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CIRCULATION FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Sunday, July 22	20,261
Monday, July 23	19,957
Tuesday, July 24	20,210
Wednesday, July 25	22,056
Thursday, July 26	21,117
Friday, July 27	20,565
Saturday, July 28	20,031
Total	145,097
Average daily circulation	20,728

The Weather To-day.

For the District of Columbia: Fair; warmer; south winds.

NO BILL RATHER THAN THE SENATE BILL.

There is a prospect of an interesting time at the House caucus to-day, for the reason that there is a strong sentiment among Democrats generally that it would be better not to have a tariff bill than to surrender to the trust Senate bill.

It is true that a 40 per cent. tariff on iron ore and coal is better than the 75 per cent. tariff of the McKinley law, and it is also true that the proposed sugar schedule would not afford as much protection to the Sugar Trust as the present law does, but there is humiliation in being compelled to forfeit pledges and abandon principles at the dictation of a few Senators, and this fact will prompt plain and emphatic talk at the caucus.

To accept the Senate bill with its scandal and whitewashing investigation means a campaign of apology and defense this fall. To reject it and demand a measure free from the suspicion of bad influence would attach the odium of defeat to the Senate, provided the demand was refused, and it would be much more honorable for Democratic Representatives to go to their constituents like upright men than to ignominiously give in to a coterie of trusts and their Senatorial representatives.

No apology, excuse, or explanation will justify the acceptance of the Senate bill, nor will the public be satisfied with that measure. It smacks of compromise, basement schedules and a surrender of Democratic principles, and although it bears commendable features all that is good will be lost in the memory of scandals if it becomes a law and is injected into a campaign.

CODIFY THE DISTRICT LAWS.

It would seem from the decision of District Attorney Thomas that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad owns whatever part of Washington it sees fit to build its tracks upon. An act of Congress of 1831 authorizes the railroad to construct lateral tracks or sidings in the District into abutting property owned by the company, and another act of July 10, 1874, authorizes the construction of the Metropolitan branch and expressly declares that the provisions of the act of 1831 shall apply to the Metropolitan branch.

Nowhere else in the United States has such a power ever before been granted to invade private property, to confiscate the possessions of citizens. No other law-making body but Congress would have conferred that power, and no other corporation, except the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, would have demanded and accepted such an extraordinary privilege.

It would be well to have the different laws of Congress that pertain to the District codified and arranged so that those interested may know what rights, if any, citizens have. It is generally understood that corporations have the right of way in Congressional legislation, but it would do no harm to have the District laws codified so that citizens may feel how far their necks are in the corporation noose.

OUR FINANCIAL POLICY.

The monetary history of the last twenty years is peculiar from the fact that there is an accumulation of vast war treasurers by many of the leading countries of the world in anticipation of struggles which seem inevitable. This accumulation has naturally reduced the gold reserves everywhere, and the United States has suffered most because of the comparatively easy manner in which our gold reserve can be depleted.

Russia has nearly $500,000,000 of gold in her war chest. Germany has a similar amount. France has been accumulating gold for a number of years. Austria, Hungary, England and the Netherlands have been adding to their gold fund, some of which has recently been supplied from the United States. All this great hoarding of gold is lying idle and unproductive. Most of it has been exacted from the public in the form of taxation, and all of it is withdrawn from public uses.

Lord Bacon once said that "money is like muck, of no use unless spread," and there seems no way of spreading these enormous sums except through the instrumentality of war. Under such circumstances it would seem madness for this country to continue her present financial policy. We are a constant prey to the gold countries of Europe and through a weak juggling at finance have become a debtor nation. Instead of being the richest, most powerful and influential in the financial as well as the commercial world, we are on our knees to Europe, with her war chests and coffers bursting with gold.

Borrowers now avoid as much as possible contracting engagements in gold to avoid the loss entailed by its constant appreciation, and as foreign lenders insist upon gold payments, loans from foreign countries are more or less restricted, and European gold cannot be brought here as freely as in former times.

Something should be done to retain our gold. Other countries either levy an export tax or provide for the payment of part silver on coin demands. Banks here will not touch their gold reserves except to purchase interest-bearing bonds, and they supply all demands for export gold by exchanging Treasury notes at the United States Treasury. It is a system of robbing Peter to pay Paul, for no sooner is an issue of bonds bought up and the gold deposited in our Treasury than a raid is made on the Treasury and the gold shipped off to Europe.

Such a system is convenient and profitable for bankers but extremely disturbing and unsatisfactory as a national policy. It means a continual depreciation of prices, a constant loss to debtors and is a source of discontent to all but capitalists, who are sending their money to England for safety. During the late panic Carnegie is reported to have sent $30,000,000 there for deposit and loan. Will our tariff tinkering statesmen please suggest a way out of this financial country-wrecking muddle?

WHEN you're in doubt—caucus.

IT IS now proper to refer to the House, as well as the Senate, as "that August body."

JUDGING from the appearance of our laundered shirts, the Chinese ought to do very well at slashing.

ALL these reported drowning accidents prove that Atlantic City should be renamed "The Golden Gate."

CLEARANCE-SALE, job-lot, weather-beaten schedule remnants. Apply to the tariff conference committee.

CORN prospects are scarce in the West, but nevertheless the Chicago chiropodists are still doing business at the old stands.

AND now New York society is boycotting Pullman. Ward McAllister appears to have at last arrived at the age of discretion.

BLOOD flows in China and the coming social season will probably witness a big increase in those fashionable "pink teas."

THE phonograph repairing business has struck a boom since the great American public has been struggling with the names of those Oriental war leaders.

WASHINGTONIANS won't mind it if the grand stand at the ball grounds follows the prevailing custom and burns down. Our club is getting scorched right along.

THAT anxious, careworn look reported of late to be on the flabby physiognomy of the sea serpent is undoubtedly the result of those Chinese names journeying over the cables.

CHILI has declined to join Mexico in a proposed monetary conference to fix a rate of values between gold and silver on the ground that such a conference would fail unless it had the co-operation of the United States and European countries. Why not arrange a compact with Mexico and all silver-producing countries and bring Europe to terms by controlling the silver product?

SOCIAL SAYINGS AND DOINGS

An alarming report has been circulated several times recently concerning the necessity of guarding Mrs. Cleveland and babies, Ruth and Esther, at Gray Gables. There is great apprehension in the minds of Mrs. Cleveland's friends, and the public in general, that some harm will come to the family while at Gray Gables, and it has been said that two government detectives are detailed at the President's summer home to see that no one approaches the place who acts in a suspicious manner. Report said that one is detailed to accompany the children on their outings from the house and the other to render assistance to his colleagues. Some time ago, when Coxey's army first came to Washington, a detective was detailed by order of President Cleveland to guard Gray Gables, and after a short time he was detached from guard. Mrs. Cleveland has repeatedly denied that Secret Service men are employed. The report that the freedom of the family is in anyway curtailed by the fear that the children will be kidnaped, is denied here by reliable authorities, and these repeated misstatements are said to be extremely annoying to the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Mrs. Frank Sheldon, the celebrated African explorer, is now in New York.

Mr. William Dean Howells, the novelist, is now in Boston, and will spend August with Mrs. Howells and Miss Howells at Magnolia.

Mr. Elmer C. Cleveland, a nephew of the President, will join his intended, Miss Ruth Woolston, of Philadelphia, at Asbury Park.

Mr. John J. Beardsley, of the War Department, has left the city for several weeks' visit to his home in Northern New York, near Thousand Islands, where he hopes to regain his former good health.

Mrs. S. B. Harbert, Miss Laura Boelitner, J. D. Darden, and G. Von Phil Jones, of this city, are summering at Asbury Park.

Miss Mamie Lore, of Richmond, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. Channing Roper, No. 1419 Corcoran street.

Miss Margaret Bayly, who has been spending July at Cambridge and Beverly, Mass., has now gone to Bald Head Cliff, Ogunquit, Me.

Dr. L. D. Wilson, who has been seriously ill at his residence on Capitol Hill, is now convalescent and will spend the next few weeks at Asbury Park.

Dr. John L. Reid and Miss Ella Reid, of Georgetown, will spend the rest of the summer at Niagara Falls and resorts on the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sener, Mr. Middleton and family, Mr. W. C. Scott and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson, and the Misses McLeod are the latest arrivals at Forest Glen.

Mr. Fred D. Emery is spending a few days at Garrett Park.

Mrs. C. B. P. Stailey and Miss Grace Stailey have gone to White Sulphur Springs for a stay of several weeks.

The Misses Dillon, who have been visiting the family of Dr. C. F. Goodell, at Frederick, have returned home.

Mrs. W. T. Chandler and Miss Chandler, of No. 1323 M street, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Harvey, of Nantasket, Mass.

Rufus F. Putnam is enjoying a recreation at Atlantic City. Mr. Putnam enjoys the distinction of being the only surviving lineal descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam, of revolutionary fame.

Mr. R. W. Irwin, wife, and daughter are at Atlantic City for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mueller and baby, accompanied by Mr. Martin Mueller and Miss Jennie Lloyd, have left the city to spend their vacation at Colonial Beach.

Marriage Licenses.

Licenses to marry were issued yesterday as follows: Joseph Pleasants and Josephine Woodward; Lewis Hall and Fannie F. Kenney, both of Richmond, Va.; Robert Foster and Bettie Rey; James H. Dean and Mary P. Fisher; Arthur H. Cabell and Mary Thomas, both of Richmond, Va.; James Alexander and Rosetta Gray; Robert Parker and Angelina Buckner, of King George county, Va.; John Dabney and Bessie Williams.

Gold Reserve Going Down.

The cash balance in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday was $119,177,509, of which $52,526,615 was gold reserve. Five hundred thousand dollars in gold was yesterday withdrawn from the New York subtreasury for export, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve $52,026,615.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

A year ago to-day, August 7, this Congress met for the first time in extraordinary session, and excepting a brief rest last fall before the regular session in December Congress has been steadily at work ever since, with fewer holidays and adjournments than in most long sessions.

A good many Congressmen and Senators yesterday recalled the fact that to-day is the anniversary of their meeting, with a good deal of regret that all this hard work had not brought some tariff legislation. Nobody was very cheerful at the Capitol yesterday, and perhaps the anniversary of the session may have had something to do with it.

Congressman Payne, of New York, says that he now regards it a certainty that ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton will get the Republican nomination for Governor of New York, and adds that he thinks there is no doubt that Mr. Morton can capture the Empire State. No candidate has yet been boomed vigorously enough for second place on the ticket to indicate where that plum is going, but there will be plenty of material for the whole ticket ready by September 18, when the nominating convention is to be held.

As to the Democrats, Mr. Payne thinks that Gov. Flower will again be the candidate despite all rumors to the contrary. "Flower cannot very well get out now and keep his hold on the party, and I think he realizes that the best thing is to take the risk," said Mr. Payne. "He has been out to a lot of county fairs, too, and gets slapped on the back vigorously, and is beginning to think he must be getting very popular with the farmers. He may revise that judgment in November."

Several of the Alabama delegation in the House who have been stumping the State for the campaign have come back to Washington pretty well disgruntled at having been disfranchised by the operation of a law which compelled registration before a certain date. Congressmen Rollins and Bankhead are among the number.

In the vigor and heat of the campaign hurrying from one place to another to make speeches, it was not at all remarkable that registration was for the time being forgotten, but before they knew it three or four were too late and it is said only about half the delegation will be able to vote if they want to.

An amusing story was told in THE TIMES a few days ago of how Congressman Geissenhainer, of New Jersey, the chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, was tricked by Representative Stone, of Pennsylvania, who passed a bill to which Mr. Geissenhainer was very much opposed because it had been referred to his committee and then suddenly withdrawn by Mr. Stone on the belief that all the committee were in league with the wicked steamship companies. At the time Mr. Geissenhainer had slipped over to the Senate for a few minutes to hear the Senatorial tariff speeches which were being delivered at that time, and, although he had a scout on hand, Mr. Stone was too quick for him. Mr. Geissenhainer was very mad at the time and vowed vengeance to the Stone bill.

And now comes the sequel. Mr. Geissenhainer, when the bill was sent over to the Senate, quietly looked up Senator Hill, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, and explained to the New York statesman how grievously he had been treated. Mr. Hill sympathized and promised to knock out the little Stone bill. It was arranged that Senator Hill should prepare a substitute bill and push it, making an unfavorable report on the Stone bill. But how was it to be accomplished? Senator Hill is not well up on the immigration question, and to get a bill ready in a short time was no easy matter. Mr. Geissenhainer was able to tell him what to do. Mr. Stump, the Commissioner of Immigration, is also a Jersey man, and a great friend of Mr. Geissenhainer. He looked up Mr. Stump and got him to prepare a bill, and thus a measure was presented by Mr. Hill which had on its face excellent official indorsement and apparently had an extra good chance of rushing through the Senate in place of the Stone bill.

But again the wily Pennsylvanian had his eyes open. He had beaten Mr. Geissenhainer in the committee and in the House, and did not propose to be fooled by him now if he could help it, even though he had Senator Hill to handle, too. He hunted up Senator Chandler, told his story, and at once enlisted the aid of the sarcastic New Hampshire Senator.

Senator Chandler at once opened a bitter attack on the bill last Saturday, so bitter and determined that Senator Hill hardly knew what to do about it. The New York Senator had added a few anti-anarchist clauses to the general immigration features of the bill, which latter represented Mr. Geissenhainer's views. The New Jersey Congressman and Senator Hill both thought a bill against anarchists would be very popular just now and carry the Geissenhainer immigration features through. Not so, however. Senator Chandler approved the anti-anarchist paragraphs of Senator Hill, but said the immigration paragraphs of Mr. Geissenhainer were not satisfactory. Here the matter stands, and the Jersey Congressman is very much puzzled to know what to do next or how to have Mr. Stone sufficiently watched.

One of the handsomest baskets of roses that has been placed on the desk of any member of Congress this year graced the desk of Representative McMillin, of Tennessee. His friends are congratulating him warmly for his fight in the conference, and this was a token of their admiration and regard.

The failure of Col. Stone, the one-legged veteran who represents the First Kentucky district, to capture the primaries in his State has caused considerable surprise and deep regret in the House, where Col. Stone is a familiar figure and a very popular member. This is Col. Stone's fifth term in Congress, where he has won an enviable record. His chief committee was that on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Judge Montgomery, of Kentucky, one of the House tariff conferees, has been renominated by over 2,500 majority on the voting system. This happening in the face of considerable opposition and while the judge has been attending to his duties here, has resulted in his receiving the warmest congratulations.

The speech of Representative Linton, of Michigan, on sectarian Indian schools has brought out much animated correspondence with the Post-office Department as to its circulation as a franked document. Mr. Linton recently received word that the postmaster at Footville, Wis., declined to receive the speech on the ground that it was sent in bulk and could not afterward be separated for mailing to individuals. The Congressman protested to Third Assistant Postmaster General Craig, who directed the postmaster to handle the speeches.

Later the same postmaster was notified by First Assistant Postmaster General Jones not to handle the speech on the ground that it contained printed matter. This matter appeared on the last page and was the imprint of the printer and the label showing that union printers had done the work. Mr. Linton protested to the Post-office Department, citing the fact that the speeches of many prominent Senators and Members were going through the mails with the printer's imprint and the union label. He also stated that in case his speech was denied access to the mails he would protest against the mailing of speeches by Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson bearing similar imprints. As a result of the protest the department ordered the speech admitted to the mail pending an investigation of the alleged advertisement.

Real Estate Transfers.

Transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday as follows: Walter F. Hewett and B. Lee to Charles J. P. Lattimer, lot 23, square 425, $10; Alfred Pope, trustee, to Robert Holliday et al., trustees, lots 104 and 105, square 89, $5; John Joy Edson and Milton C. Barnard to S. Cornelius Cissel, lot 6, square 994; A. W. Green to Lubella R. Balar, lot 4, block 2, Chichester, $1,600; Samuel L. Burn to John M. Harrison, lot 4, block 17, Brookland, $10; H. A. Griswold et al. to Agnes M. Miller, lot 296, addition to Anacostia, $600; Ollie F. Kirgin and Alice F. Kreher to John W. Hunter, lot 2, square 442 (quit claim), $1; John T. Arms and George H. White, trustees, to L. R. Willis, lot 76, block 28, Rosedale, $5; Charles Schroth to Leo D. Miner, lots 15, 16, and 17, square 876, $10; Henry C. Chick to Charles L. Curtiss, lot 2, square 149, $10; William H. Harrison to Alfred H. Marlow, lot 12, square 815, $5,500; John W. Gessford and wife et al., trustees, to J. Frank Campbell, lot 42, square 969, $10.

Look on the third page and read about the prizes for close guesses on the adjournment of the House of Representatives.

CURB AND CORRIDOR.

Hon. William M. McKaig, the able Representative in the House from the Sixth district of Maryland, was walking leisurely along one of the streets in Georgetown on Sunday night when a TIMES representative met him. As Mr. McKaig was coming from the direction of the industrial camp, it was almost natural to conclude that the Congressman had been over there, and the TIMES man asked him if such was the fact.

"No," said he, "I have been taking a walk among the canal-boat men, to see if there were any faces that I could recognize as those of men I used to meet at Georgetown thirty years ago, when I did considerable boating on the canal myself. I could not recognize a single man that I knew in 1864. A new set of men seem to have gone into the business entirely. This is the first time I have been in this neighborhood in all that time, and the changes made have been very great. Everything seems to have been improved. Speaking of the year 1864," said Mr. McKaig, "during that critical period of the war my father sent a great deal of coal for the use of the government vessels from Cumberland to this city, and I used to come along with the men to see that it was disposed of properly. We had a number of narrow escapes from the skirmishing parties of both the Federal and Confederate armies, and once in a fight between Doubleday's battery and Mosby's men near Hancock we were directly in the line of the fire but we got out of it as soon as possible. We had gone to the place to see the fight, but our curiosity became satisfied very quickly and we left the scene just as fast as the mules could pull the boat. There were other occasions when we had narrow escapes from the bullets of the contending forces, but these were not of our seeking."

"When will Congress adjourn?" Mr. McKaig was asked.

"I really do not know," he replied. "I know nothing about what progress is being made with the tariff bill except what I learn from the newspapers. I often talk with Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, but he seems to be as much in doubt as to what will be the fate of the bill as any one else."

THE TIMES man suggested that perhaps the present session of Congress will last until the time for the next session to begin—the first Monday in December.

"Well, if that happens," said the Congressman, who has never been defeated for an office for which he was a candidate, "there are a good many men in the House who had better take their name off the ticket to be voted for in November at their homes, for they will not be re-elected."

This took place in a confectionery store in Georgetown. The proprietress, an elderly lady, had just finished making a "snow ball" for a gentleman who was thirsty and could find no ice water, when a TIMES representative, followed by a young Virginia darkey, entered. After the wants of the former had been supplied, the darkey, addressing the lady, said: "What kind of pop has you got?"

"I wasn't aware," replied the lady, "that there is more than one kind of pop."

The darkey stood and looked at the lady without saying anything further, until the proprietress said to him: "Well, I think you must be a fool. If you want the pop, why don't you say so?"

"Come to think of it," said the darkey, "if you hasn't got but one kind of pop, I believe I'll take a pig's foot," and throwing down a nickel, the price demanded, he picked up one of two which had been placed before him to choose from, and left the store, eating the foot as he wended his way toward old Virginny.

"Strong desire prevails among the members of the National Rifles to enter the National Guard," said one of the members of the red-coat company last night. "The fact is," he continued, "the sentiment is growing stronger among us. Our drawback is the disposition of our property. You see we are incorporated for twenty years, and any one after one year's service with us has interest in the real estate. Some of our members do not want to go into the militia, and as they have something to say about the disposition of our property nothing could be done against their wishes in that respect.

"We could find a purchaser for our fine building readily, but we all love the place, for it has been a home to us for many years. I think that the whole matter will be settled in the fall of the year. While I will not say it will be so, I am inclined to believe that our company will make an effort to have the National Fencibles join with us in forming a a battalion in the National Guard and have the armory located in our building. There is a good feeling between the two companies and I feel sure that a union could be arranged upon. So far as Gen. Ordway is concerned in the matter, we know that he is with us and has given us every encouragement to enter the militia. He would make things pleasant for us. To tell you the truth, there are no flies on that little man and we know it.

"If we can only see our way clear so as to retain our property, I feel sure we would go into the District militia immediately. We are satisfied that as we now stand we are simply a club, and to be a military body and to succeed as such we must become a part of the District National Guard. We will get there."

SHAKING UP THE POLICE.

Regular Upheaval in the Fourth Precinct and Transfers of Men to Different Stations.

The police department is considerably mystified as to the exact meaning of the shake up given the Fourth precinct yesterday by Supt. Moore, and they are wondering whether the transfer of Policemen McNamara, Flathers, Fenton, William Kemp, Washington Sanford, Alexander McKie, R. E. Lee, and P. J. Hayden is the punishment for the offense for which they were tried by the trial board on July 13 and 14.

The readers of THE TIMES will remember that on Sunday, July 8, Sergt. Daley, assisted by several of his policemen, made a raid on the meeting place of the Jolly Fat Men's Beneficial Association—the sergeant believing that liquor was being sold there in violation of the law.

On entering the room the raiding party found there Policemen McNamara, Flathers, and Fenton, who were in uniform and supposed to be on duty, and Policemen William Kemp, Wash Sanford, Alexander McKie, R. E. Lee, and P. J. Hayden, who were not on duty. All the implicated officers claimed to be members of the Fat Men's Beneficial Association, and that they were in the place on business.

Charges were preferred against Flathers, McNamara, and Fenton that they "had entered into a place where liquor was being sold in violation of the law, while on duty," and against the others named for "being in a place where liquor was being sold in violation of law and for failing to respond to Sergt. Daley's call for assistance."

The testimony taken was very voluminous, making 100 pages of type-written copy, and yesterday it was forwarded to the District Commissioners, through Major Moore, with the recommendation of the latter as to the final disposition of each case. Col. Moore declined yesterday to say what had been his action, but immediately after the report of the trial board had been sent to the Commissioners the transfers were ordered, and the following sent out of the precinct: Flathers, Barry, Byer, Kemp, Hayden, McNamara, Sanford, Hatton, Whalen, Kinnemon, Murphy, and Fenton. Of these Flather goes to the First precinct, Barry and Byer to the Second, Kemp and Hayden to the Third, McNamara and Sanford to the Fifth, Halton, Mulvey, and Whalen to the Sixth, Fenton to the Ninth, Kinnamon to the Seventh, and Murphy to the Eighth. The following transfers were made to the Fourth precinct: Robertson of the First, Mohl and Trumbo of the Second, Gleason and Ahls of the Third, Augusta and Lightfoot of the Fifth, Rogers, Bradley, and Roberts of the Sixth, Bannigan of the Seventh, McGuire of the Eighth, and Kappen of the Ninth. Owen of the Fifth was transferred to the Eighth, King of the Eighth to the Fifth, and Hodges from the Ninth to the Second.

It is understood that the long-existing troubles in the Fourth precinct between Sergt. Daley and his subordinates had something to do with the changes.

'TWAS EMMET GUARD NIGHT

Gonzaga Fair and Festival Opens Most Auspiciously.

COLLEGE CAMPUS THRONGED

Attractive Programme Successfully Carried Out—Emmet Guard Puts Up a Drill—Mgr. Satolli Expected on a Future Day—Baby Show for Saturday Evening.

The opening of the Gonzaga College fair and festival, last night, was attended with most gratifying success. The spacious college campus, where the entertainment was given, was thronged with people, and the display that greeted the eye on every side was brilliantly beautiful.

It was Emmet Guard night. Everything gave way before the gay uniforms of the military. The "Emmet Guard booth" was handsomely decorated for the occasion in the colors of the company, the true Irish green, and these were intertwined with the red, white, and blue. A beautiful Irish flag was used as a center piece in the drapery, being the same carried by the Ninty-ninth New York Regiment, Col. P. J. Downing, commanding, in the war for the Union. Displayed upon the Emmet Guard table, in charge of Miss Mary Scanlon, were three handsome trophies won by the company in past contests. The only one bearing an inscription was a massive silver vase, upon which were the words: "Won at the Irish-American Military Union, Newark, New Jersey, July 6, 1893." This was the last contest in which the company participated prior to the one at Little Rock, at which a cash prize of $1,000 was captured, beside the individual prize awarded to Capt. Walsh.

EMMET GUARD IN EVIDENCE.

Upon every hand were to be seen placards announcing for sale, "Emmet Guard cigars," "Emmet Guard claret," "Emmet Guard lemonade," and other references in honor of the prize-winners, evidencing their popularity.

All the booths were handsomely arrayed, each in the colors of the society it represented. The Young Men's Catholic Club had charge of the dancing pavilion, the bowling alley, rustic well, cane stand, and the "County Fair." An able corps of young lady assistants presided at each table.

The Emmet Guard, about forty strong, in charge of their commander, arrived about 8 o'clock, headed by the company band. Marching in upon the grounds, the boys stacked arms and proceeded to participate in the festivities. Among the attractions of the evening was the Midway Plaisance, where you could kiss the Blarney-stone for a nickel or have your fortune told by a handsome little miss for 10 cents. A number of young people were prettily costumed to represent the different nationalities, and there was vocal music and fancy dancing. Then there were the fish pond, the post office, the bowling alley, where two prizes of $10 and $3, respectively, were temptingly advertised; the rustic well, beautifully arranged and fairly exemplifying its title; a "genuine Gypsy fortune teller," and very many other features. The regular programme embraced a prize drill by the Emmet Guard and a cake walk, succeeded by a concert given by Carroll Institute Orchestra. The last named is a well equipped organization of twenty pieces, officered as follows: W. H. Lepley, president; F. L. Joannini, secretary; William L. McCarthy, treasurer; D. M. Gatti, librarian.

CAKE WALK A GREAT ATTRACTION.

The cake walk was a feature. There were twenty-one entries, all members of an organized colored troupe, under the tuition of "Prof." Smith, the colored Beau Brummel of Washington.

William Morrow was on hand to permit sundry large and heavy stones to be placed upon his chest and there broken by a blow of a heavy hammer, Ross Noel performing the manual act.

The cake walk, the company drill, and the concert all took place on the athletic grounds, where Mrs. M. F. Halloran, S. A. Beadle, and G. C. Callan were in charge.

A day is to be set apart for "Catholic Knights," when all the knights in the District are expected to attend. They will all form in line and escort Mgr. Satolli to the grounds.

There will be a baby show Saturday night, of which due notice and particulars will be given.

The many who were there last evening will readily admit that it is impossible in a brief story to mention all of the attractive features of the really superior exhibition. Those who will attend this evening and hereafter will also admit it. The entertainment should be seen to be fully appreciated.

The programme for this evening provides for a concert, in addition to the many other specialties. Dance music will be furnished by Donch's Orchestra.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations: Postmasters—John W. Hamerly, Colton, Cal.; B. W. Hero, Westboro, Mass.; Luther M. Embry, Shelbyville, Ill.; C. E. Smith, Correctionville, Iowa. Justices—Amos M. Thayer, of Missouri, to be United States circuit judge for the Eighth judicial circuit (act approved July 23, 1894); James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to be United States district judge for the Eastern and Middle districts of Tennessee, vice D. M. Key resigned; H. S. Priest, of Missouri, to be United States district judge for the Eastern district of Missouri. War—First Lieut. E. E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, to be captain; First Lieut. Richard H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, to be captain; Second Lieut. Charles S. Farnsworth, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, Twentieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Carpenter Investigation Discontinued.

The investigation of the charges made by W. H. May, a machinist of Reading, Pa., that the Carpenter armor-piercing projectiles purchased by the government and stored in the navy yard in this city are defective has been discontinued by the Navy Department. The department has made a thorough examination of the shells in question, showing the charges to be entirely without foundation. May was formerly employed by Carpenter, and claimed that the firm was outrageously swindling the government. The shells were thoroughly tested at Indian Head and Annapolis, some of them being driven through a seventeen-inch harveyized plate.

Plague and Cholera in China.

Some idea of the feeling entertained by the Chinese toward foreigners which has caused anxiety for the safety of American missionaries is given in the report of the Canton plague received yesterday at the Marine Hospital Bureau. Consul Charles Seymour, writing under date of June 23, says: "Natives are trying to blame foreigners for the plague, and have gotten up riots in Canton and the surrounding country." The consul reports that the plague does not seem to yield to medical treatment, that the mortality is 50 per cent. of the cases, and that the deaths since March 1 number at least 40,000. Cholera has made its appearance in Canton in an epidemic form, but is not yet so threatening as to cause special precautions to be taken against it.

District at the Capitol.

The District appropriation bill was signed by Speaker Crisp yesterday.

The bill to close an alley in square 185, passed by the House yesterday, is really a bill to confirm title to a piece of property on which Senator Quay is about to build. The alley does not appear on the records of the District surveyor.

A resolution appropriating $1,000 for the purchase of a marble bust of the late Judge Holt, who died in Washington a few days ago, was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Palmer. It is to be placed in the War Department building or the Capitol.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

Shinichiro Kurino Will Succeed Gozo Tateno as the Mikado's Representative in the United States.

Immediately after the announcement of the recall of Mr. Gozo Tateno as Japanese Minister to this country it was stated that Mr. Kentaro Kaneko had been appointed to this post. This was an error due, it is supposed, to a mistake in transmission of the name.

A telegram was received at the Japanese legation yesterday announcing the appointment of Mr. Shinichiro Kurino, chief of the diplomatic bureau of the depaatment for foreign affairs, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

Mr. Kurino was one of the students who were sent to this country by the government of Japan as soon as that government decided upon the policy of sending her young men abroad to pursue the course of studies in colleges and universities of Europe and America. Some twenty years ago, when Mr. Kurino had thoroughly mastered the English language, he devoted himself to the study of law in the Cambridge law school at Harvard. Subsequently, upon his return to Japan, he received an appointment in the department of foreign affairs, where he especially dealt with matters involving legal questions. A few years later he interested himself in the postal administration, and while holding an important position in the imperial department of communications inaugurated many improvements in the postal and telegraphic service of the Japanese government.

In the summer of 1891, when certain changes were introduced in the organization of the department for foreign affairs, he was appointed chief of the diplomatic bureau. Within the last three years many important questions have arisen in the international relations of Japan, including the abrogation of the consular jurisdiction clause of the treaty concluded with Portugal, the claims against the Korean government for damages accruing from certain alleged arbitrary actions of the local authorities of that country, and the present difficulty culminating in the declaration of war between Japan and China. In all these questions Mr. Kurino has figured prominently.

His abilities and high character are recognized not only by his own government but also by the officials of the foreign governments, whose duties have brought them into contact with him. In a social way he is a remarkably aimable gentleman, and in the Tokio Club, in which is represented not only the high culture, learning, and wealth of Japan, but also the most exclusive foreign element in Japan, including the diplomatic corps to the imperial court of Tokio, he has always figured as a favorite.

OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Mrs. Rush C. Steele Makes Reply to Her Husband's Statements and Files a Bill for Divorce.

"I want to make a correction of something in this paper—this article here," said Mrs. Sophia Steele, wife of Engineer Rush C. Steele, yesterday, whose domestic troubles were detailed in THE TIMES of Sunday last.

Mrs. Steele called at THE TIMES office yesterday. Her right eye was much discolored and she said she bore the marks of her brute husband's fingers upon her throat.

Upon being asked why she had not given her version of the affair to the reporter when he called upon her prior to the publication, she said she was not then in a proper frame of mind to make a statement, but had called for the purpose of correcting some misstatements. Mrs. Steele then said: "My husband did not slap me, but he beat me till I was black and blue, and choked me. The marks left by his blows and his fingers are still to be seen on my face and neck. He drove me from the house, and I had to leave in my night clothes. I went first to the police station to have my husband arrested, but the police would not act without a warrant.

"I want to say that I was never acquainted with the first Mrs. Steele and was never her servant, nor was I ever a barmaid in Paris. I had been in Washington only one week when I married Mr. Steele. I had met him in New York.

"My income from my husband was only $50 per month, and he did not pay the rent. What he gave me can be shown at the Navy pay office, where the allotment was made.

"The furniture in my house was paid for out of my own money, earned by hard work, which I had on deposit in a New York bank.

"I never mistreated Mr. Steele's children. They were pretty bad, and sometimes needed strapping, but the strap I used was made by my husband. He used to whip the children with it severely, and I have at times interfered to protect them. The children were never starved, either. I am fond of good things to eat and always provided plentifully, and gave the children all they wanted of the same kind of food I had for myself.

"The statement that I used indecent language in presence of the children is an untruth. If there was any profane language overheard it was when my husband was at home, and that was a month and a half after the warrant for my arrest was issued. When the warrant was served on me I was alone, with no one to advise me what to do, my husband was away, and so, rather than to appear in court, I forfeited the collateral which was $5. I was never in a court in my life.

"I never had any intention of eloping with any man. The only man other than my husband who ever visited my house was a friend to give me advice in the troubles made for me by my roomers."

Mrs. Steele yesterday filed a bill in equity against her husband, alleging cruel treatment, threats, intoxication and her fear of personal violence as the basis for her application for a divorce and independent allimony. Mrs. Steele gave her maiden name as Janssen, and says she was married to defendant April 20, 1892, and lived with him as his lawful wife until on Saturday last, August 4, when her husband returned home, after being absent from the city on a cruise, and after abusing her and driving her from the house clad in her sleeping attire he removed her furniture, clothing and all her belongings to a place where she cannot obtain custody of them. She asks that an order be issued to restrain Mr. Steele from disposing of her personal effects.

Notes from the Capitol.

One sheet of the river and harbor appropriation bill as received in the House has been found to be missing, and the bill was at once returned to the Senate for correction.

The Williams-Settle election case, owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Woodward, who made the report favoring Williams, was postponed yesterday, and will not come up until next session.

The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday agreed to favorably report the nomination of R. C. Morris, to be United States marshal for the district of Connecticut, and also the nominations of J. A. McDermott and Clark Gibson, to be marshal and district attorney for Wyoming.

The nomination of W. H. Marbury to be district attorney for the district of Maryland was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee on July 25, but has not been acted upon by the Senate.

Great pressure is being brought to bear upon Chairman Bankhead, of the Committee on Public Buildings, to call up the various bills on the calendar Wednesday. That day has been given by the Rules Committee for public buildings and there are more bills than can possibly be considered in one day.

Representative Richards, of Ohio, has introduced in the House a bill involving an important change in the manner of conducting the work of Congressional committees, providing that every session of a legislative body of the national Congress shall be open to the public. If it passes it will effectually do away with star chamber proceedings in all Congressional matters.

Some time since Secretary Gresham submitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations a proposition to settle the damages to Canadian sealers which were seized by the United States vessels previous to the Paris arbitration. The amount of damages will have to be ascertained, and the only question involved is the manner in which this is to be accomplished. It is probable that a board will be created which will be composed of commissioners of both the United States and Great Britain, although it is possible that certain officers already in the diplomatic service of both countries may be designated to act.

SENATORS' LIVELY DEBATE

Hill's Anarchist Bill and Chandler's Resolution the Cause.

MR. MILLS DECLINES AN OFFER

He Will Never Serve on Any "Smelling Committee"—Senate Passes the Exclusion Act—It Applies to Undesirable Persons Already in the Country.

The discussion of Senator Chandler's Dominion Coal Company resolution and of Senator Hill's anarchists exclusion bill occupied the time of the Senate yesterday, and furnished the texts for two very interesting and, at times, lively debates.

The resolution went over without action by the expiration of the morning hour, and the exclusion bill was passed. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was resubmitted and agreed to.

When Senator Chandler opened the debate on his Dominion coal resolution of inquiry, Senator Mills thought the Senate investigating committee was impartial and could be delegated to consider this matter. Mr. Chandler prefered a new one, the reason for which, Senator Mills intimated, was because he wanted a place on it.

Mr. Chandler generously offered to yield his chance of appointment on the committee to the Senator from Texas, but Mr. Mills rejected the preferred honor, for he declared he never would go on any "smelling committee."

Messrs. White and Gray then got into a sharp debate with Mr. Chandler, the Delaware Senator asking what difference there was between a company organized to get the benefit of a reduction of duties on a certain article and one increasing the duties. Mr. Chandler saw none, and then Senator Gray said he was surprised not to have heard some pious outburst when the McKinley tariff was putting a duty on tin plate and factories were started to get the benefit of