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The Evening Star.

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If you want today's news today you can find it only in The Star.

NEW LINE IN CUBA

Drawn Across the Island Through Pinar del Rio.

SPANISH ACQUIRING CAVALRY

It Has Had a Depressing Effect on the Insurgents.

BEING KEPT ON THE MOVE

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HAVANA, February 1.—Considerable anxiety is felt here regarding the result of the military operations now being conducted against Generals Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo, under the personal direction of Gen. Marin, the acting captain general of Cuba. It is believed that Marin has the ambition to strike a death blow to the insurrection before the arrival from Spain of Gen. Weyler, the successor of Marshal Martinez de Campos as captain general of Cuba, and it is understood he has taken every step possible under the circumstances to accomplish this end.

But ambition is not the only spur to Gen. Marin's activity. It is coming to be admitted even in Cuban circles that the insurrection has reached a point where collapse is possible, if not probable, from several causes, notably lack of ammunition and arms and the want of fresh horses and supplies.

The steps taken by the Spanish authorities in gathering in all the horses and cattle possible have had the effect of weakening the insurgents considerably. Their horses as a rule are almost worn out, and being kept almost continually on the march for months past, they are not allowed to recuperate.

The tactics of the Spaniards seem to be to keep the insurgents constantly moving from place to place, night and day, and so gradually wear them out. There is little doubt that the insurgents are feeling the effect of these tactics, for their trails are marked by numbers of lame, emaciated horses, and their number is increasing as time wears on.

Hitherto the great drawback under which the Spaniards have labored has been lack of cavalry with which to pursue the quickly moving mounted infantry of the insurgents. This defect is being gradually remedied, and Gen. Marin has now with him in the province of Pinar del Rio a force of cavalry almost equal in numbers, it is said, to the cavalrymen of Maceo, who is still understood to be in the vicinity of Pinar del Rio, awaiting Gomez, who, according to all reports, has been for some time past doing everything possible to effect a junction of his forces with those of Maceo. But there is no denying that the Spanish commanders have up to the present succeeded in keeping the two insurgent armies apart.

A New Military Line.

With this object in view a new military line has just been drawn, north and south, from Mariel, on the northern coast of Pinar del Rio, through Guanajay and Artemisa, to the southern coast, near Mangas, and upon the maintenance of this new line a great deal is said to depend.

Fight With Gomez's Forces.

A dispatch from the front this morning announced that Brigadier General Canello, who is command of the new military line across Pinar del Rio, was engaged yesterday with a portion of the forces commanded by Gomez. The fight took place between Mirosa and San Augustin, and is reported to have resulted in a repulse of the insurgents.

Later, yesterday, Brig. Gen. Canello passed through Artemisa, strengthening the garrison there, sent a detachment of troops to Mangas and then pushed on for Guanajay, leaving Col. Segura at Artemisa in command of the southern half of the military line. Between Artemisa and Guanajay Canello left detachments of troops with supplies, etc., and every precaution has been taken to keep the line of detachments in communication with each other by means of cavalrymen and scouts. As the island is only about twenty miles wide between Mariel, on the north, and Mangas, on the south, it would seem that there should not be much difficulty in maintaining the military line intact.

While Canello maintains the military line, Gen. Marin, it is reported, will push on westward in an attempt to engage Maceo. The latter, yesterday, was in the vicinity of Vinales, about twelve miles north of the city of Pinar del Rio. The insurgent commander had just then reached that place from the extreme western coast of the island, where, according to rumor, he went in order to protect the landing of expected filibustering parties with much-needed supplies of arms and ammunition. The Spanish authorities, however, were aware of this movement and its object, and that portion of the coast has consequently been closely patrolled by cruisers and gunboats, with the result, it is claimed, that there is little likelihood that the supplies will reach Maceo before he is confronted by the forces of Gen. Marin.

Cuban Families Emigrating.

TAMPA, Fla., February 1.—A prominent Matanzas lawyer writes to friends here that most of the important Cuban families are leaving the island for Mexico, South and North America.

The United railway at Havana has discharged 280 employes.

When Gomez passed through San Jose Las Lajas he left six sick men there. One Spanish column passed, leaving them unmolested, but another column came along and killed the six, chasing one of them into the street before killing him. Quinton Banderas, learning this, instructed the women and children to leave the town, and then burned it.

Maceo, the letter says, captured 3,204 carts with provisions, arms and ammunition near Pinar del Rio.

Cubans here held an immense condolence meeting last night over the loss of the steamer Hawkins. The meeting was called for the purpose of collecting funds for the junta to purchase another steamer.

IN HONOR OF PEABODY.

It is Proposed to Put His Statue in the Capitol.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 1.—In accordance with a recommendation of Gov. Evans, the ways and means committee of the house today introduced a resolution authorizing the governor to correspond with the governors of other southern states in reference to the erection of a statue by joint contribution in honor of George Peabody, the philanthropist, as a recognition of his benevolence to the south. It is proposed to erect the statue in the statuary hall in the Capitol at Washington. The resolution appropriates $1,500 to carry out the plans of the resolution. No action was taken, the house immediately after assembling having adjourned until next Tuesday.

OCCUPIED BY BRAZIL.

The Contested Territory on the Border of French Guiana.

PARIS, February 1.—The Politique Coloniale today announces that the Brazilians have occupied the contested territory on the border of French Guiana.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

District Commissioners' Bills to Abolish Grade Crossings in 1900.

Explanation in Regard to the Regulation to Walk Horses at Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mr. McMillan introduced in the Senate today a bill prepared by the District Commissioners to abolish grade crossings in the District of Columbia. The bill provides:

"That on and after the 1st day of January, 1900, it shall be unlawful for any steam railroad to cross at grade any street, road or avenue in the District of Columbia under a penalty of $100 for each and every train or locomotive that shall thereafter cross any street, road or avenue in said District at grade, to be recovered in the Police Court of said District as other fines and penalties are recovered.

"That all steam railroad companies operating in the District of Columbia are hereby required to commence the work of elevating or depressing their tracks at all grade crossings of streets, roads and avenues in said District within eighteen months from and after the passage of this act, in accordance with plans to be approved by Congress or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, under a penalty of $100 for each and every day that any such company shall neglect to comply with the requirements of this section, to be recovered in the Police Court of the District of Columbia as other fines and penalties are recovered."

In a letter to Mr. McMillan Commissioner Ross states that this bill is not intended as a substitute for any legislation that may be in preparation in the committee for the purpose of abolishing grade crossings.

A similar bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Babcock.

Against a New Gas Company.

The Commissioners, in a letter to Mr. McMillan, chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, recommend adverse action on Senate bill 1408, "To incorporate the National Capital Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company of the District of Columbia." The Commissioners think it unwise to tear up the street pavements for the purpose of laying a second set of gas mains, in view of the congressional control of existing companies with reference to illuminating power, quality and price of gas, and every other matter concerning present gas company charters, and also in view of expected legislation which contemplates the municipal lighting of public spaces and buildings by electricity generated by the power of Great Falls. The Commissioners' letter concludes:

"The Commissioners have recommended in reports on various bills that the price of gas in the District be reduced, and that the quality be improved. The Commissioners believe that the subways in public spaces should belong to the public, and that there does not appear to be sufficient reason in this case to warrant a departure from that policy."

Against a Young Woman's Home.

The Commissioners have reported adversely on Senate bill 1449, "To provide a home and employment for reputable girls and young women in the District of Columbia who are without means of support and are unable to obtain work." The Commissioners submit a report on this bill by Mr. Tracey, superintendent of charities for the District of Columbia, in which various institutions doing work sought to be done through the above bill are cited, and he says the new proposed home is not urgently needed.

Brightwood Railroad Extension.

The Commissioners have reported to the Senate committee on the District of Columbia their views on Senate bill 906, "To amend the charter of the Brightwood Railway Company." They recommend amending the bill providing that the railway company shall upon completion of its proposed extension remove all its present tracks, etc., on Umatilla street, east of 6th street, and on 5th and Vermillion streets, and restore the streets now so occupied to good condition, and provided:

"That the right of said company to use an overhead single trolley on a street or part of street shall cease six months after the date of the approval of an act of Congress appropriating money for or otherwise authorizing, the paving of the roadway of such street or part of street, except in connection with continuous track rails; and, provided further, that the right to use overhead single trolley in any public space in the District of Columbia, except in connection with continuous track rails, shall in any event cease on July 1, 1899."

The Seventh Street Crossing.

A few days ago Mr. McMillan, chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, wrote to the Commissioners, asking why they were enforcing a regulation which required teams to be walked over the 9th and 7th street railway crossings on Pennsylvania avenue. The Commissioners, in their reply, state:

"This regulation was adopted for the protection of the thousands of passengers who are taken up and discharged daily by the street cars at the points named, and after numerous complaints had been made and verified of the great danger to which they were subjected on account of the reckless driving. Many of the persons who transfer at the points referred to are old and infirm, and as the avenue is broad they are liable to be knocked down and seriously injured by passing vehicles. One man was killed at New York avenue and 15th street, and a number of persons have been more or less seriously injured on the avenue at the 7th and 9th street crossings by carriages.

"The press and many citizens demanded that something should be done to protect human life at these dangerous points, and after careful investigation and mature deliberation the Commissioners made the regulations referred to, which they felt in duty bound to do, under the tenth clause of section 1 of the act 'To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make police regulations for the government of said District.' Since the regulation has been in force not a single accident has occurred at any of the points covered by it."

For Rapid Transit.

Mr. Wright of Massachusetts yesterday introduced a bill prepared by the committee on railroads of the North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company of the District of Columbia so as to require rapid transit on the lines of said company in place of the present horse-car service.

Permits for Wires.

The Senate committee on the District of Columbia late yesterday afternoon authorized Mr. Gallinger to report favorably to the Senate a resolution calling on the District Commissioners to report to the Senate what permits have been granted for the erection of overhead wires since the Fifty-first Congress and their authority for so doing.

MOVED THIRTEEN FEET.

Tugs Again Pulled on the Stranded St. Paul.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The position of the stranded steamer St. Paul remains unchanged, the effort to float her last night having been unsuccessful. The wind this morning was from the northeast, the weather was quite thick and there was quite a swell on the sea. Preparations were made to pull on the steamer at high tide.

Capt. Mulligan of the Monmouth Beach life-saving station reports that the tugs succeeded in moving her about thirteen feet.

A BOLD ROBBERY

Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad Office Robbed.

AT THE MUZZLE OF A REVOLVER

Superintendent Bubb Has an Unpleasant Experience.

HOW IT WAS DONE

Detective Boyd and Policemen Brown and O'Dea of the ninth precinct are investigating what is reported as a bold "hold-up," a crime even more daring than some of the similar crimes committed in New York during the past few months. This robbery, involving only about $260, is reported to have occurred about 1:30 o'clock this morning in the office of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home railroad, corner of 13th and D streets northeast. The night superintendent, Mr. C. W. Bubb, was the only man on duty at the time, although three of the change boys were asleep on the floor in front of the office in a room through which the bold criminal had to pass in order to reach the office.

An hour after the occurrence Superintendent Bubb called up police headquarters and informed Sergt. Perry of what had happened, and about 6 o'clock the officers went out to make an investigation. Later they were joined by Detective Boyd, and a consultation with Bubb and some of the railroad officials was held.

Bubb told his story of the "hold-up" and robbery to a Star reporter. The office is in the corner room on the ground floor, and the conductors hand over their little bags of money and tickets as they turn in their cars for the night. Each conductor has about $10 in money and tickets, his own property, for this he is required to have by the company, in order to make change and keep a supply of tickets on hand. These bags are turned into the office for safe keeping, and the company is responsible to the drivers for their safe return.

Twenty-nine conductors had turned in and the horses attached to the last car had been put away. The curtains at the several windows had not been drawn, and it was the easiest thing in the world for the superintendent to be watched from the outside while he put the money in the cash drawer.

The three change boys, or the boys who drive out the horses to be changed, Charles Gantz, Harry Best and a boy named Goldsborough, were asleep on the floor in the front office. They had finished their labors late at night and were due at 5 o'clock, so they concluded it was not worth while to return to their respective homes, and were satisfied to sleep on the bare floor.

The Robbery.

"I was seated at the desk," said Superintendent Bubb to a Star reporter, "when the man came in the front door. The door leading to the office from the front room was open, and the stranger came in. When he entered the front door I got up to walk to the counter, but he did not stop outside. Entering the office he asked if he might use the telephone, and I told him he could.

"At that time," continued Mr. Bubb, "I was between the desk and one of the safes and the man, drawing a big revolver and pointing it at me, said: 'Sit down and fold your arms. I'll attend to the rest.' And he did attend to it. I sat down and crossed my arms, and when one arm slipped he said: 'See here, young man, keep your arms folded or I'll blow out your brains.' Then the man went to the drawer and put twenty-six of the bags in his pocket and left. When I could collect myself, I went out and aroused the sleeping boys. They were so sound asleep that I had to kick one of them to arouse him. I sent over for Mr. Baird and also notified the police."

Mr. Bubb says that the robber was not a tramp by any means. He wore good clothes and was apparently a young man who was wearing false gray whiskers. The pistol the robber had, he said, was a very large one, while he (Bubb) was not armed. There was an old pistol in one of the two iron safes, but he could not get it in time to be of any service.

The money was mostly in small change and three bags were left in the drawer. In the next drawer there was a roll of bills, about $200, but the stranger did not look in there, nor did he make any effort to open one of the safes.

Charles Gantz, one of the change boys, who was sleeping in the room, was first questioned by the police. He said he saw the man when he entered the room and saw him go through the door to the office where Mr. Bubb was on duty. Then he said he heard voices and thought he heard the stranger say, "keep quiet." This boy gave the police a description of the robber similar to that given by Mr. Bubb. Later in the morning the boy changed his mind about the story he had told.

"I didn't see any man," he said, "and I didn't hear any voices. I believe I did hear somebody walking, but I didn't know anything of the robbery until Mr. Bubb called me and sent over for Mr. Baird, who has charge of the place in the day time. That was about a half hour after the man robbed the place."

The other boys were questioned, and they said they knew nothing of the affair until Mr. Bubb called them.

The railroad stables and office, at the corner of D and 13th streets, are the only buildings on the square. On the opposite corner there is a small grocery store, while vacant lots surround the other parts of the square. There are no street improvements about the stable building worth mentioning, except what have been made by the company, and, with one man in charge of the place, and not even armed, it is an easy matter for thieves to rob the place. Policemen in that section are few and far between, and the railroad men say they sometimes do not see an officer during the entire night.

Superintendent Arrested.

Later in the day the officers held a consultation with Secretary Gray of the railroad company, and Mr. Bubb was taken in custody to await developments. He was taken to the police station, and later this afternoon he will be taken to police headquarters, where Inspector Hollinberger will interview him.

The railroad officials have every confidence in him, for he has been in the employ of the company for several years. For a number of years he was in the employ of the Belt Line road.

The police attach some importance to the fact that the superintendent made no resistance, and waited so long before he made complaint.

Policeman Browne said this afternoon that he had no proof against Bubb, but arrested him because of the alleged suspicious circumstances. He says he is certain that the robbery was committed by some one acquainted with the workings of the office.

Presented to the President.

Senator Carter of Montana escorted a party from his state, including the mayor of Helena and the Misses Steele, to the White House today and presented them to the President. Miss Agnes Belle Steele is the young lady who christened the gunboat Helena at Newport News Thursday.

To Go Into Active Service.

The next naval vessels to go into active service are the ram Katahdin and the monitor Monadnock. Commander R. P. Leary will command the ram, which will go into commission on the 12th proximo, and Capt. Sumner will command the monitor, which will be commissioned about the 1st of March.

HIS MOTION OVERRULED

Judge Cole Imposes Sentence on Elverton R. Chapman.

Fined $100 and Imprisonment for Thirty Days — Ruling of the Court—Appeal Noted.

Judge Cole today overruled the motion of Mr. Elverton R. Chapman, convicted several days ago of refusing to answer certain questions asked him by the Senate sugar trust investigating committee, for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. Mr. Chapman was thereupon sentenced to thirty days in jail and to pay a fine of $100, the lowest penalty allowed by law. Notice of an appeal to the Court of Appeals was immediately given by Mr. Chapman, and he was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 to await the disposition of his appeal by the appellate court.

The motions were very briefly argued by Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, on behalf of Mr. Chapman, Assistant District Attorney Taggart as briefly replying on behalf of the government. But two of the many grounds urged in behalf of the motions were argued, the others having already been passed upon by Judge Cole adversely during the trial. First, Mr. Chapman's counsel contended that the court had erred in telling the jury that it was sufficient for them to believe, in order to convict, that the questions mentioned in the indictment were substantially those Mr. Chapman declined to answer. In the second place, they contended that Mr. Chapman should have been allowed to show to the jury that he did not willfully refuse to answer the questions.

A Single Offense.

Judge Cole said, in disposing of the motions, that the questions asked Mr. Chapman were not required to be more than substantially set forth in the indictments. They were, of course, not written instruments, but mere words of mouth. Of course, if the indictment failed to set forth the questions asked Mr. Chapman, with such substantial precision as to neglect to show clearly the offense with which he stood charged, and thereby allow him to make a complete defense in the event of future prosecution, it would be fatally defective, and his conviction could not, therefore, be sustained. But it seemed to him, said Judge Cole, that Mr. Chapman was called to testify as to a certain thing. He refused, and the refusal amounted to but a single offense, and, in view of his present conviction, no other future indictment could be maintained against him.

He had, said the court, told the jury, in response to their inquiry, that if they believed Mr. Chapman when he stated that the questions he refused to answer were substantially those mentioned in the indictment, they would be warranted in returning a verdict of guilty. Believing that no injustice had therein been done Mr. Chapman, and that the statute alleged to have been violated does not require the questions to be exactly stated in the indictment, but only the tenor of them, Judge Cole said he was convinced that he had committed no error. And he also believed that he had correctly refused to allow Mr. Chapman to show that he had not willfully refused to answer the questions. Therefore, he would overrule both motions.

The judge thereupon sentenced Mr. Chapman to thirty days' imprisonment in the District jail and to pay a fine of $100, explaining that while the law required him to impose both fine and imprisonment, he had imposed the lowest penalty, because he believed that he had acted in perfect good faith in the matter.

THE ARMENIAN RESOLUTION

Belief That the President Will Not Send It to European Powers.

There is good ground for the belief prevailing in official circles that the President, acting upon the advice of the Secretary of State, has concluded that it would be inexpedient and impolitic for him, under existing conditions, to forward to the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty the concurrent resolution of Congress calling upon them for a better enforcement of their treaty obligations for the protection of the Armenians. The resolution requests the President to bring the matter to the attention of the six governments who are parties to the treaty. It is said that the cabinet is divided on the question of the President's obligations in the matter, the majority, it is understood, opposing the execution of the terms of the resolution on the broad ground that it would be in direct conflict with the general policy of the government from time immemorial, against interference in affairs of the European continent. Although the matter is still in abeyance, it is not regarded as likely that the administration will communicate with the foreign countries held to be responsible for the situation in Turkey for some time to come, even if it is eventually concluded that the resolutions may be forwarded without a violation of international proprieties.

It is argued that by making the representations desired in the interests of Armenian subjects in Turkey, the State Department would materially weaken its position in the Venezuela matter, and would deprive the application of the Monroe doctrine to that affair of its force. The admission of the right of European powers to regulate the affairs of Europe, free from interference on the part of the United States, has always been used as a basis for the doctrine under which the countries of the western hemisphere assert their right to be allowed to conduct their affairs without interference on the part of any European country. The United States has observed a strict neutrality in the Turkish affair, so far, and has studiously avoided the possibility of an entangling alliance with any of the great nations of Europe engaged in the settlement of the difficulty. It is understood that the executive feels that he is not bound by the action of Congress on this question, as he might have been had it been in the form of a joint resolution instead of a concurrent resolution, not requiring the approval of the executive.

CENSUS OF MEXICO.

Population of the Republic 12,542,057 by Official Count.

MEXICO CITY, February 1.—The federal census, which is now completed, shows a population of 12,542,057. The City of Mexico has 339,935; Guadalajara, 83,870; Puebla, 91,917; San Luis Potosi, 60,676; Pachuca, 52,180; Monterey, 56,835; Merida, 56,702; Seacatras, 40,026; Durango, 42,166.

The post office authorities propose to employ women in minor positions in the postal service.

Typhus fever has appeared in Puebla, with a number of fatal cases, but no death among the foreign population.

The federal telegraphs were today substantially completed by the opening of a new line from Tehuantepec to Acapulco. Every important point in the republic is now comprised in the federal network, and large places can be communicated with by four or five routes. The federal telegraphs are absolutely divorced from politics, civil service rules being strictly applied in their management.

Mrs. Cleveland's Reception.

Mrs. Cleveland's public reception this afternoon was largely attended. The ladies invited to assist were Mrs. Justice White and Mrs. Justice Peckham. In addition, many well-known ladies were invited to the blue room.

SENATOR TILLMAN

What He Has Accomplished by His Remarkable Speech.

AN AGITATOR, NOT A STATESMAN

Diplomatic Appeal to Silver Men of South and West.

A NATIONAL MATTER

Mr. Tillman's speech in the Senate is engaging but little attention in political circles on the score of its want of good taste. There could not very well be but one opinion on that subject. But the point of interest is that the most extreme condemnation of the deliverance on that line is the best assurance to Mr. Tillman himself that he has accomplished the purpose which brought him to his feet. He and his friends, indeed, measure his success on

Wednesday by the fact that the speech is conceded to be without precedent in the Senate for severity of tone and directness of attack. And they want it, for campaign purposes, to continue to enjoy that startling distinction.

An Agitator; Not a Statesman.

Mr. Tillman is a silver man, and is classed as an agitator, not a statesman. He is a democrat, and at the head of his party at home. It may not be extravagant to say that he is the most powerful factor in political affairs that South Carolina has known since the days of Mr. Calhoun. Will he be able long to retain his power? That is considered of less moment than what he is likely to do with it while he does retain it. And how will he exercise it in the settlement of the great problems of this year?

Will Hold His Delegation.

Mr. Tillman will go to Chicago as chairman of a delegation which will obey him to the letter. He will have designated every one of his associates, and they will act in the fullest agreement with him. He indicates in his speech what he and his friends will demand of the convention in the way of a platform. But suppose he is disappointed. Suppose the convention writes a platform unacceptable to him. Will he bolt? Will he return home and put affairs in order for a transfer of the electoral vote of the state to a new party, or to the populist party? And what would be the effect of such a step on extreme silver men in the surrounding states?

Some Diplomatic Expressions.

For all that, his references to Mr. Cleveland and to Mr. Carlisle are so offensive the South Carolina Senator, in his speech, shows the capacity of diplomatic expression. There are some shrewd appeals to the democrats of the south and to the republicans of the west. He soothes the one by telling them that they are not to blame; that they have simply been dragged down to their present plight by artful treachery, against which they can in future be on guard. And when he characterizes Mr. Lincoln as the greatest American of the nineteenth century, he gives his hand, without reservation, to the silver republicans of the west. This, indeed, is the tone in which all of the serious talk about a union of the south and west for national supremacy is keyed. This is the purport of the utterances: Let bygones be bygones. Let each section, in rising to the true conception of the duty of the present, rise also to a juster and franker appraisement of the past, and thus let both sections become brothers to the fullest degree. When a democratic Senator from South Carolina puts Abraham Lincoln next after George Washington on the list of American heroes, something is undoubtedly shown to have been accomplished in that direction.

His Place in a New Party.

If a new party should be the result of the year's agitation, it will not be difficult to fix Mr. Tillman's place in it. He will become a national quantity. Whether for good or ill, men of prominence express themselves freely. They divide according to their views on the pending questions. Men of the sound money stamp deplore the bare suggestion of the further rise of a man of Mr. Tillman's force and methods. But there are free silver democrats, incapable themselves of employing in public debate the coarse and savage characterizations of Mr. Tillman, who think very much as he speaks, and who could not be induced to take the floor and rebuke his language for fear of appearing in the light of dissenting from his argument. He is an agitator, and they consider that as an agitator he states his case with premeditated and carefully prepared extravagance. Agitation and discretion are not kin.

Personal Mention.

Mr. S. S. Cox, widow of the famous New York Congressman of fragrant memory, and her sister, Mrs. John A. Hardenbergh, are at the Ebbitt.

Randolph Harrison, a representative of the two old Virginia families bearing the names, is at the Ebbitt from Lynchburg.

Henry E. Queen, the well-known Kentucky lawyer, is at the Riggs House from Covington.

George W. Dresser of Boston and Gerrit S. Wheaton of Narragansett Pier are at the Riggs House.

Mrs. Mary E. Daniels, wife of the Buffalo Congressman, joined the latter at the Arlington today.

Ex-Postmaster A. T. Anderson of Cleveland is at the Arlington.

E. R. Chapman, the stockbroker who was today sentenced for declining to answer questions propounded by the Senate committee, is registered at the Arlington. Just above his name is that of George Drakeley, the prominent New York club man.

C. B. Orcutt, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Construction Company, is at the Raleigh.

Army Orders.

First Lieut. John Baxter, jr., ninth infantry, has been relieved from duty at Brown University, Providence, R. I., at his own request, on account of sickness. He has been granted leave of absence for four months.

Officers recently promoted have been assigned to regiments as follows: First Lieut. Clough Overton to the first cavalry, troop H; First Lieut. W. J. D. Horne, to the ninth cavalry, troop G; First Lieut. E. M. Blake, to the fourth artillery, battery I; First Lieut. Robert L. Howze, to the ninth cavalry, troop A.

INDIANA'S APPORTIONMENT

Uncertain Effect of the Recent State Supreme Court Decision.

Mr. Voorhees' Seat in the Senate Involved—He and the Democrats Much Encouraged.

Under ordinary circumstances the decision of the supreme court of Indiana declaring the present apportionment law of that state unconstitutional would be of great consequence there and elsewhere. It would be likely to have a marked influence on the result in the state next fall. The vote of Indiana was for years almost evenly divided between the two old parties. Whatever was gained by either side had to be fought for with all energy and with every weapon that legitimate campaigning could command. Hence the practice that grew up of the dominant party running apportionment lines to suit its own purposes and to serve its own advantages. The state was sometimes carried by that means alone. The law just rejected was the work of the republicans. The law that again becomes operative is the work of democrats. This year's elections will be held under it, too, unless action is taken meanwhile to repeal it. Such action would appear to be impossible. A democratic governor will hardly be likely to call a republican legislature together to pass upon such a question.

Will the Democrats Gain?

But Indiana has felt, with her sister states, the political changes of the past few years. The republicans have gained ground amazingly there. They swept everything before them at the Congress elections of 1894, and while the democrats since then have carried a few municipal elections, the winnings have not indicated any material change in the general situation. Assuming, therefore, that the drift is still with the republicans on general lines, the question comes up as to whether the democrats can obtain anything of real value by this return to contests on special lines in the state designed for their advantage when the vote was close.

The Senatorship Involved.

Mr. Voorhees' seat in the Senate is most directly involved in the issue. The republicans have believed that they had that prize won. Mr. Voorhees, they have declared, would certainly be succeeded by a republican, and Mr. Fairbanks of Indianapolis has been pointed out as the man. Everything seemed to assure this: the general drift of sentiment, the latest recorded result in the state, and the fact that the legislature to determine the question would be elected under an apportionment giving them the advantage. But the apportionment feature of the equation has been changed. What, if any, will be the resultant gain to the democrats? Has the republican tide risen so high that apportionment lines established and of so much importance in 1885 are of no value now?

Mr. Voorhees Encouraged.

The democrats rejoice over the decision. They hope to gain by it. Mr. Voorhees is encouraged. He had not given up the fight by any means, but he is gamer today by half than he was last week. He is very anxious to succeed himself in the Senate. The presidency seems never to have dazzled him. Mr. Hendricks, Mr. McDonald, Mr. English, all played for that prize without success. He has contented himself with a seat in the Senate, and has managed to hold one nineteen years. Another term will fill the measure of his ambition. He is beginning to appeal to his old silver audience again. His first appearance in the Senate was as a champion of silver, and he maintained that attitude down to the special session of the Fifty-third Congress, when he parted company with his old friends and worked and voted for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. That vote subjected him to severe criticism, but he insisted that he was still silver's friend; that he was voting merely to clear the decks for legislation which would give to silver its just due as a money metal. He is now in the silver camp again, in full fellowship with his old associates, and apparently prepared to go his old lengths in furtherance of silver's interests. Is there another democratic senatorship in Indiana on the free coinage issue? Mr. Voorhees undoubtedly thinks so.

THE CORNER STONE LAID.

That of the New Colored Swedenborgian Church at 10th and V Streets.

This afternoon, shortly before 2 o'clock, the corner stone of the new colored Swedenborgian Church was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and in the presence of a large gathering of spectators. The exercises began at 1 o'clock, at which time the sun had commenced to shine through the clouds and the conditions for an outdoor service were not so unfavorable as it was feared earlier in the day they would be.

The edifice is to be erected at the corner of 10th and V streets, and here the exercises took place this afternoon, in accordance with the program outlined in yesterday's Star. Although the church is to be used by the colored Swedenborgians of Washington, quite a party of white sympathizers in the movement were observed in the gathering this afternoon. Those taking part in the ceremony were Rev. Frank Sewall, pastor of the New Church; Rev. Mr. Worcester of Philadelphia, and Rev. Hiram Vrooman and Rev. J. E. Allrutt of Baltimore. The stone was placed in position by Rev. Dr. Peter C. Lewis, the pastor of the church, assisted by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, superintendent of the Sunday school.

Army Retiring Board.

An army retiring board has been appointed to meet at Fort Porter, N. Y., for the examination of Capt. Pratt M. Thorne, twenty-second infantry, and such other officers as may be ordered before it. The detail for the board is as follows: Col. Alfred T. Smith, thirteenth infantry; Majors Philip H. Ellis, thirteenth infantry, and Daniel M. Appel, surgeon; Captains Benjamin H. Rogers, thirteenth infantry, and Henry I. Raymond, assistant surgeon, with First Lieut. Peter C. Harris, thirteenth infantry, as recorder.

Called on the President.

A committee of citizens from Buffalo, who are here to secure legislation favorable to the improvement of the breakwater of that port, called at the White House yesterday, and paid their respects to the President. They were presented by Gen. Doyle. Rev. Dr. Sunderland and Rev. Dr. Talmage of the First Presbyterian Church called on the President, in company, and had a short consultation, presumably in reference to the affairs of the church, of which the President and Mrs. Cleveland are members.

For Medical Examination.

Chief Engineer J. L. D. Borthwick of the navy, who is now in the city on sick leave, has been ordered to report to the commandant of the Washington navy yard for medical examination.

The Alert Sails From Panama.

A cable message was received at the Navy Department today, saying that the cruiser Alert has sailed from Panama for Punta Arenas.

Joint Resolution Approved.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing the distribution of copies of the official records of the Union and confederate navies in congressional districts where distribution has not been made.

NOT YET FINISHED

Further Debate on the District Appropriation Bill.

PRICE OF GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Provision for Flags on All the School Houses.

OTHER SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

At 12:55 o'clock the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the District appropriation bill.

Mr. Grout referred to remarks that had been made yesterday afternoon when a motion was made to strike out the words "that the entire service of electric lighting authorized under this appropriation shall be let, after due advertisement, to the lowest responsible bidder therefor." He said that that provision had been characterized as a "smoke," as it would be called in the Pennsylvania legislature, and he wished to say that the real effect of that provision would be to give the District its electric lighting service for one-half of the amount it now pays. A vote being taken on a motion to strike out the above provision, the motion was lost.

Gas for 75 Cents Per Thousand.

Mr. Dockery offered an amendment, providing that the Washington Gaslight Company and all other gaslight companies doing business in the District of Columbia shall not charge over 75 cents per 1,000 feet for gas furnished the government or other consumers, and that in case gas bills are not paid within ten days after the first of each month the charge to the private consumers shall not be more than $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Grout offered a motion providing "that no contract shall be made for gaslighting at a price to exceed the rate hereinbefore specified." Mr. Grout thought the provision that not more than $16 per street lamp should be charged was sufficient, but offered the above amendment to satisfy members who thought the provision should be more specific. The amendment was agreed to.

An Amendment Ruled Out.

Mr. Baker moved that the following provision be ruled out as opposed to existing law:

"That in case such lowest responsible bidder be not provided with an underground system of wires and conduits in the streets and other places covered by such service the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may, under such reasonable conditions as they may prescribe, authorize such bidder to lay down an approved system of underground conduits and wires for electric lighting in and along such streets and other public places as may be necessary for said service, such privilege as may be granted hereunder to be revocable at the will of Congress, without compensation."

Mr. Pitney made a long argument in favor of retaining the above provision in the bill, but it was ruled out.

Reduced Price for Electric Light.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Grout providing that no electric company in the District of Columbia should charge more than 75 per cent of its prices on January 1, 1896, for arc or incandescent electric lighting in the District. The amendment was agreed to.

Flags on School Houses.

Mr. Chas. W. Store of Pennsylvania offered the following amendment:

"For the purpose of purchasing a sufficient number of United States flags to place one on every public school house in the District of Columbia, to be exhibited on all school days during school hours, the sum of $1,000 is appropriated, to be expended by the school trustees of the District of Columbia, to be immediately available."

Mr. Cannon spoke at some length on the question of purchasing flags, and said that if such action would inspire the rising generation with patriotism he would favor the appropriation.

Mr. Stone said the action it was now desired to take in the District of Columbia was similar to action that had been taken in many states.

Mr. Richardson remarked that when Mr. Harrison was President he issued an order to have United States flags placed on all the public buildings in Washington, and he wanted to know if that order did not include the school houses.

Mr. Store replied that he understood the order referred to did not.

Mr. Cannon wanted to know how many school houses are now provided with flags.

Mr. Stone did not know. The schools which older scholars attended were, he believed, generally provided with flags, but the schools made up of younger children were without flags.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama and Mr. Washington of Tennessee both advocated making the appropriation.

Mr. Grout advocated the appropriation.

Mr. Livingston inquired of Mr. Grout whether he thought a flag over a school house inspired the scholars with patriotism.

Mr. Grout answered "I do."

"Then, why," inquired Mr. Livingston, "did the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Wheeler, who was educated under the flag at West Point, go into the confederacy in 1861?"

"Oh," said Mr. Wheeler, quickly coming to his feet at this allusion to his course, "but I've come back now."

Mr. Stone then modified his amendment to make it appropriate "$1,000 or so much as may be required" to provide the flags, and with that change the amendment was agreed to.

To Censure Mr. Bayard.

The House committee on foreign affairs this afternoon adopted by a party vote a resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard for his two speeches at Edinburgh and Boston.

The resolution quotes the passages of these two speeches, which are condemned in its preamble, and then expresses the the sense of the House that the utterances were improper, and that Mr. Bayard is deserving the censure therefor. It continues that it is improper for our representatives abroad to condemn any political party or party policy in America, and that such actions tends to destroy their influence and impair the confidence which they should always command at home and abroad.

Those who voted for the resolution—Hitt, Illinois; Adams, Pennsylvania; Quigg, New York; Cousins, Iowa; Taft, Ohio; Smith, Michigan; Heatwole, Minnesota; Pearson, North Carolina, republicans; Newlands, Nevada, silver republican.

McCreary, Kentucky; Price, Louisiana; Tucker, Virginia; Dinsmore, Arkansas; Money, Mississippi, democrats, voted against it.

Draper of Massachusetts, republican, was the only absentee.

Board of Trade Reception.

The Washington board of trade will hold its annual reception at the Arlington Hotel next Saturday evening, February 8, at 7:30 o'clock. The committee on arrangements consists of S. W. Woodward, president; John B. Wight, secretary; John Joy Edson, Beriah Wilkins, William F. Mattingly, Gardiner G. Hubbard and Samuel C. Busey. Invitations have been issued to all the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and a large attendance is expected.