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The Evening Star.

No. 13,301. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

Look on page 14 for the thirteenth installment of "When the War Was Over." $500 for the correct solution of the mystery by a woman reader.

MANY UNITARIANS

A National Conference About to Assemble in This City.

THE OPENING SESSION TOMORROW

Choice of a Successor to Rev. Dr. Shippen.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES

Already more than 1,000 delegates to the sixteenth national conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches have arrived in the city, and all the afternoon trains are bringing large additions to the list. The chances are that when the conference is formally called to order at Metzerott Hall tomorrow morning there will be between 2,000 and 3,000 delegates in attendance.

The conference promises to be one of the most interesting religious gatherings ever held in this city. Many of the prominent ministers in the Unitarian faith, as well as brilliant laymen and women, are down on the program to deliver addresses on subjects which are, for the most part, of very general interest. The conference will be called to order tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and will last until Thursday evening. It will begin with a communion service, conducted by Rev. Robert Collyer of New York. The address of welcome will be delivered by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor, who is chairman of the board of trustees of All Souls' Church.

Rev. Minot J. Savage.

This will be followed by a response by the president of the conference and the appointment of committees. One of the most important matters of the morning will be an address by Rev. George Batchelor of Cambridge, Mass., who is the chairman of the council, as well as the secretary of the American Unitarian Association. The balance of the morning will be taken up with addresses by Mrs. Emily A. Fifield of Boston, secretary of the National Alliance of Unitarian and other Liberal Christian Women, and by Rev. Brooke Herford, D.D., of London, representative of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association.

Meeting of the Council.

The formal opening of the conference will be preceded by a meeting of the council, which will be held at the Arlington at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The council consists of the following members: Rev. George Batchelor, chairman, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Frederick L. Hosmer, St. Louis; George E. Adams, Chicago; Mrs. Charles G. Ames, George W. Stone, Rev. John Cuckson, Rev. Minot J. Savage and George S. Hale, Boston; Mrs. William C. Gannett, Rochester; Rev. D. W. Morehouse, general secretary, New York; William Howell Reed, treasurer, Boston.

They will have to do with the clearing up of the final details of the conference and will also listen to the reading of the address of Rev. Mr. Batchelor, which, with a few possible changes to be made by the council, will be submitted to the conference tomorrow morning.

This evening at 8 o'clock Rev. Minot J. Savage of Boston will deliver the conference sermon at Metzerott Hall. His subject will be "Our Gospel." Rev. Mr. Savage is one of the best known and most eloquent speakers in the Unitarian Church in this country and his fame as an orator is by no means confined to his own sect. When it was known that Rev. Dr. R. R. Shippen was to surrender the charge of the Unitarian Church in this city it was hoped that Mr. Savage might be secured as the pastor of this church.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Savage found his life too closely identified with the interests of his big church in Boston to give it up even for the pulpit of the Unitarian Church at the capital.

The Presiding Officer.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton of New York is to preside over the meetings of the conference. Senator Geo. F. Hoar of Massachusetts, who is the president, has written that he will be detained in Worcester, and will be unable to attend. Senator Morrill of Vermont, the first vice president, will likewise be unable to attend.

Rev. D. W. Morehouse of New York is the general secretary of the council. He has his headquarters at the Arlington and has been very busy today receiving the delegates and their credentials. He is an accomplished and courteous gentleman and has made a most excellent impression upon all those with whom he has come in contact since he has been in the city.

In conversation with a Star reporter this morning Mr. Morehouse said that in his opinion the coming conference would be one of the largest if not the largest ever held in this country. The last conference was held at Saratoga, and the invitation to come to Washington was generally welcomed, as the delegates, especially from the north and west, were attracted by the beauties of the national capital in the fall of the year.

"Our conference," said Mr. Morehouse, "will not be rent and torn asunder by any questions of doctrine or creed which may come before us. Our platform is so simple that it would seem to me that any Christian in the world might stand upon it. The extract from the preamble to our constitution gives it as follows: 'These churches accept the religion of Jesus, holding, in accordance with His teaching, that practical religion is summed up in love to God and love to man.'"

The All Souls' Pulpit.

The absence from the conference of Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston will occasion a great deal of genuine regret, as there are many people in Washington, outside of the Unitarian Church, who would have liked to hear him. He was to have spoken on "Our Congregational Polity," tomorrow afternoon. A letter received by Dr. Morehouse from him, however, says that owing to the recent death of a son and the present serious illness of his wife he will not be able to come to Washington.

A matter that is receiving considerable attention at the hands of the delegates who are already here is the election of a successor to Dr. Shippen as pastor of All Souls' Church. This is a matter which, of course, rests with the congregation, but the advice of the conference would probably be

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

Who Will Accompany Him on the Journey to Atlanta.

The Train to Be a Splendid One—Program of Entertainment in the Southern City.

Arrangements have been completed for the trip of the President and his cabinet to Atlanta tonight. The party will consist of President Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Herbert and Mrs. Micou, his daughter; Secretary Hoke Smith, Secretary Morton and Miss Morton, his sister; Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Harmon, wife of the Attorney General, and Private Secretary Thurber. The presidential train will be in charge of W. A. Turk, the general passenger agent of the Southern railway, who will accompany the party to Atlanta and return. Secretary Olney and Mrs Olney are unable to go on account of illness of Mrs. Olney. Attorney General Harmon found it impossible to arrange his business so as to allow him to accompany the party. Mrs. Smith, wife of the Secretary, is now in Atlanta and will join the presidential party on their arrival.

A Splendid Train.

The train will be one of the best that has ever been run out of Washington. It will consist of the private car "Wildwood," which is the car used by President Pullman when his own car is in the shops. It comprises a very large state room, a dining room and a large compartment at the rear suitable for observation and for making speeches. It is expected, however, that no speeches will be made from the train. The dining room of the car will not be used for that purpose, as a dining car will be attached to the train at Greensboro', in time for breakfast. The "Wildwood" will be for the special use of the President. The other members of the party will occupy the compartment car "Columbia." It contains twelve state rooms, which may be opened into each other if desired. It is one of the finest cars of the kind that has been made by the Pullman Company. There will also be a combined baggage and parlor car, the composite part being used as a smoker. The dining room of the "Wildwood" it is expected will be used as a sitting room.

The presidential train will be run as the second section of the southwestern limited, which leaves Washington at 10:43 tonight, the presidential train leaving at 11 o'clock and arriving at 3:55 p.m. tomorrow. It will be run on the schedule of the limited. On the Southern railway the block system is used and the trains must keep at least one station behind each other, so there is no possibility of an accident.

Program in Atlanta.

The party will reach Atlanta Tuesday evening, and will be entertained by the mayor of the city. The next day the party will visit the exposition, and will be received with elaborate ceremonies. An address of welcome will be made by the president of the exposition, to which the President will make a brief response. It was rumored today that the President would express some vigorous sentiments on the principal issues of the day in his address, but this is positively denied at the White House, where it was stated that his remarks will be brief, and will have no political significance.

Will Get Back Thursday Night.

The President will hold a public reception at Atlanta Wednesday evening, at the close of which—about midnight—the presidential party will start on their return to this city, arriving here Thursday evening.

PREMIUMS FOR SPEED.

What the Cramps Have Received on the Ships They Have Built.

The Cramps gain a premium of $50,000 on the performance of the battleship Indiana on her speed trial trip last Friday. According to official reports received at the Navy Department from Commodore Selfridge, president of the inspection board, her average speed was 15.547 knots per hour. Her contract requirement was fifteen knots, with a premium allowance of $25,000 for each quarter knot in excess of that rate. Although the premium earned in this case is handsome, it is small compared with the bonus received by the same firm for work on other naval vessels. The premium on the Baltimore for horse power was $106,442. The Newark earned a premium of $36,858, and the Yorktown, $39,825, also for horse power. The Cramps received $100,000 for excess of speed by the Philadelphia, and they got $200,000 because the New York made a knot in excess of requirements. The Columbia beat her requirements by 1.80 knots, and netted her builders a premium of $350,000, but the premium record is held by the Minneapolis, whose trial speed gave her builders a bonus of $414,600. In the case of the three last named vessels the premium was $50,000 for each extra quarter knot, while for the Indiana it is but half that amount. There is a bonus of $50,000 per quarter knot in excess in the case of the big battleship Iowa, and the big armored cruiser Brooklyn, soon to undergo an official speed trial. The battleships Massachusetts and Oregon, of the same class as the Indiana, are subject to the same conditions, and in their case the premium is limited to $25,000 for each quarter knot of extra speed.

THE BATTLE SHIP MAINE.

She Will Receive Her Christening Present at Portland.

Secretary Herbert has informed the governor of Maine that as soon as the battle ship Maine is reported to be ready for sea service, she will be sent to Portland to receive the christening gift provided by the legislature of that state. The Secretary's letter was in response to one from the governor informing him of the action of the legislature and inquiring when the presentation could be made. The Maine is now at New York.

Chance for American Makers.

The Spanish government has appropriated 300,000 pesetas (about $60,000) for the purchase of astronomical instruments for the Madrid observatory and United States Consul Theodore Mertens, who reports the fact to the State Department, undertakes to advance the interests of any American instrument makers who care to try to secure a share of the business.

Leaves of Absence Granted.

Capt. James E. Pilcher, assistant surgeon, has been granted two months' extra leave of absence on account of sickness.

Lieut. James T. Moore, third infantry, has been granted two months' leave of absence.

To Be Examined for Promotion.

Second Lieuts. John S. Sewell and Chas. P. Echols, corps of engineers, have been ordered to report in person to Col. H. M. Robert, corps of engineers, president of the examining board at New York, for examinations as to their fitness for promotion. Lieut. Sewell is assistant to Col. Wilson, commissioner of public buildings, and is in charge of the construction of the additions to the government printing office.

Collector of Customs Appointed.

The President today appointed James E. Otis of New Jersey to be collector of customs for the district of Little Egg Harbor, N. J.

CRASH AT A FERRY

Collapse of a Bridge Carrying Hundreds of Persons.

A LARGE NUMBER WERE INJURED

Narrow Escape From a Terrible Calamity.

TWO CHILDREN MISSING

NEW ORLEANS, La., October 21.—There came near being a horrible calamity about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, and as it is there are about thirty persons suffering from injuries more or less serious, while there are fears of three people being drowned. This terrible state of affairs was caused by the breaking down of the little iron bridge which leads from the Algiers ferry house to the floating wharf, where the ferry boat is accustomed to land.

It was nearly dusk, and people of all descriptions were hurrying back to the ferry and to their homes.

There was a rush for the wharf as soon as the ferry was in sight, and before the steamer had landed there were crowded on the pontoon wharf as many people as that structure would hold. Then the mass of humanity crowded down through the door of the ferry house and on to the iron wharf until it, too, was packed with men, women and children, and there was another great crowd in the ferry house waiting to rush headlong for the steamboat. The ferry boat, the Thomas Pickles, was also crowded. The engines were slowed down when approaching the wharf, and she, as usual, almost drifted to her landing. However, the stern of the vessel bumped against the end of the pontoon, and with a crash the iron span parted and a hundred or more frantic people were literally dumped into the water among the piling and drifting timbers.

Fully thirty men, women and children were injured, while there are missing two little children, and the statement of two of those in the wreck adds the drowning of a young woman to the list of casualties.

Women screamed, men shouted, and above the groans of the injured and frightened and the cries of little ones could be heard the oaths of many. The men on the pontoon and those in the ferry house did not wait a moment before they began to look toward assisting those in the water. While hundreds of strong hands grasped all the planks within reach on the pontoon and dashed them into the water for the unfortunates to cling to them dozens devoted their efforts to pacifying the women and children on the pontoon.

The following is a list of the missing and injured:

Missing—Annie Missina, aged eight years; Mary Lauer, aged eleven years.

Injured—H. D. Meehan, broken leg; G. C. Cahampage, head cut and bruises; Joseph Alfino, leg broken; J. J. Carroll, court officer, leg injured; Mrs. August Camper, bruised; Mrs. Morra, bruised; Mrs. W. S. Garvey, leg and arm injured; Mrs. Harry Condon, hip injured; Mrs. Mahon, bruised; Miss Laidlaw Wagner, head cut; Mrs. Jennie Wagner, cut in the head; John Courtney, left arm injured; Joe Gregory, leg broken; Miss Lulu Lawman, internal injuries; Henry Acker, right arm broken; Ralph Patton, aged six years, injured about head; Wm. Brooks, injured about body; Louis Margioskey, bruised; Thomas Lunday, left hand cut; unknown lady, hip injured. It is stated that an unknown woman was drowned.

ALASKANS WORKED UP.

Will Fight Before Their Territory is Sliced by British Columbia.

SEATTLE, Wash., October 21.—The citizens of Alaska are greatly exercised over the boundary line question and propose to take steps in the matter without delay. They do not want to see what they term the richest portion of the United States annexed to British Columbia and say they will fight before they will see it taken.

The paramount reason of renewed activity in the boundary line question is the brilliant outlook of the mining properties along the Yukon and in the vicinity of Juneau. Prospectors are arriving in Juneau almost hourly with news of rich finds and good feeling runs riot. Every on is happy and all unite in saying that Alaska is the richest country on the face of the globe and for this reason they desire to arouse sentiment on the boundary line question.

It is not uncommon to hear the expression, "Give us ten leagues or we will fight." They argue that England knows full well the vast richness of the country and will leave no stone unturned to accomplish her desires.

EASTERN SHORE POLITICS.

Mr. Lowndes Expects to Carry All but Two Counties.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 21.—Mr. Lloyd Lowndes, the republican nominee for governor, who has just returned from a week's campaigning on the eastern shore, expresses himself as more than satisfied with the political situation in that section of the state. Mr. Lowndes says that the greatest enthusiasm for the republican ticket was displayed at all the meetings and that he expects to carry all the counties in that section, with the possible exception of two. Mr. Lowndes will address a republican meeting at Frederick tonight and will go to Easton tomorrow.

Chairman Wellington of the republican state committee ridicules the claims of the democratic leaders, who assert that they have made formidable inroads on the colored vote. Mr. Wellington says that with the exception of a few irresponsible negro demagogues the colored vote will be solidly cast for Lowndes.

Senator Gorman will make his first speech in the city campaign tonight. He will address a democratic mass meeting at Cross Street Market, in the seventeenth ward. Considerable interest has been aroused because of his presence as a speaker, and the attendance is expected to be large and enthusiastic.

Mr. John E. Hurst and Senator Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia will address a democratic meeting at Havre de Grace tonight.

DEADLY GRADE CROSSINGS.

Four Persons Run Down and Killed by a Pan Handle Train.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, October 21.—Eastbound accommodation No. 65 on the Pan Handle railroad crashed into a wagon at Miller's Station crossing at 7:30 this morning, demolishing the vehicle and killing the four occupants. Their names are: Edward Cogan, a driver, eighteen years of age; Samuel Cogan, jr., a plasterer, aged twenty years; Samuel Cogan, sr., a plasterer, aged thirty-five years; John Campbell, a hod carrier, aged twenty-six years. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

There is a sharp curve near the crossing, and the engineer claims he did not see the wagon until too late to stop the train. The victims were residents of Youngstown, near Latrobe, Pa.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Mr. R. Knapp Puts a Bullet Through His Temple.

Found Unconscious in Bed—No Reason Given for His Rash Act.

Mr. R. Knapp, a clerk of class three in the Navy Department, shot himself through the temple with a revolver some time last night, inflicting what will probably prove a fatal wound. The deed was committed in his room at his boarding place, 1125 17th street northwest, but it is not known at what hour. Mr. Knapp boards with a fellow clerk, Mr. Fisher, who lives at that number, and has made his home with the family for many years. When Mr. Knapp failed to report for breakfast this morning it was found that the gas was still burning in his room, and further investigation disclosed the unfortunate man lying upon the floor with the pistol by his side.

Dr. Charles E. Hagner was hurriedly summoned, and found that although Mr. Knapp was still breathing the wound was of a character likely to prove fatal in a few hours. The shot must have been fired during the night, for the blood around the wound was clotted and dry. A neighbor reported having heard a shot some time before daybreak this morning. Dr. Hagner probed for the bullet in the head and extracted it. Examination of the revolver showed that two chambers were empty, and search was then made for the other bullet. A wound was found in the fleshy part of the arm, but the bullet had passed through and lodged in the wall or ceiling.

The revolver was new, and had been purchased by Mr. Knapp last Saturday. The family with whom Mr. Knapp boarded were very much shocked by the unhappy affair, and say they had no reason to anticipate Mr. Knapp's suicide. He has been a little depressed of late, but not unusually so, and yesterday appeared quite cheerful. He had talked during the day of going with Mr. Fisher to select another house, as the family were thinking of moving. Mr. Knapp was subject to periods of depression, but as far as known had never talked of suicide.

Mr. Knapp has been a clerk in the Navy Department for thirty years, and was regarded as an efficient employe. He was in the construction bureau for a long time, but last July was reduced by the operation of the Dockery bill, and was transferred to the office of the disbursing clerk. He was a skillful penman and exceedingly precise in his work, so that Mr. Stickney, the disbursing clerk, congratulated himself upon having Mr. Knapp's services.

Mr. Knapp was born in Germany, and has no relatives in this country. He came to New York before the war, and when hostilities broke out enlisted in one of the Tammany regiments. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was brought to Washington. When he recovered he was offered a lieutenant's commission, and while in Washington served as steward of one of the hospitals. After the war he was appointed in the Navy Department, and has held his position through all administrations.

At a late hour this afternoon Mr. Knapp was still alive, although unconscious.

Personal Mention.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Henry of New Jersey are recent arrivals at Page's.

Among the late arrivals at the Shoreham are A. P. Ketchum of New York, W. O. Corey of Pittsburg, and F. J. Hearne and wife of Wheeling.

Judge William H. Brawley of Charleston, S. C., is at Chamberlin's.

Congressman S. E. Payne of New York and Axel Welin of London are at the Shoreham.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Anderson of Cincinnati and Misses Ethel, Frances and Elizabeth Anderson, their bright and pretty daughters, are at the Normandie. They are seeing Washington, after an extended European trip.

Sylvester Rawling of New York is at the Arlington.

M. T. Stevens of Massachusetts is a guest at the Arlington.

Rev. Brooke Herford of Hampstead, Eng., and W. Brooke Herford of West Point, Ga., arrived at the Arlington this morning.

Mr. Odell L. Whipple, who has been confined to the house for about three weeks, is now convalescent.

Lawrence Hart, the playwright who wrote Mr. Stuart Robson's latest success, "Government Acceptance," is here managing the production of his play and giving it finishing touches. He is a guest at the Riggs House.

Miss Evangeline Irving, Stuart Robson's leading lady, is at the Riggs House.

Dr. Anthony E. Stocker of Philadelphia, C. D. Baldwin of Kansas City, and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Corre of Cincinnati are among the guests at the Raleigh.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shryock and Miss Shryock of Baltimore are at the Raleigh.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin has gone to Massachusetts to stump the state for the democratic ticket.

Register Tillman has resumed his duties at the Treasury Department, after a visit to Tennessee.

Robt. I. Fleming has leased for a term of years to Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan house No. 1404 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

Dr. S. A. H. McKim is confined to his bed by an attack of fever.

Ex-Gov. H. H. Wells, who was taken sick in February, has been visiting friends in Palmyra, N. Y., since early summer. The Palmyra Courier says that he has so far improved in health as to be able to take an almost daily walk with only the assistance of his attendant's arm.

Mrs. Thomas Calver, who has been ill with typhoid-malarial fever, and her young son, George, who has suffered from typhoid, are now both convalescent.

Mr. Samuel M. Bryan and family are at the Shoreham for the winter.

Senator H. M. Teller arrived at the Arlington yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Robson are at the Arlington.

Prof. C. C. Everett of Harvard College and Don Texifonte Gallegos of Spain registered at the Arlington yesterday.

Mr. Jack Cohen, private secretary to Secretary Smith of the Interior Department, has gone to Atlanta to spend a week at the exposition.

Hotel Arrivals.

Raleigh—Edward T. Sanford, Tennessee; John Thompson, Arthur Lape, Lewis S. Squire and T. R. Krugler, New York.

National—John A. Meyers, West Virginia; F. R. Quintaval, J. H. Kissaue, T. Harris, E. E. Parker, C. P. Lyon, D. V. Brown, W. J. Austen, Richard Eddie and Wm. B. Eddie, New York; J. Giles Smith, Kansas; Louis Stern, Baltimore; Thomas A. Seitz, Ohio; E. J. Boardwill and W. A. Hall, Massachusetts; F. A. Manbray, Boston.

Riggs—Lawrence Hart and Geo. W. Catt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Lawrence and Miss Martha S. Cullem, Pennsylvania.

Ebbitt House—R. L. Whitler and F. M. Woods, Pittsburg; H. P. Ball, Ohio; J. W. Rolli and Fielding P. Marshall.

St. James—F. S. Osgood, Massachusetts; John W. Boyce, Pennsylvania; A. G. Grimes and L. A. Grimes, New York.

Metropolitan—R. L. Parish, Virginia; Wm. Walf, New York.

Willard's—Benj. Whitman, Pennsylvania; Thomas P. Gordon and N. G. Patton, Ohio; Jos. A. Allen, J. E. Lloyd, New York; E. G. Woodford, Baltimore.

Arlington—Geo. Smith, Kentucky; Jos. R. Soley, Frederick Hallen and wife, New York.

Normandie—Eppa Hunton, Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Knowles, Philadelphia.

Shoreham—A. P. Ketchum, New York; W. O. Covey, Pittsburg.

Page's—Douglass B. Thompson, Raymond Stephens, New York; M. Hosakawa, N. Ikeoe, Y. Takashima and J. Onidunsca, Tokio, Japan.

Oxford—Mrs. M. S. Santon, C. H. Henderson, Pittsburg.

ENGLAND AND CUBA

How Spain May Secure Great Britain's Assistance.

FEARS FOR BRITISH POSSESSIONS

Effect of Cuba's Independence on English West Indies.

A FINANCIAL INVESTMENT

A full month ago The Star recorded the existence of a belief in diplomatic circles here that sooner or later England might be induced to take an eager interest in the Cuban question on Spain's side. It was pointed out that the assertion of American control or influence in Cuba would make England uneasy about her own possessions in those waters, and that in some way Spain, by playing upon these fears, might induce England directly or indirectly to help her.

Feeling in London.

This same note is now heard from London. The English have kept well advised of all developments in Cuba. The Times, which took for awhile only a languid interest in the great struggle between China and Japan, getting half of its news by way of the more enterprising New York press, has had a special correspondent in Cuba almost from the beginning of the present revolt, and has been printing columns of his cables and letters. The interest manifested, indeed, has been far in excess of the importance of the subject judged merely from the standpoint of news, and so this enterprise is explained now on the other line. England feels that she, too, has something at stake, and is closely and anxiously following the progress of what she believes may prove to be the initial step in an ambitious extension of American territory.

What England Fears.

The news the London Times has been printing is summarized and commented on in a long letter which a New York newspaper yesterday laid before its readers from its London correspondent. The writer of this comment has been in Cuba, and so feels himself all the more competent to pass upon the news sent by the Englishman to the Times. The dread of the English, it appears, is of the annexation of Cuba by the United States, which, it is assumed, would inevitably follow the achievement of Cuban independence. On this point the London letter printed in New York says:

"Because annexation would inevitably involve the conversion of Cuba into another prosperous California, English writers, who understand the real condition of their own West Indian empire, do not wish to have that result accomplished. They have good cause for apprehension. Let it be assumed that Spain cannot succeed in conquering the rebels, and that Cuba and Porto Rico will gain their independence and subsequently be annexed to the Union. Their fortunes would at once mend. Their resources would be developed, and their industries would be made remunerative. What effect would their prosperity have upon the British West Indies, those neglected and undeveloped estates of the empire, of which Mr. Chamberlain has recently been talking? Their ties to the mother country, which has done nothing for them during the last fifty years, would be loosened. They would be drawn by economic gravitation toward the great American republic."

A Question and an Answer.

But, the question is asked in Washington, how, until her West Indian possessions are actually under menace, can England find excuse for putting in her oar? It is in no sense her affair as the case now stands. Cuba looks to her for nothing, and whether there is strict or lax enforcement of the neutrality laws by this government in the premises is assuredly none of her business. That is Spain's business.

The answer to this question is that England may come forward with a liberal amount of money. Spain is not only very poor, but she is finding it difficult to borrow. The markets abroad are full of South African mining shares, and, whether wisely or not, they are absorbing all idle capital. Spain's call goes almost unheeded. Her needs are most pressing. It is estimated that her campaign in Cuba is costing her almost two hundred thousand dollars daily. This would be a heavy drain on a prosperous country, with an assured surplus. On a pauper country like Spain it will be ruinous if not speedily stopped. Will England come to the rescue with the necessary cash? Spain may present the question in the light of an investment for England. She may point out that the only way for England to make sure of holding her own islands in the West Indies will be to help her, Spain, hold Cuba. The continuation of Spanish rule in Cuba will mean the continuation of English rule on the English soil. If Cuba breaks loose and throws herself upon American protection she may draw in her train all of the smaller islands that lie in those waters. England has the money, and there is some curiosity felt as to whether this view of the case as presented both by Spain and by English writers in Cuba induces her to stake Spain in the latter's further prosecution of the war. If Spain's money fails, the war fails, and if the war fails Cuba is free.

NEW MEXICO'S PROSPERITY.

She is Not Enjoying a Boom, but Good Times Have Returned.

The annual report of Gov. Thornton of New Mexico, which was submitted to Secretary Smith today, says that while there has been of late no material increase of population in that territory such immigration as has been going on is of the best class of farmers, who are utilizing the splendid opportunities for developing fine irrigated farms along the water courses in the richer parts of the country. The effects of the financial depression have about disappeared and prosperity is once again in full sway. Crops are abundant in the grain fields, hay meadows, orchards and vineyards, while range cattle have advanced 25 per cent in value and wool has gone up 35 per cent. The mining camps are once more active and the output of precious metals has greatly increased over that of last year. The accession of settlers during the year aggregates about 6,000, mainly adult farmers and orchardists. During the year ending June 30, 1895, New Mexico shipped over the Santa Fe road 11,639,370 pounds of wool eastward and 137,460 head of beef cattle. The amounts over the Denver and Gulf road and the Denver and Rio Grande increased this year considerably, so that it is estimated that not less than 150,000 head of cattle were shipped out of the territory. A large part of the report is devoted to the subject of irrigation and the legislation necessary to a thorough and satisfactory extension of the system already started.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of The Star and also any failure on the part of the carrier to ring the door bell.

A proper service can only be maintained through the courtesy of subscribers in reporting shortcomings.

THE CITY POST OFFICE

Secretary Carlisle's Letter to the Contractor for Stone Work.

Will Allow Him to Go on Under Certain Conditions — Plans for the Roof Construction Received.

There were several developments today in regard to the controversy between the Treasury Department and the contractors for work on the Washington city post office. Pending the settlement of the various questions at issue, work on the building has been practically suspended. Secretary Carlisle is said to be very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the contractors in evading the provisions of their contract, and the consequent delay in the prosecution of the work. Today he addressed a letter to John Peirce, the contractor for the stone work, authorizing a resumption of the work on the superstructure under certain conditions, despite the fact that the contractors have failed to comply with the terms of their contract in the matter of character and finish of stone on all the courses laid above the seventh floor.

Letter to Contractor Peirce.

Secretary Carlisle's letter to Mr. Peirce on this subject is as follows:

"Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated October 18, in reference to the suspension of work upon the stone and brick work of the new post office building in this city.

"Upon an investigation of the matter, I find that examinations were made by duly authorized representatives of the department, with especial reference to the character and finish of the stone work embraced in your contract above course L-7, and said examinations disclosed the fact that both the stone work in position and that upon the ground is No. 4 cut work, instead of No. 6 cut work, as is required by the terms of your contract.

"It is the desire of the department to expedite this work as rapidly as possible, and, therefore, you may proceed with the execution of your contract, but you must distinctly understand that all stone work placed in position which does not conform strictly to the requirements of the contract will be done at your risk.

"The department does not waive the right to deduct from the sum agreed to be paid you under the contract the actual difference in value between No. 4 cut work and No. 6 cut work, the purpose of this communication being to permit you to proceed with the work without prejudice to your rights, or the rights of the government, respecting the controversy which has arisen concerning the character of the stone used.

"The department is willing that you shall go on with the work upon the conditions herein stated, provided it is notified of your acceptance within twenty-four hours after the receipt of this letter.

"Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) "J. G. CARLISLE,
"Secretary."

Plans for Roof Construction.

The plans for the roof construction were received at the Treasury Department today from Thorpe & Bond, contractors for the iron work, and are said to be entirely satisfactory, so that there is no occasion for further delay in the prosecution of that branch of the work. These plans were called for by the supervising architect several weeks ago, and the contractors were given until the 15th instant to supply them. They failed to do so, however, by the date fixed, and it became necessary to make a peremptory demand that the plans be submitted without further delay. Their receipt today is a source of satisfaction at the department, as it will enable an expedition of the work of getting the building under cover before the winter sets in.

Supervising Architect Called Back.

Mr. Aiken, supervising architect of the treasury, left the city about two months ago to make an extensive tour of inspection of public buildings all over the country. He recently arrived at San Francisco and was making preparations to continue his trip to Sitka Alaska, when he received a brief telegram from Secretary Carlisle, suggesting that it was about time he resumed his duties in this city. In other words, he was "called back." Word was received from him today, saying he would start back at once, and would reach here next Monday. The Secretary's action was based on the fact that he was personally called on to attend to much of the business of the architect's office, because of the unwillingness of the subordinates to assume responsibility therefor in the prolonged absence of the architect.

Work Much Behind.

In his telegram calling Mr. Aiken back, the Secretary said that the public buildings in Alaska could be inspected at some more convenient time. The work of the architect's office is said to be much behind. Mr. Kemper, who has been acting supervising architect, has been called to Atlanta on official business connected with the government exhibit, and Mr. Hamilton, chief computer, is acting as supervising architect today.

SOME PRESIDENTIALS.

Long Interval of Rest in Post Office Appointments.

There have been almost no presidential post office appointments for six months. This was due to that fact that four years ago no appointments were made in the recess of Congress, and there were no terms expiring. A few cases that had been held over on account of difficulties in deciding between different applicants, and a few vacancies from death and resignation, have furnished perhaps a dozen appointments since March 4. Today an old-fashioned batch of appointments was announced, as follows:

Pasadena, Cal., Webster Watkins, vice S. F. Kernaghan; Del Norte, Col., Edwin E. Whedon, vice E. P. Jones; Roodhouse, Ill., David F. King, vice R. E. Whitlock; North Brookfield, Mass., Timothy Howard, vice John Rusk; Sharon, Mass., Wm. B. Wickes, vice C. F. Bryant; Crystal Falls, Mich, W. J. Tully, vice S. D. Hollister, jr.; Three Oaks, Maggie Breece, vice R. S. Breece; Oxford Run, N. A. Patterson, vice E. W. Gibson; Anderson, S.C., M. P. Tribble, vice Wm. F. Barr.

Dividends Declared.

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

A second dividend of 5 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia, making in all 15 per cent on claims proved, amounting to $2,314,415.

A third dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Dayton, Tenn., making in all 50 per cent on claims proved, amounting to $45,189.

A fifth dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Brady, Tex., making in all 100 per cent on claims proved, amounting to $33,659.

A District Convict Pardoned.

The President today granted a pardon in the case of Benjamin Williams, alias Woods, convicted in the District of Columbia of larceny from the person, and sentenced in 1893 to six years' imprisonment. The pardon is based on the fact that the prisoner is in the last stage of consumption, and is not likely to live to the end of his term of imprisonment.

SENATOR ALLISON

Iowa Will Present His Name for the Presidency.

TALK WITH EX-GOVERNOR SHERMAN

Silver Will Cut No Figure in That State.

ITS PROSPEROUS CONDITION

Ex-Governor B. R. Sherman of Iowa is at Willard's. He is as active and energetic as in the days when as a lieutenant in the thirteenth Iowa infantry, to which rank he had risen from that of a private, he secured fame, a promotion to a captaincy and a wound which came very nearly killing him at the battle of Shiloh. Time has dealt gently with him, and beyond a whitening of the hair he is unchanged, except, perhaps, he is not quite so fleshy as when he struck terror to the hearts of the saloon keepers and was almost deified by the temperance people for his enforcement of the prohibition law in Iowa.

He is here to attend the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree, Ancient and Accepted Rites, for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, being one of the twenty-seven thirty-third-degree Masons in the southern jurisdiction, which embraces the territory south of the Maryland line and the Ohio river, and everything west of the Mississippi river. In a talk with him at the hotel on political affairs in the west, he was asked whether or not Senator Allison was an active candidate for the presidential nomination.

Will Present Allison's Name.

"Iowa delegates will present the name of Senator Allison without consulting him," he said, "and a very strong effort will be made to secure the nomination. And I might add that he is not and will not be a candidate for the vice presidency. Iowa would prefer to leave him in the Senate to represent the interests of the state than to have him elected to any office except the presidency. So that any combinations with his name for second place will be fruitless."

"Do the Iowa republicans claim that as a matter of right and policy the nomination should go west of the Mississippi river?"

"The matter of location is but little discussed in Iowa. We do not demand anything. We present Mr. Allison on the ground of his peculiar fitness for the office, his long and distinguished public services and his eminent ability. He is not possessed of meteoric brilliancy, nor those qualities that make the masses shout whenever his name is mentioned. He is what we term in western parlance 'a stayer.' He was an able and successful lawyer before he became a politician, and in the various public offices he has held he has enjoyed the confidence of the people to the fullest extent. Safe, conservative, reliable and able, he would be trusted by every one in his party and out of it. He is now, I believe, the second choice of almost all of the states, and, having incurred the enmity of no cliques or factions, and the determined opposition of no one, his chances are better than if he was now the most prominently mentioned candidate."

Gov. Boies Not in It.

"A number of reports have been sent out that Gov. Boies will be urged for the presidency or vice presidency by the democrats. Is there any truth in that?"

"There is not. In fact, should the democrats of Iowa present any name it would not be his. The governor was formerly one of the most radical republicans in the state. He was a successful lawyer with political ambitions, and the republicans refused to advance him in that direction. The next heard of him was that the democrats had nominated him for governor. His opponent was Mr. Hutchinson of Ottumwa, who was a very radical prohibitionist, while Boies was liberal. Upon this issue he was elected, but to attempt to give him national office on the strength of his democratic victory would be to arouse opposition among the old line democrats of the state generally."

"What figure will the silver question cut in Iowa?"

Silver Will Cut No Figure.

"None at all. The people of Iowa are not interested in that. If a vote was taken I think the people would vote by a large majority for fractional currency, such as we had just after the war, in preference to silver as a circulating medium, and as to the theory of gold or silver, or both, they care but little as long as there is no contraction of the circulating medium."

"Will the tariff be an important issue there?"

"No. Iowa is distinctively a protection state, but the voters do not care what articles the tariff is placed upon so that it accords with the protective principle. Those questions are but little talked about, I suppose, because the state is composed of people in good circumstances. There are no great money centers and comparatively very little distressing poverty. The state is out of debt, all the counties of which I know are out of debt, and affairs out there are in a prosperous condition. So far as those issues are concerned the republicans of Iowa will accept whatever platform the wisdom of the national convention may cause to be adopted."

Result of Prohibition.

"What is the result of prohibition in the state?"

"The statistical results I do not know, the political results have about passed away. During my terms as governor and subsequently it was very much agitated. I found the law when I became governor and enforced it. It is one of my principles that when a law exists it must be executed. The only proper