

### FIGHTING FOR TIME

Mr. Hill's Tariff Resolution Opposed by Executive Session.

### THE PARLIAMENTARY TANGLE

Some Lively Remarks Made by Several Senators.

### THE VOTE WAS A TIE

The Senate chamber was the storm center of the tariff conflict today. Early in the day eager crowds thronged the lobbies leading to the Senate galleries and struggled for points of vantage for the expected debate on Senator Hill's resolution directing the Senate tariff conferees to report on the situation. All the public galleries were filled and the crowds overflowed into the corridors outside. The private galleries were also taxed to their full capacity, with the exception of those reserved for the executive household and the diplomats, which stood out conspicuously as empty in the fringe of faces which filled the chamber. Upon the floor of the Senate the same calm as of an ordinary day prevailed. Senator Hill was one of the earliest to take his seat, in the rear of the chamber. Senator Vest of Missouri, who was scheduled for a sensational disclosure of tariff conferees' affairs, serenely read a newspaper, and there as the routine proceedings were dispensed of leaned back and awaited the approaching conflict. There was the usual hum of formal business, which received scant attention.

**Waiting With Impatience.**  
The spectators as well as the Senators waited with evident impatience while the clerk read a long veto message from the President on the retiring a naval officer. As he proceeded the floor of the chamber rapidly filled with members of the House of Representatives. Mr. Burrows (Mich.) took a seat near Senator Aldrich, and Messrs. Hyman, Tarsney and other prominent members of the committee were on the democratic side. It was noticeable, however, that none of the House tariff conferees was on the floor or in the galleries.

**Hill Gives Way to Chandler.**  
At 12:20 Senator Hill arose and asked that his resolution introduced yesterday be considered. He gave way, however, to Senator Chandler, who asked that the resolution for an investigation of the alleged irregularities in the recent Alabama election go over until next Monday.

Mr. Chandler spoke sarcastically of Alabama election methods and drew forth a brief response from Senator Pugh (Ala.) on the failure of the conferees to report. Mr. Pugh returns were wholly within the jurisdiction of the state authorities. Senator Gray (Del.) objected to letting the resolution go over on the ground that it would interfere with the investigation of the subject matter of the investigation.

Mr. Chandler thereupon asked leave to withdraw the resolution, and immediately reffered it, which carries it over. The desks were now cleared for the tariff conflict.

**Senator Hill Amends His Resolution.**  
Senator Hill was on his feet and there was a hush through the chamber. The clerk read the Hill resolution. Then the Senator in a calm and quiet manner said that the parliamentary situation was such that he would amend the resolution. He amended it to his original resolution, inasmuch as the Senate conferees to return the tariff bill to the custody of the secretary of the Senate.

Resolved, That the conferees on the part of the Senate, who are now considering the differences between the two houses on the tariff bill, shall be authorized to amend the act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes, be directed to report to the Senate if they are likely to do so, and if they are not to report the principal items of disagreement, delivering said bill to the secretary of the Senate for the further action of the Senate thereon.

The principal change in the resolution is the provision that the conferees shall deliver the bill to the secretary of the Senate. "On that I call for the yeas and nays," said Mr. Hill, as the clerk concluded reading the amendment.

"I will be glad to entertain the Senator on that point," said Mr. Hill, who went on to say that there was doubt among parliamentarians as to the status of the tariff bill. He would not go into the claims made as to "where the bill is at," but he deemed it wise that its exact locality be fixed by delivering the bill to the secretary of the Senate. He did not know what the conferees felt on this subject, whether they would deliver the bill naturally, remain in the Senate, in case a disagreement was reported. But in any event it was of vital importance to fix the status of the bill, in the event of a disagreement.

Senator Gray said he doubted the propriety of the amendment. To quote a favorite phrase of the New York Senator, "It was necessary to cross a bridge until it was reached. There was no need of anticipating a disagreement, enough to consider this," said he, "when the conferees report their inability to agree. They have not done so yet."

**Mr. Gray Gives His Views.**  
Mr. Gray said he doubted the contention that the physical possession of the bill remained in the Senate. It was with the joint conferees—not with the Senate alone. He believed that it was still competent for the House to deal with the bill. The right of one branch of Congress to deal with the great question of tariff could not depend on the whims of a few Senators. It could not be that the security of a Yale lock was all that protected the House or the Senate in the matter of the tariff bill.

Senator Hill arose to say that the Senate asked for the second conference, and, therefore, under parliamentary usage, the bill remained in the physical possession of the Senate.

Mr. Gray continued, saying he thought it unfortunate that a question of this moment should hinge on whether this house or that first asked for the conference.

Mr. Gray said the Senate merely appointed the conferees in advance, but this was in accordance with the House, at a subsequent time, requested the conference. The House was, therefore, the moving body, although the Senate conferees had previously been named.

Senator Frye (Me.) referred to precedents on the location of the bill, and, especially, Mr. Gray also discussed precedents, and the exact galleries chafed at the dry procedure to the stirring chapter just ahead.

### JAPANESE REPULSED

Two Unsuccessful Attacks Made on the Chinese.

**HOPED TO CATCH THE LATTER NAPPING**  
A Stubborn Battle Being Fought by Twenty-one Vessels.

### HOSTILITIES AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

SHANGHAI, China, August 11.—A dispatch received here from Chee Foo says that the Japanese attacked Port Hamilton (Port Arthur) yesterday morning and were repulsed.

A special dispatch from Chee Foo confirms the report that the Japanese fleet attacked the Chinese at Wei-Hai-Wei yesterday morning, and that the former were repulsed at one entrance of the harbor and subsequently attacked the other entrance.

The dispatch says that the Japanese made a daring attempt to capture the fort and arsenal at Wei-Hai-Wei. The Japanese fleet consisted of four gunboats and several smaller vessels heading the advance. The first shots were exchanged at daylight, but the Chinese were on the alert and their gunners returned a vigorous fire from the forts.

**Japanese Were Disappointed.**  
The Japanese apparently expected to take the Chinese by surprise while the latter's warships were away, the Chinese squadron, with the exception of some small gunboats and a torpedo vessel, having sailed the day before for another port.

But the gunboats and forts kept up such a well-directed fire that the Japanese were forced to alter their course. Their torpedo boats were then ordered to advance and when they did so the Japanese fleet retired.

Then the Japanese vessels attacked the other entrance of the harbor later in the day.

The second attempt of the Japanese fleet upon Wei-Hai-Wei also defeated.

**A Great Naval Battle.**  
Another dispatch says that the Pei Yang fleet is engaged with a Japanese fleet and that a stubborn battle is being fought. Twenty-one ships are taking part in this fight.

**Advices From London.**  
LONDON, August 11.—The government has received a dispatch confirming the announcements of further fighting between the Chinese and Japanese. The government advises that the Japanese were making an attack on the Chinese at Wei-Hai-Wei, but no details were given.

**Bogus News From the East.**  
LONDON, August 11.—The Times yesterday published a dispatch from Tien Tsin, China, stating that the report circulated to the effect that Viceroy Li Hung Chang's rank and privileges had been reduced by the imperial command was entirely unfounded.

The Times' dispatch also stated that there was both truth and error in the report. The same source, that Gen. Yeh had been killed in the battle fought at Asan, and that it was untrue that the Chinese cruiser Kwangki had been sunk.

The Times' morning comment on this bogus news, as revealed by its "Ten Times" column, is that the dispatch probably would have occurred in any well-regulated war. But it is not quite certain that the report on the importance of the war, as it ought to be, is carried on. Those who want to know what is really going on at the other end of the world would do well to exercise some care in selecting their sources of information.

**Chinese Rifle Factory Burned.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—The City of Peking brings the news of a great conflagration which almost amounted to a national misfortune. Just at this time, when China needs all the improved arms she can secure, it is very unfortunate that the new rifle factory and steel and iron works established by the victory of Hu Kiang at Han Yang should be destroyed by an incendiary fire. The loss will amount to \$1,000,000. The incendiary is thought to be coolies who had been severely punished by the officials in charge of the works.

About 4 o'clock in the morning an alarm of fire was turned in, and the first of the spot found the building containing the rifle-making machinery in a full blaze from one end to the other.

In four hours the factory was in a heap of ruins.

It is doubtful whether the victory will be able to start to rebuild the factory, and it is also thought that he will not be able to raise funds to make reparations, which was intended to be a national monument.

**WILD AFTER GOLD.**  
Growth of the New Mining Camp in Colorado.

MESCA, Col., August 11.—Later developments in the new gold camp, fifteen miles east of here, tend rather to allay the intense excitement of the past three days. Over 200 claims have been staked out. A town site has been chosen near by, and enterprising merchants are rushing up store buildings and preparing for a booming business. Town lots are claiming attention second only to mining claims.

### THE DISTRICT'S DAY

The Last Chance for Local Legislation Next Monday.

**Chairman Heard Will Endeavor to Pass the Free Library Bill—Other Important Measures.**

Next Monday will be District day in the House, and the District committee is making preparations for a field day. It is considered very probable that this will be the last District day of this session of Congress, in view of the probability of an adjournment of Congress within two weeks, or, at least, the near approach of adjournment, with consequent pressure of appropriation bills and other business likely to crowd out the District. The friends of the District are, therefore, lining up for a busy day on Monday, and are entreating the colleagues to be present and help maintain a quorum.

**What Chairman Heard Says.**  
"I shall make a determined effort to get the day," said Chairman Heard, "and I see no reason why we should not succeed. There are several very important measures which should be taken up and acted upon, and which I shall push to the front."

"The first bill which I shall call up will be the bill to amend the act to give it the first opportunity of passage."

**Other Bills of Importance.**  
The other bills of importance on the House calendar are as follows: The bill to authorize an issue of bonds for sewer and street improvements; a bill for the sale of burial space in the Congressional cemetery; a bill relative to the pension of the late John H. Johnson; a bill to promote anatomical science, together with a number of private measures.

It was thought that the public library bill will arouse any opposition, and in being called up first it will not delay action upon the other measures.

**STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION.**  
The Charges Against the Afro-American Bureau of Organization.

The civil service commission still has under investigation the charges against the Afro-American bureau of organization. The charges are those of soliciting contributions from government employees for all-American purposes. The charges were made by Robert S. Hill, chief of the so-called bureau, and C. H. J. Taylor, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. Letters were sent, it is known, to a number of colored employees, and it is thought were sent to all in the executive departments.

Letters bearing the signature of Mr. Taylor have been sent to the same employees directing them to call upon him at their earliest convenience if they would consult their interest. It is also charged that let- ters to the government officers, including Senator Charles P. Faulkner, urging contributions for the fall campaign. Just what evidence the civil service commission has in support of the charges cannot be stated with an assurance of accuracy, though the matter will be published by the commission in its report.

The only members of the latter organization to give out the information at this time is that such a course might impede the investigation of the charges against the bureau. It is understood that the civil service commission believe that the charges are strong case against the implicated persons.

**GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS.**  
They Have All Now Received Civilian Appointments.

In accordance with a provision of the army appropriation bill approved by the President on the 6th instant, all the general service clerks and general service messengers have been discharged from the army and have been reinstated in a strictly civilian capacity. They will perform the same services and receive the same pay as heretofore. The bill provided that those who enlisted for five years, and at the expiration of thirty years' service were entitled to retirement on reduced pay. Now they are appointed as civilians.

There are nine clerks and three messengers in this class at army headquarters in this city, two or three of whom would have been eligible for retirement. They are being discharged under the old law. A general service clerk on duty at Gen. Howard's headquarters in New York was retired a few days before the new law was passed, and was then appointed to the same place under the new law. He was almost alone in his good fortune.

**MARSHAL BEDE CONGRATULATED.**  
He Calls on Mr. Cleveland and is Cordially Received.

Congressman Baldwin of Minnesota today visited the White House with Mr. J. Adam Bede, the United States marshal of Minnesota, and introduced him to the President. Mr. Bede is the former Washington newspaper man whose appointment as marshal created so much comment by reason of his youth. Immediately after his appointment he was confronted by the great railroad strike in his state, in which the United States marshal was called upon to take a prominent part.

It is said that the President warmly congratulated Mr. Bede today for his conduct in handling the strike, and that Mr. Bede received a cordial reception at the White House.

**Treasury Department Promotions.**  
The following promotions have been made in the classified service in the Treasury Department of the United States:

First auditor's office—L. E. Gannon, from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum.  
Second auditor's office—Miss J. G. Carson, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; Miss A. E. Black, from \$900 to \$1,000.

Navigation bureau—Wm. M. Lytle, from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum.  
Bureau of statistics—E. W. Steffy, from \$900 to \$1,000 per annum.  
Bureau of engineering—Miss H. E. Stevens, New York, from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum.  
Secretary's office—Miss C. E. Clark, from \$800 to \$1,000 per annum.

**Personal Mention.**  
Secretary Lamont left here this morning for New York. He will also make a visit to his family at McGraville. It is not positively known when he will return to Washington.

Chief Engineer Philip Inch, U. S. N., is in the city on leave. He is stopping at 200 A street southwest.

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### DRIVEN FROM CAMP

Rosslyn Industrials Routed Out by Virginia Militia.

**CAMP BURNED THIS MORNING**  
Entire Army Now on This Side of the River.

### THE COMMISSIONERS' ACTION

The "industrial" army, known as Frye's army, that has been camped at Rosslyn, at the Virginia end of the Aqueduct bridge, was expelled from Virginia early this morning, the orders of the governor to that effect being carried out by Adjutant General Anderson, with a force of state militia. The "industrials" went upon the Aqueduct bridge, and there they remained all the morning, uncertain as to the reception they would receive from the police on the District side, but very certain that the soldierly line of pickets on the Virginia side would not permit them to re-enter the Old Dominion. A little after noon, however, they crowded into the District and camped on the towpath near the bridge.

The District Commissioners have been seeking today some solution of the problem thus presented to them, and succeeded in arranging this afternoon to have the "army" camp temporarily in the old naval observatory grounds until the uninvited visitors can be sent in some way from the District.

When Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia said the other day that the "commonwealers must do" he meant it, and this morning the occupants of the camp at Rosslyn were routed from their little huts and shacks just as the rising sun was shedding its rays over the clear waters of the Potomac river.

"Gen." Frye was not in camp, having followed the example of the so-called Gen. Coxe and deserted the men when his presence was most needed. Adjutant General Charles J. Anderson of the Virginia state militia was in command of nearly 200 soldiers, who had received marching orders yesterday. The governor's ultimatum issued early this week was read to

some of the commonwealers Wednesday. This message was entrusted to Adjutant General Anderson, and under the terms of the order the men were to have deserted the camp at noon yesterday, at which hour Gen. Anderson appeared, only to see that the government soldiers had affected the crowd of tramps in the least. Not only had they not moved, but there was no evidence of any intention of so doing on their part.

Seeing the men were not going to comply with the terms of the order he telegraphed Gen. O'Ferrall and the latter at once issued an order for the general to move on the commonwealers with troops. The Alexandria Light Infantry being the nearest company of the state National Guard word was sent to Lieut. Bryan, who is in command in the absence of Capt. Muffback, and at the same time the Richmond soldiers' regiment at Richmond was notified to send two companies. It was after 8 o'clock when the order was received at the army in Alexandria, the Richmond soldiers having received their notice nearly two hours before that time.

The companies from Richmond with about 100 men reached Alexandria at 11:37 last night, and went to the armory of the Alexandria Light Infantry. Seventy-five members of the latter organization responded to the call, and the entire party left Alexandria about midnight to make the march to Rosslyn, over the dusty Mount Vernon avenue to Rosslyn.

The march was made without a stop, and no rations, other than lunches brought from their respective homes, was provided. When

he given an hour to leave the state. All agreed to do so quietly and without picketing the militia to any inconvenience, except "Gen." Salisbury's California company. That worthy hero said his party did not want to go out unless a show of force was made by the militia, and Gen. Anderson promised him that he would not be disappointed in this respect.

**Stopping Uncle Sam.**  
The Virginia general and his aids then retired through the picket lines, leaving the industrials to prepare for their final departure. The most severe discipline ever seen, probably, outside actual war was observed by the guards of the Virginia militia. No one was allowed to pass the picket line into the industrial camp or out of it, even the messenger who had to make a recourse to Gen. Anderson and secured written passes giving them the privilege, and which the industrials left camp as soon as it became known that the picket line was to occur, but each was forced to go on the Aqueduct bridge. No one was allowed to pass the picket line, and the militia was camped on the road and which was a complete barrier to the scrutiny of the corporal of the guard returning to Fort Myer in time for morning roll call were stopped and had to give a good account of themselves before proceeding further. After the line had been made and the picket line established the men bearing the caliche line "U. S. A." all over it came up and over the bridge found for Fort Myer, but were held up by a uniformed Virginian in short order.

There were many incidents of an amusing character during the march, and one of the hour of grace given to the commonwealers Virginia was made the most of by the man driving a weary horse was perched in a wagon containing several cans of milk. The soldiers arrested him and holding a flag with one hand and holding a tin can of coffee aloft in the other. A common soldier technically necessary by that leader, and men continued their march to the westward, and Rosslyn is probably the last place where they will be seen. The soldiers right-about-faced and were deployed from the picket line to the bank of the river, and the order was given to advance and drive out all persons in the named territory.

**A Little After 7 o'clock** the militiamen were ordered to fall in, and the enforced exodus of the industrials began. A scene that might have been pitiable was made laugh-provoking by the manner in which the industrials accepted the inevitable. Many of them had not finished breakfast, and in such cases they were allowed to consume their meager repast, but a large number started off eating as they went; some waving a flag with one hand and holding a tin can of coffee aloft in the other. A company of soldiers marched down to the second end of the encampment. Here, a lieutenant, and made the show of force considered technically necessary by that leader, and men continued their march to the westward, and Rosslyn is probably the last place where they will be seen. The soldiers right-about-faced and were deployed from the picket line to the bank of the river, and the order was given to advance and drive out all persons in the named territory.

Every man in the camp was awake, save one, and he was slumbering soundly in a wickup made from the branches of bushes being pulled together and tied at the top.

**The Advance Movement.**  
It was precisely 6 o'clock when the militia moved forward to carry out the orders of the governor of Virginia. The morning gun at Fort Myer belched forth a roar, as if giving the signal to advance, and the first strides of the soldiers were taken in time to the clear, sweet tones of the Georgetown College bells, as they pealed forth a summons to the faithful to prayer. There was absolute silence in the ranks, except so far as occasional jingling of accoutrements occurred, and every man was a soldier from the ground up.

It has been many years since the soil of the Old Dominion has felt the footfalls of soldiers prepared for field service, but this morning her own gallant militia boys were equipped cap-a-pie for action. Each knap-

### A HOUSE CAUCUS

Called by the Speaker and the Tariff Conferees.

**THE SENATE BILL OR NOTHING**  
Rumored Deal Made With the Louisiana Senators.

### THE CRISIS HAS COME

The aim of the democrats today was to postpone all action on the subject of the tariff, so as to give the House an opportunity to accept the Senate amendments to the bill just as they are, if it is so desired. At the caucus of the House, to meet at 10 o'clock Monday morning, it is expected, the question of whether the House will take the Senate bill as it is rather than have a bill at all will be settled. The question of whether the bill was now in the possession of the House or of the Senate was the subject of discussion in the Senate this morning. Those who want to defeat all legislation, even the Senate bill, sought to establish it that the bill was still in the possession of the Senate, in a parliamentary sense. Those seeking to have the bill passed the Senate bill contended that the bill was in the possession of the House, in fact, and that the legal possession was vested in the House.

**What Caused the Discussion.**  
This discussion grew out of the belief that it is the purpose of the House to simply consider its non-concurrence in the Senate amendments, and to confer in them all, so as to avoid the bill's having to be passed by the Senate. This action will probably be taken by the House as a result of the caucus Monday. It will make a very incongruous bill. Even the date contained in the measure for the act to go into effect was given prior to its enactment—August 1. This will probably be changed by some special act after the bill has become a law, if it does become a law.

**The President May Not Sign It.**  
It is seriously questioned, however, whether Cleveland will sign the bill if sent to him in this way. It cannot be relied upon as the cr. d. of the business even if the bill is passed by the whole bill, and it would be a very uncertain matter to attempt a prediction as to the date of the adjournment of Congress.

The House people have been figuring on making some terms with the Louisiana Senators by which the compromise proposition is to be accepted before the adjournment of the Senate conferees, might be got through the Senate. The Senate conferees were expected to have a meeting, however, and the proposition comes back to whether the Senate bill is better than none.

**Senate Conferees Fail to Appear.**  
The House tariff conferees gathered promptly at 10 o'clock this morning in the room of the Senate committee on interstate commerce, and remained there during the entire forenoon, but they waited in vain for the Senate conferees. They sent messengers about the Capitol for the Senators, but the search proved unavailing. None of the Senate members of the conference were at the Capitol, or if they were, could not be found. The Senate committee on interstate commerce, and remained there during the entire forenoon, but they waited in vain for the Senate conferees. They sent messengers about the Capitol for the Senators, but the search proved unavailing. None of the Senate members of the conference were at the Capitol, or if they were, could not be found. The Senate committee on interstate commerce, and remained there during the entire forenoon, but they waited in vain for the Senate conferees. They sent messengers about the Capitol for the Senators, but the search proved unavailing. 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