.

Alonzo Bell, who was for many years a resident of Washington and held the position of assistant secretary of the Interior under the administrations of Presidents Hayes and Garfield, is the republican candidate for the assembly in the twenty-ninth district, comprising a part of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards, New York city. His nomination has been indorsed by the anti-Tammany democrats and several other organizations which favor good government.

THE LAST DAY

Closing Hours of an Exciting Campaign.

NEWS FROM MANY STATES

How New York Managers Are Figuring.

WHAT TAMMANY HOPES TO DO

Republicans Confident of Carrying the State.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The instruction to the Tammany workers is to get a majority of 60,000 for Hill in New York city. They are not restricted as to the method by which this is to be done. As stated in dispatches to The Star last week, it is of much more importance to Tammany that Hill should not be beaten than it is to elect Grant, and they will not let Grant's interests stand in the way of the success of the state ticket. There is most excellent reason to believe that they will trade off everything they have for Hill if they can get any one to deal with them. It is believed by some on the inside that they will give a Grant vote for a vote for Hill whenever they can, and that they are willing to trade on the legislature and even some of the congressional districts if anything is to be made for Hill by it. There is a very peculiar air of contentment about Grant's headquarters. It is such an air as they might be expected to carry if they were sure of victory, or if they were reconciled to defeat on terms not entirely unsatisfactory. It is not accompanied by inaction. Not by any means! There is more activity in Grant's headquarters than at any other place in the city. You can feel the wind from the revolving wheels, though the machine is too well oiled to make much noise. The rooms are crowded all the while, but the same people are not there in five minutes. One set goes as another comes, and none have time to linger. It is a noiseless, perpetual motion. There is nothing in the least like it at either the democratic or the republican state headquarters, or at the state committee, the Strong, or the headquarters of the committee of seventy, nor has there been at any time during the campaign. Everywhere else the work is over, except that of sending out ballots and "pasters."

Democratic Chances.

There are no stronger indications favorable to Hill than were apparent Saturday. His prospects had then improved wonderfully over what they had been at the beginning, but not sufficiently to overcome the prevailing opinion that he will not be elected. How far this opinion would be changed if it were generally known for a certainty that Tammany and Grant are willing to be sacrificed for Hill can't be said. It is true, however, that the average group in the hotel corridors discussing the situation find it hard to believe that Tammany will do this. They are in the habit of looking upon Tammany as essentially selfish, and they do not, as a rule, look deep enough into the motive to see that the utmost demand of Tammany's selfish interest is to have Hill elected, to stand between them and unfavorable legislation.

Apparently Hill will need all he can get by Tammany's trading. The latest information from Brooklyn is not as favorable to the democrats as were reports received at democratic headquarters Saturday morning. While some democrats claim 10,000 for Hill in that city, others say they will be satisfied if his plurality reaches that many hundreds. There is little more than guessing and calculation upon a basis arbitrarily assumed, but the democrats are so alarmed about Brooklyn that they dare not rely upon much above the majority which New York city will give as an offset for whatever majority Morton may have above the Bronx. Tammany always decides what must be had to insure success, and then works to that mark. They evidently feel that near 60,000 in New York city is necessary for Hill's success.

If they can get the full democratic vote by surrendering themselves as hostages to the anti-Tammany democrats they can secure that much. But the independent German democracy is troublesome to deal with. These anti-Tammany Germans have got into their heads the idea that if Hill's election is going to be for the protection of Tammany, that if Tammany would prefer the election of Hill to that of Grant, then that Hill is the man for the foes of Tammany to vote against. There is something so logical about this that it is hard to get it out of the philosophical German mind. The confidence which many of the anti-Tammany people have that Strong is going to be elected anyhow also stands somewhat in the way of acceptance of offers to trade which Tammany may make.

They cannot trade much with republicans on the mayor in the interest of Hill. It might be easier in dealing with most republicans to trade the other way. To tempt republicans they must offer the legislature and perhaps a Representative or two in Congress.

The Confidence of Republicans.

If the world should come to an end on election day it would not surprise the republican committee more than would the election of Hill. While they have lowered their claim of majority in the upper part of the state, they have not abated their confidence. In their calculation it is only a question of the size of Morton's majority, regarding his election as a certainty. In the hotel corridors the talk is very generally one way, but every now and then some one puts in the suggestion that this is all an assumption deducted from general principles, as no one has any substantial information, and that Hill may be elected. The democratic mind is mostly in a condition of uncertainty. A good many of the best informed of them believe firmly that Hill has made such a campaign as to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. They have come to believe, within the last few days, that he is going to be elected by a small majority. Those who are most confident are undoubtedly counting on a vicarious sacrifice on the part of Tammany.

The Betting.

As a business proposition there is very little to tempt professional gamblers to bet on the result. The laymen among the democrats have not enough confidence to put their money up recklessly. The profes-