

LEADS LOCAL PAPERS IN AMOUNT OF READING MATTER

DOWNY BILL STABBED AGAIN

Board of Trade Refused to Endorse the Measure.

IT MUST GO TO ANOTHER COMMITTEE

Resolutions of the Board of Directors in Favor of the Seven Millions and a Half Bonded Debt Ignored—No One Able to Call It Up for Action—Mr. Chapin Brown Changes His Views and the Conversion Takes Place in a Few Hours—Mr. Mattingly Attacks the Proposition in Vigorous Terms. He Can See Nothing Fair in It—What Was Done.

The proposition made to the Board of Trade by a special committee of its board of directors, which was an unequivocal endorsement of the issuance of seven and a half millions of dollars in bonds for sewers and street extensions, met with such opposition last evening at the Builders' Exchange that the whole subject of the board's endorsement of anything was referred to a committee of seven.

In other words, after endorsing for a week to give the matter careful attention, the board met again last night and was unable to pass an endorsement of the "bond bill."

During the interim between the last meeting and that of last night the special committee of the board of directors formulated the following for passage by the board: "Resolved, that the board of directors of the Board of Trade, Congress should at once provide sufficient funds to pay all judgments rendered against the District of Columbia in the pending condemnation proceedings in favor of the owners of property taken under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1883, and entitled 'An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities.'"

AMOUNT UNDERESTIMATED. Whereas, since the resolution of condemnation proceedings under the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1883, and entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," it has become doubtful whether the amount of money necessary to carry into effect the aforesaid act has not been underestimated, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five persons be appointed by the chair whose duty it shall be at once to examine into the probable cost of the execution of the said act and to report their conclusions in the premises to the committee of seven, together with any suggestions as to suitable legislation which may seem advisable to said committee; be it

Resolved, Further, that the committee take into consideration and report speedily to the board, any defects existing in what is commonly known as the highway act and generally any amendatory legislation is necessary in the premises.

Resolved, That the board of trade hearily indorse the proposition to issue bonds to the amount of seven millions of dollars, and to complete the sewerage system of the District of Columbia, in accordance with the plans recommended in 1890 by the board of sanitary engineers, and also for urban and suburban street sewer extension and improvement.

Resolved, That proportionate contributions by the national government toward all of these improvements, without exception, is a vital feature of the proposed legislation. This report was read by Mr. Chapin Brown, who, with Mr. Percival and Mr. Mattingly of the board of trade, constituted the committee selected.

Mr. Brown championed the passage of these resolutions much to the surprise of those who had heard his views expressed at the previous meeting, at which he stated the cost of the sewerage system would be about two million dollars for the lands to be condemned. His argument this time was to the effect that as there were many conflicting views of the cost, and that what was presented would harmonize all differences.

MR. BROWN'S CHANGE. He said that thirty years from now the generation of that day would rise up and call blessed those who passed these resolutions as the people of that day would have blessed those of thirty years ago, if they had then passed the act when lands were held at cheap figures. He also touched on the question of the sewerage system and a letter from the Commissioners to Senator Proctor, dated the 15th instant, which was evidently a reply to his own argument of the 15th, and which was read by himself at twenty million dollars.

In their letter to Senator Proctor, the Commissioners say that the cost in the forty-seven years of the sewerage system would amount to six millions of dollars exclusive of the assessments, and that the amount for the second section would be about two million dollars in all about eight million dollars. The total, they say, will be largely reduced by special assessed benefits. Mr. Brown said that the Commissioners' estimates had been carefully made and were entitled to consideration. He argued that the resolutions simply indorsed the general plan and set the question for Congress.

Mr. Mattingly—Is it your understanding that the people whose lands have been condemned are willing to accept the amounts of the bonds?—Yes, if the benefits, special and general, are disallowed.

Mr. Brown followed with an argument that a proposition to receive the attention of Congress should bear on it the stamp of agreement among the members of the board. Mr. Somerville here criticized Mr. Brown's evident change of base. He said: "I am somewhat surprised at the course of Mr. Brown. He seems to have been converted between 3 o'clock this afternoon and 7 o'clock this evening. As I understand him, in the committee meeting he was totally opposed to the bill in any shape, and that was exactly in accord with his action in the court."

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POPULISTS' CONVENTION DATE.

July 22 Decided Upon—Co-operation of the Opposition to the Two Old Parties Invited.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.—The Populists, in executive session tonight, decided to hold the national convention on July 22 next and passed resolutions inviting the co-operation of opposition to the two old parties.

They fixed the basis of representation at the national convention and adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

CHAPMAN JURY STILL OUT

No Verdict Reached and a Disagreement Hoped For.

Friends of the Defendant Find Great Comfort in This Delay—It is Their Only Hope.

No verdict in the Chapman case was reached last night, and the first official communication which will be had with the jury will be when court convenes at 10 o'clock this morning.

Agents in the room occupied by the jury until an early hour, and this was taken up with discussion, as indicated by the conversation which has been reported. This was especially encouraging to them from the fact that Mr. Dutenhofer, of counsel for the defense, stated yesterday evening that he had no doubt that the jury would reach a verdict in favor of a disagreement.

The jury retired to their room at 3 o'clock. Judge Cole remained till 6 o'clock so that he might be around the jury reach a verdict by that time. At 6 the judge left without leaving any instructions, which meant that should a verdict be reached, it would not be announced till the regular time for convening court, as this is the custom. It is only in exceptional instances that the judge is authorized during the night to receive a verdict at which a jury may have arrived.

Yesterday after a conference of four hours the jurors were escorted to supper at a fashionable restaurant and again returned to their room.

At 1 o'clock several of the jurors were still conferring though the majority of them had retired. Nothing leaked out from the jury room during the night, but it is thought that a verdict will be rendered this morning.

WAR IMMINENT IN BRAZIL.

Cruel Treatment of Insurgents Causing the Trouble.

(By Cable to the Times.) (Copyrighted by James Gordon Bennett.) Buenos Ayres, Argentina, via Galveston, Texas, Jan. 17.—The Herald's correspondent in Montevideo, Uruguay, telegraphs that advice has been received at that port to the effect that a civil war is imminent in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, which has only recently been relieved of the disturbing element of rebellion.

The cause of the present trouble, as reported, is the cruel treatment meted out to those who engaged in the insurrection due to the severe measures adopted by Gen. Castello, the Governor of the State. It is stated that the most distinguished persons in the Brazilian State are already under arms.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that the recently published resolutions of the Government, which attempt to overthrow the republic, has fallen upon deaf ears. General Silveria Martini, one of the leaders in the recent insurrection, is reported to have written to the President to leave Brazil for Europe, deprecating the movement.

He says that the republic is successful, and that a self-proclaimed Government, such as that, is the best method of ruling a country.

The Herald's correspondent says that the Brazilian Government has resolved to order six cruisers of the type of the Liguira. General Gaiava, the minister of war, it is reported, will resist owing to differences with the President.

CRITICISM OF CLEVELAND.

Palmetto Legislators Pay Him a Doubtful Compliment.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 17.—In the house of representatives today Mr. Mellett's complimentary resolution in regard to the late Cleveland's Venezuelan message published yesterday was introduced, and Mr. Mellett asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. Magill, who introduced it, was in favor of the resolution, but desired to offer an amendment. His amendment was to add the words: "But the substitution of Venezuela as a credit in (Cleveland's) message is condemned without measure."

This was greeted with laughter and then Mr. Ford, Williams offered to further amend by adding the words: "Resolved, further, that we are willing to defend the Monroe doctrine with our lives and our property if necessary."

Some Hope for Gilham. Canajoharie, N. Y., Jan. 17.—There has been little change in the condition of Bernard Gilham of Judge, since last night. It is thought that the morning will reach its critical stage tonight or tomorrow. Dr. Hym, after the consultation this afternoon, said that there was good reason to hope for Mr. Gilham's ultimate recovery.

Incendiaries Destroy a Town. Oakland City, Ind., Jan. 17.—Fire today destroyed five two-story brick buildings, leaving the town, which has two thousand inhabitants, without a single business house. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to be incendiary. The total loss is estimated at \$30,000.

Life Sentence for Ponder. Savannah, Ga., Jan. 17.—Thomas V. Ponder was convicted tonight of the murder of Frank Keenan, Jan. 6, last, and on Monday morning he was sentenced to life imprisonment for the same crime.

Seven Negroes Killed. Charleston, S. C., Jan. 17.—A special to the News and Courier from Walterboro, S. C., says: Seven negro laborers on Walterboro and Western Railroad who were sleeping in an under ground camp, near Williams, this county, were killed last night by the earth above falling on them.

Healy Court Martial Opened. San Francisco, Jan. 17.—The court martial of Capt. Healy of the revenue cutter Bear, was opened this afternoon. The court was formally organized, with Lieut. Reynolds as judge advocate, an adjournment until tomorrow was taken.

Ohio Bank Suspended. Portsmouth, O., Jan. 17.—The Farmers' National Bank stopped payment at noon today by order of the Comptroller of the Currency. The depositors will be paid in full, as the assets far exceed the liabilities.

Alleged Murderer Acquitted. Sonoma, N. J., Jan. 17.—Clinton Jackson, who was on trial here for the murder of Clarence Sullivan, was acquitted by the jury this afternoon after being out but a few days. Healy afterward, Jackson was released and went to the colored orphan asylum in New York.

Richmond Honor to Irving. Richmond, Va., Jan. 17.—The British Association has resolved to arrange for the dinner to be given Sir Henry Irving, Sunday night, that being the only available time. A letter has been received from the English actor accepting the invitation, and offering his thanks to the association.

Deadlock in Mississippi. Jackson, Miss., Jan. 17.—The Senatorial caucus adjourned tonight without a ballot, until Monday night, as several members were absent. The situation is, up to date, a deadlock.

German Warship at Key West. Key West, Fla., Jan. 17.—The German warship Stosch came into this port this morning from Hayti, bound to Germany via Cuba. The captain met with an accident while at sea, having broken his arm. She will make no stop.

Loeb & Hirsch Half Off Sale.

CAUCUS MAKES A SCARE

Corporation Lobbyists Try to Explode a Senate Bomb.

Wellington Was Awake. He Saw the Game and Kept Out of Danger—Friends of District Property Owners Dropping Into Amalgams From all Sides—The Eastern Shore Men Try to Force Fighting.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Annapolis, Md., Jan. 17.—The representatives here of the Washington corporations and capitalists interested in the improvement of suburban property this afternoon gave the "time" that temporarily created a scare, which was afterwards proven to be harmless.

Prior to the above institution of his candidacy for the Senatorship Congressman Wellington favored looking a caucus of Republican members of both branches of the legislature, as he has developed all the States. This proposition was bitterly antagonized by the opposing Democrats.

Today they came together and decided to hold a caucus on Tuesday morning, and invited the Wellington men to participate.

But Mr. Wellington was too out of a fish to be caught with such bait. He surmised there was a trap set for him, and he accordingly caucused, and thoroughly investigated the matter. There is no shadow of doubt but that his acceptance would have been fatal. The sole purpose of caucus was to determine the expediency of the legislature upholding or repealing the law allowing a Senator to be elected to the Eastern shore.

All of the candidates for the Senatorship except Mr. Wellington are Eastern shore men, and the deeply hidden scheme in calling the caucus was to throttle the followers of Wellington and then settle the question of supremacy between Goldsborough, Westcott and Mullikin. This would virtually have meant the selection of Goldsborough, as he has developed the greatest strength. In entering the caucus the Wellington men would have bound themselves to abide by his decision.

WELLINGTON'S TRICK. But Wellington repudiated the work of the lobbyists, although by simply coming to the caucus they had already done for him, and he decided not to enter the caucus. This conclusion leaves him free to continue supporting the bill, and to do so during the present period, and the situation will tomorrow remain just the same as it is now.

This action on the part of the Baltimore allies of Mr. Wellington is almost a masterpiece. An apparently authentic rumor has gained wide circulation and attained general belief that the lobbyist had detected the imminence of a deadlock in the legislature, with no definite prospect of ultimate success, are tonight attempting to effect an alliance with the Democrats by which the Senatorial contest can be speedily terminated.

This plan merely provides that the twenty-five Democratic members of the legislature be thrown, without previous warning or notification, to some Republican who will make certain promises, or is otherwise successful in a satisfactory manner, and the part of the Democrats would certainly create a deadlock to the man whom they supported as the Maryland legislator has an instinctive feeling after the leaves and fishes.

Some of the Republican members would fall over each other in their haste to get in out of the way should the Democratic espouse the cause of any specific Democrat. No less a man than President Bruce of the senate has declared that unless the caucus should be determined to be held it was the duty of the Democrats to take whatever steps they could to end it.

While it is extremely doubtful if the Democrats will go to the caucus, the possibilities the emergency affords to the lobbyists is self-evident. They would find it a much easier task to influence twenty-five members of the legislature than fifty-nine members. Such a contingency would furnish an easy solution of the problem.

THREE RED CENTS

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY CO. U. S. S.

Here is a Short List of the Mental Menu Provided.

GENERAL FEATURES: Fashion's Faith Comes High—It Costs to Be a Member of a Sewell Church. Clothes for Night Fires—Ingenious Idea of a Bright Little Woman. Take Tea a New Way—Men and Women Who smoke the Little Leaves. Big Men Before the Camera—How Some Stationers Behave in the Photo Gallery.

POR WOMEN: Fashions as Seen in Opera Boxes—New York Theaters a Mirror of Styles. Proper Thing in Sleights—Trim Cutters and Russian Dressy Are Modish. Heroine of a Failure—How a Rich Man a Wife Bullied Up His Shattered Fortune. Hats to Wear to the Theater—American Girl in Facis De-cora Some Vision. Woman's Notes on Venezuela—Constantine Merrifield Tells What She Heard There About War.

LOCAL ARTICLES: Fad Born of the Weather—Sitting Crossed Legs Has Colored Upon the City. Women of Nature and Art—Some Comparisons Between Greek Statues and Two Washington Models. Chinatown's Leap Year—How Our Celestial Residents Are to Celebrate It. Housing the Homeless—Characters Sketched at the Municipal Lodging House.

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International Mark Making.

GEN. HARRISON ENGAGED

Ex-President Announces His Approaching Marriage.

Wedding Will Not Take Place Until After Lent, He Says, but Refuses to Talk Further.

New York, Jan. 17.—Gen. Benjamin Harrison tonight formally announced his engagement to Mrs. Dimmick at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

There was a crowd of newspaper men and others about the hotel shortly before 9 o'clock, when Secretary Tibbets appeared and handed them the following:

"Gen. Harrison authorized an announcement that he and Mrs. Dimmick are engaged to be married, and that the marriage will not take place until after Lent."

Col. Tibbets refused to discuss the announcement, and although the ex-President was upstairs in his room at the time he denied himself to all newspaper men.

Col. Tibbets said that Gen. Harrison would remain in the city until after Sunday, when he would go to Indianapolis and General Harrison was President.

Mrs. Dimmick's full name is Caroline Lord Dimmick. She is the daughter of the late Mrs. Lord, the eldest sister of General Harrison's mother.

Mrs. Harrison thereafter sent for her favorite niece and namesake to come to the White House and made the young widow her private secretary.

Mrs. Harrison's husband, Mr. Dimmick, was a naval officer. After her husband's death she lived for some time with her mother in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Lord died during the time of the Civil War.

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