

THE DISCRETION IS DONE FOR

No More Legislation Will Be Had Before Next December.

IMPORTANT MEASURES GO OVER

Bills for Issuing Bonds, Street and Sewer Extension, Dollar Gas, Increased Water Supply, a New Printing Office, and a New Municipal Building Must Wait.

The announcements made by both the House and Senate District Committees that they will hold no more meetings this year puts an end to the placing of new District bills on the calendar, and the decision of the Committee on Rules of the House not to assign another day for District business in that body practically puts an end to possible legislation there. In the Senate there is no regular District day, but there are several important bills on the calendar that in the committee room, and a general disposition is evident not to take action on any of them before adjournment.

The close of the session throws a great deal of District legislation over until next December. The most important measure, perhaps, which will narrowly escape action before the departure of Congress is the bill for the issuance of \$7,500,000 bonds for sewer and street extension. A bill for this purpose is on the Senate calendar, and a similar one is on the House calendar. There is important difference between the two, however. The Senate bill puts only half the expense on the District, in accordance with the general "organic act," whereby expenditures of the District are to be assessed half against the Federal Government and half against the District. The House bill places the whole of vital interest to tax-payers.

The next most important bill which has failed to become law is that for the grant of \$1,000,000 to the National Light, Heat, and Power Company, which was introduced by the Washington Gas Light Company, has prevented the bill over being introduced in the Senate. Probably no more universal interest is shown to every household in Washington than this bill, and the failure to act on it is not only unparliamentary, but also a failure of duty. The investigations and reports into the question of dollar gas were very full and instructive, and it is little short of a crime to make an excessively high gas rate another six months to enrich this local monopoly. The bill to incorporate the National Light, Heat, and Power Company, which was rejected once by the committee, was taken up, after protest, only to be more effectively pigeon-holed than ever. This was the opportunity to establish a rate of \$1.50, to be increased at regular periods thereafter.

After the gas bills, that to increase the water supply of the District is probably the next most important. That bill, which is on the Senate calendar, provides for the condemnation of the water rights at Great Falls, although it does not carry an appropriation. The payment is to be made by the Court Claims. This bill, however, belongs to the class which usually require a good deal of agitation before they come to a vote. It has hardly been introduced, and that the measure would be passed upon this session. There are some lively protests by the owners of the water rights against the proposed action by the government on the ground that such action is unnecessary at this time, and therefore unjustifiable.

One of the most pressing pieces of legislation postponed is that regarding the Government Printing House. The recent developments in this matter are so fresh in the minds of every Washingtonian that it is hardly necessary to retrace the steps. Suffice it to say that the Senate is alone responsible for this delay, as its insistence on the Mahone site and unwillingness to consent to the natural business proposition of acquiring additional land adjoining the present site, has caused the failure to settle this question this session.

The bills for a new municipal building and a hall of records are both important, but, in view of the present condition of the Treasury, it has been practically a certainty for some time past that they will not be taken out of the file. By next fall it is probable that the revenues will be in a condition that will permit the bill to be taken up and treated as it deserves. It would have been folly at this session to have passed on a project which, so far as scope and expenditure were concerned, would have been treated niggardly.

STREET LEGISLATION.

Street legislation has been very effectively cared for by both Houses, and but little of importance goes over. Up to this time the bill amending the Belt Line charter, known as the "L Street bill," and that providing that street railways in the District shall pave and repair pavements between their tracks with asphalt, vitrified brick, or granite blocks, are the only important bills which have passed. The bill authorizing the Mount Vernon Electric Railway a right of way through Arlington reservation was brought up in the Senate yesterday, but was not taken up. Senator Vest, who said Senator Hale had requested him to object to the bill, as he had serious objections to it.

The bill for a free circulating library to be formed by collecting the duplicate copies in the Congressional and departmental libraries has been called up two or three times in the House, but it has not yet been taken up. It has been prevented. It is highly probable that reasonably prompt action may be taken on that measure next session, as there was a general impression that the members as to the recorder of the bill, and the fear that it would entail large appropriations for the library, was largely responsible for its being postponed.

Another most important measure which goes over on the Senate calendar, is that to simplify the form of deeds of conveyance and trusts and releases of land in the District, which Mr. Faulkner has urged. Its purpose was to allow prompt and inexpensive proceedings in cases of foreclosure, and a simple form of transfer in cases of sale, the idea being that in that way it would be much easier to borrow on real estate property in the District. Very considerable opposition developed to this measure, however, arising from a fear that the provisions of the law might be so employed as to work a hardship on mortgagors.

BILLS ON THE SENATE CALENDAR.

Among the other bills on the Senate calendar are the following: To establish harbor regulations for the District; to establish a National University; to establish an observatory circle around the Naval Observatory in order to guard the astronomical instruments there against smoke, heat, and other influences from street travel; authorizing the Great Falls Company to transmit power to the city and sell the same; to establish the law relative to separate property of married women; to amend the marriage law in so far as registration and evidence are concerned; to pro-

vide for the erection of a national home for aged and infirm colored persons.

On the House calendar are bills to prevent desecration of graves, to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Police, to amend the charter of the District of Columbia, and several minor bills to amend portions of the Revised Statutes relating to the District. Two very important steam railway bills were laid among the 100 or more referred to the House committee but never acted on. These are: One requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to enter the city on a viaduct and provide gates and guards at crossing, and that allowing the Norfolk and Western road to enter the city. A day was fixed twice for an examination of a route suggested for the Baltimore and Ohio road, but very few members of the committee made the trip.

In considering the generally unfinished condition of District legislation at the close of the session, the reflection will naturally occur to the people of Washington that the present method of requiring the action of two committees, and both branches of Congress for the simplest matter of District concern, such as opening an alley, or paving a street, or providing an additional employe of the government, materially hampers and against the most efficient and speedy action of other District legislation of pressing importance. There is much important legislation unacted on at the close of this session, which might have been disposed of had the two District committees and Congress been relieved of the duty of passing on minor bills, important enough in their way, but which minor property have been determined by the District Commissioners.

IN A STATE OF MIND.

Interstate Democratic Association Perturbed by the Refusal of Some Members to Pay Dues and Fees.

The Interstate Democratic Association got into a state of mind, at its meeting last night, over the delinquency of some of its members. There was a large attendance of those upon whom the burdens rest, and these were disposed to resent the activity of such as have failed to respond to the demands made upon them. A member who had been delegated to collect membership fees from the "back numbers" at the Government Printing Office reported that he had been met with positive refusals from many to further affiliate with the association, and that he had been told upon the grounds that they belonged to State associations and preferred to contribute their means to a treasury which was more directly in touch with their own interests. A list of the recalcitrants was prepared and placed in the possession of the executive committee, to be dealt with according to the best judgment of the association. In either case, those present were in favor of instant expulsion, one insignificant official becoming so emphatic as to utter a swear word when discussing the subject. The association was finally deemed to be the conservative course. A committee was ordered to be appointed, of which the president of the association was to be one, to inquire into the matter of the recalcitrants about securing reduced rates for those who want to go to their homes this fall. The laws of some of the States require that voters be present in person, and in Pennsylvania, as one member of the association remarked, a man must sign his poll tax, and if he cannot show his name on the list, he is not allowed to "no poll tax, no vote." The president stated that the remaining members of the committee would be announced at the next meeting.

The duties of several members seemed to be to adjourn, and a motion that that effect was made seven times, each time being withdrawn by request for the introduction of matters of importance. Among the subjects that required consideration was the resignation of W. H. Beck, vice-president of the State of Washington, who stated that on account of business he could not attend beyond his present duties. The resignation was read, but no official action was taken.

The list of names of those who were increased by the addition of those whose their sponsors designated as "true blue" Democrats, and it was confidently predicted that a week or two more would be added to the list. The convention, as important business would be presented. The pressing needs of the national Congress committee for local representatives were called for. It was stated that the labor of the committee in forwarding documents to voters beyond its capacity, and the necessity of those able to write a fair hand were in constant demand.

It was announced that all Democratic voters who are not affiliated with State associations would be invited to procure, through the Interstate Association, certificates to procure reduced railroad rates to their homes. The Texas present has a private conference at the close of the session to discuss matters in connection with State affairs.

MUSIC MIMICS WAR.

Innes' Grand Cantata, "War and Peace," with Grand Military Display, to Be Produced on Labor Day.

The first and most successful rehearsal of the grand chorus which is to sing at the production of Frederick N. Innes' cantata, "War and Peace," on Labor Day, September 3, was held last night in Typographical Temple, 425 G street. The chorus was under the direction of Mr. N. Du Shane Clowder, who was assisted by Dr. Frank J. Woodman, E. D. Tracy, J. H. Hunter, and W. A. Dohmer. The chorus, which is to be composed of 300 voices, is being trained by the Choral Society, the Moody Choir, the Glee Club, and the Mask and Wig Club. The matter took definite shape last night, and the number of applicants exceed the limit required.

"War and Peace" is a grand and recent production of Fred. N. Innes, the able and popular composer of the "G. S. N. Y. Band." It is to be produced for the first time in the Capital on Labor Day, under the auspices of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 11, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Seventh street and Boundary, which has secured for the production of the cantata, in case the weather is favorable for an outdoor performance, that the show be held in the Convention Hall, which has also been retained.

It is proposed to have the production in the open air, if possible, and in many respects it is possible to hear it and witness the spectacle. Labor Day being now a general and legal holiday, it is expected that this city would accommodate well attended performance, hence the arrangements to produce the cantata in the open air. The composer and Mr. Clowder have determined to have the performance in keeping with the occasion.

Great interest is being taken in the proposed grand military and musical outdoor performance by the Grand Army posts, the District militia, and the Confederate veterans. The production of "War and Peace" will require about 500 soldiers, and the management of the cantata, which the organization is contemplating shall derive some substantial benefit. It has therefore been decided to distribute the tickets among the organizations which are to be invited to attend the ticket 50 per cent. offer as an excellent means to replenish the relief fund.

In addition to the large chorus formed last night there will be two choruses of about thirty voices each. One of these will be for the Northern camp and the other for the songs of the South. E. D. Tracy will get up the Northern chorus and his G. A. R. choir. The other will be selected from the Capital Glee Club, the Mask and Wig Club, and the Columbia University Glee Club, and will be under the direction of W. C. Dohmer.

In the Field of Politics.

The Populists of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania district have nominated Justin Wilkins for Congress. The Populists of the Seventeenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania have nominated Monroe Culp.

JAPANESE PIERCE FOR WAR

Clamor That the Army Must Force Its Way Into China.

JAPAN'S RAPID MOBILIZATION

Progressed as Regularly as a Long-established Railroad Service—High Death Rate Among Chinese Troops—A Cousin of the Mikado Just Arrived in This Country.

London, Aug. 18.—A Shanghai correspondent telegraphs to-day: "All vessels arriving by night at Wou-Sung, ten miles north of Shanghai, are boarded and searched by Chinese naval officers. The Chinese authorities have requested the arrest of every Japanese who appeared in Chinese costume, but in the foreign settlements this has been refused. Two Japanese were arrested in the morning, and the French concession. They were arrested merely on account of their nationality, as the charges against them were entirely groundless. They are still in prison awaiting the formation of a proper tribunal to try them."

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Among the passengers on board the French liner La Touraine which arrived here to-day were two Japanese, one of them a cousin of the Mikado. The latter arrived in this country about a year ago, since which time he has devoted a great deal of his time to the study of the Japanese language and the Japanese ship-building in this country and Europe. The Mikado's cousin is traveling incognito as Count Mishima. With him are his secretary, Mr. Nagata, and two attendants. The count will sail from San Francisco for Yokohama on September 6.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The steamer China arrived yesterday from Japan. She brings Yokohama advices to August 6, several days later than the news received via Victoria on the steamer Empress of Japan. The news is of a very unsatisfactory character. Mr. Havelock was formally declared, the Chinese minister and consuls were preparing to leave the capital and to depart for the Chinese consulate at Yokohama had been hauled down, and the archbishop conveyed to the United States, consuls-general and vice-consuls in Washington and San Francisco were hurriedly leaving China. The Japanese nation appears to be affected with a mania for war. So fierce is the public opinion that the consular agents of the Japanese party is out with a manifesto declaring it to be the duty of the Japanese army to force its way into China to dictate terms of peace under the sword. The Japanese government is glory of the Japanese empire. The constitutional reform party is a wing of the opposition, and is led by such distinguished soldiers as Kusumoto, president of the Diet, and others of equal reputation. Referring to Japan's formidable preparations for war, the Japan Mail says:

JAPAN'S BUSINESS-LIKE METHODS. Nothing is more remarkable about the present complication than the quiet business-like manner in which everything has been arranged by the Japanese. The mobilization of 100,000 men has proceeded as regularly and smoothly as a well-established railroad service. Not one instance is recorded of men of the reserves failing to report themselves. They have been drafted off to Korea or assigned to their posts in the most orderly manner. There was a little delay, it is true, but it was a trifling one. As I write over thirty transports are conveying soldiers by thousands to Korea without hitch or seeming difficulty of any kind. Moreover, the Japanese are already in the habit of working steadily and industriously, so that the little kingdom is already furnished with a very complete service by telegraph, mail, and other means. The last week the Japanese government on the evening of August 1.

Notwithstanding the Japanese program of new facilities for getting information from the Japanese press is kept in ignorance of the state of affairs in Korea, as the government neither publishes anything nor allows newspapers to do so, except a little news as respects the military operations. China said it was definitely known in Yokohama that there had been a naval engagement, during which the transport Kow Shing had been sunk. The Japanese government was unable to longer suppress the facts, but that was all that was known to a certainty.

There were rumors that a portion of the Japanese fleet was blocked by the Chinese and that the Japanese had lost one or two vessels. There were also reports that the Japanese had been victorious in a land engagement, but the particulars were not clear. There was a general impression, however, that fighting had been going on as several days since July 25.

The British correspondent of the China Gazette says: "We hear from Korea on good authority that a great deal of sickness prevails among the Chinese troops and that they are hanging themselves by the dozens in despair of their surroundings. The Japanese also are in a pretty bad plight, a great number of them having died, and illness is still rife in the Japanese ranks. The mortality rate is very much higher among the Chinese."

The report that the Japanese government is trying to induce the United States to enter the war is not believed at the Japanese legation here. It is said that the finances of the government are in such excellent condition that it is impossible for them to be induced to do so. The Japanese government is said to be in a position to buy arms and munitions in large quantities, and to be able to sustain a long and costly war.

Dispatches have been received at the Japanese legation which corroborate the published stories that Korean soldiers are fighting with the Japanese. It is said that the disposition of the Koreans in the quarrel, say the Japanese. They regard it as most significant also that the Korean political prisoners have been released, and that most of them were imprisoned for their attitude toward the Chinese officials.

MOURNED AS DEAD.

Remarkable Adventures of a Man Who Was Thrice Wrecked.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—F. B. Bertram, of Salem, Mass., who in 1884 led a package of letters with D. Harry Llademan, the proprietor of the Lochiel Hotel, this city, passed through Philadelphia to-day en route to his home in Massachusetts. Bertram, who has been mourned as dead, tells a remarkable story of his adventures on the sea during his long absence.

After traveling for a time between Boston and Philadelphia, Bertram in 1887 sailed for the South Sea Islands on the bark Glide. The Glide was caught in a cyclone off Tananarive, Madagascar, but all hands were rescued. Bertram then shipped aboard the Eliza, a British bark. The Eliza was wrecked in December, 1888, and all the crew with the exception of Bertram perished. The latter was washed ashore on one of the Solomon group of islands, where he was cared for by the natives until May 8, last, when he was taken to Melbourne. He then sailed for San Francisco, reaching there Tuesday.

In the package of letters left with Lindeman were two 20 notes. Bertram's wife had given him up for lost.

Going away on your vacation? The Times will go with you to any address, postage prepaid, for 25 cents a month.

REGATTA OF CAACK CLUBS.

Columbia Club kept open house and royally entertained their guests.

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Wants to Report Those Four Free Raw Material Bills.

OF COURSE THEY CANNOT PASS

Democrats on the Finance Committee Do Not Consider Murphy's Resolution Binding Upon Them—Senator Sherman Calls Attention to Grave Errors in the Tariff Bill.

The adoption yesterday of Senator Murphy's resolution that it is the sense of the Senate that it is impracticable to consider at this session any further legislation of a contested character, ought to put an end to any further attempt to push the four raw material bills. The vote was 47 to 1, and had more Senators been present the majority would probably have been swelled.

Nevertheless Senator Harris, acting chairman of the Committee on Finance, has called a meeting of that committee for 10:30 Monday, when it is understood the supplemental tariff bills will be taken up and an effort made to have them reported.

The Democratic members of the committee say they do not consider the action of the Senate on the Murphy resolution as binding upon the committee, and they will make an effort to have the bills reported at least. Some of the Democratic members who voted for reference are anxious that the committee should act, as such action would justify their position, and they would not antagonize them in this by seeking to secure delay in committee.

Any action is of course unimportant, for the bill cannot pass, and a motion to permanently adjourn can easily be carried.

The proceedings in the Senate yesterday were of the most unimportant character. Senator White for the vacancy on the Finance Committee was adopted without question. Senators Manderson and Hill both stating that their committee had no report to make, and that they were only a temporary character. Then Senator Gorman asked that the Murphy resolution go over temporarily.

This brought forward Senator Gray's resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report the free sugar bill, to which Senator Manderson offered an amendment, continuing in force the McKinley sugar treaty. A paragraph of the McKinley treaty was raised on the question of separating the two questions for voting, and the chair finally decided in favor of such a course. The vote was therefore 47 to 1 in favor of the resolution. The point of no return was raised, and the resolution by consent went over temporarily.

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY SENATOR MURPHY thereupon called up his resolution, submitting a substitute for the one of yesterday declaring in favor of deferring further tariff legislation in view of the statements made in Secretary Carlisle's letter, and declining instead legislation of a contested character impracticable and favoring adjournment. Senators Gorman and Aldrich had patched this up for him.

The vote was without any debate, and stood 27 to 16, a majority of 11, with just a quorum voting. The yeas were Aldrich, Allison, Blanchard, Burton, Cady, Chandler, Clifton, Davis, Doolittle, Gallinger, Gorman, Gorman, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Murphy, Patton, Peffer, Pettigrew, Platt, Quay, Roscoe, Smith, and Stewart. Total, 27.

The yeas were Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Coker, Fairbank, Geary, Harris, Hendon, Jones of Oregon, Johnson, Tamm, Vest, Vilas, and White. Total, 16. Senator Lindsay at once presented a resolution declaring that the sense of the Senate that it is impracticable to consider at this session any further legislation of a contested character, should not apply until a bill had been passed striking out any differential on refined sugar in favor of the so-called sugar tariff.

Senator Manderson promptly replied with an amendment to the resolution to report back a bill that would cut down any increase in duty in favor of the whiskey tariff. The amendment was not adopted, and the resolution, it went over until Monday.

SHERMAN INDIGES IN PLAIN TALK.

Senator Sherman then got the floor for what he called some "plain talk." It consisted of an attempt to explain the blunders of the Democrats during the tariff fight. These consisted in not having the free and full conference with the Republican Congress which were usually held, and in not having the bill of the city to one hundred errors, including the mistake in putting alcohol used in the arts on the free list, which promised to lose the government about thirty millions of revenue annually. Regarding this latter, he said it was a proposition which had never been intended to adopt. After further criticism he said he would not discuss it until a bill had been introduced.

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The woman is said to have come from Boston. She is a handsome blonde of about thirty, and Vogel was jealous because she received attentions from a young man lodging in the same house.

The first shot fired by Vogel grazed the woman's shoulder and she then started to run, crying "for God's sake, Will, don't kill me." Vogel, who was armed with a revolver, then fired a second shot, which struck her in the chest, and a third shot that made the fatal wound.

After shooting his mistress young Vogel turned the muzzle of the revolver toward himself and fired into his right side, just above the twelfth rib. Then changing the revolver from his right to his left hand he sent a ball crashing through his left side in the neighborhood of the heart. The last shot is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

He was standing at the bed at the time. As he fell he is said to have said: "See, Louise, I'm dead." His body swayed for an instant and then he fell upon the bed. Vogel, it is said, had several times before shot his mistress, and he was on one occasion going so while they were in Chicago. Vogel's wife recently secured a divorce, owing to her husband's intimacy with the Bartlett woman.

VIGILANT WAS DISABLED.

American Yacht Unable to Complete the Match With Britannia.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 18.—Owing to an accident the American yacht Vigilant was unable to sail the match race arranged for to-day with the Britannia. On examination it was found the Vigilant struck a rock off the Needles and her center-board was carried entirely away. It is generally believed the American yacht will not race again this season in British waters.

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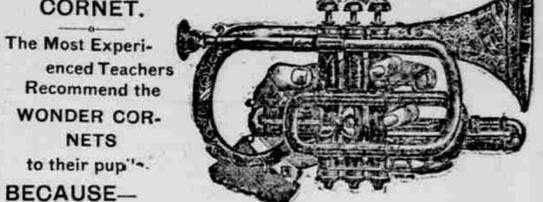
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LOCAL NEWS OF ALL SORTS

The Weather To-day. Fair; southerly winds, becoming variable.

To Set Aside a Sale—A suit was commenced yesterday in the equity court by Franklin P. Nash against James H. N. Warren, Thomas B. Warwick, Henry E. Baker, secretary of the Indiana Building and Loan Company, and William Wilkins to set aside a sale under a deed of trust. The plaintiff asserts that in 1891 Thomas B. Warwick, leaving Mary Waters, his widow, as his heir. She died in January, 1893, intestate, according to the complaint, leaving as her heirs her children, John E. Waters, Moore, Rose, Violet, Rose, and Marie Shreve. These heirs, it is claimed, conveyed a certain piece of real estate, which was encumbered by a mortgage of \$100, held by the Indiana Building and Loan Company, was given by Waters before his death and was subsequently sold to Wilkins for \$600. The plaintiff seeks for an accounting and that the sale be annulled.

Prof. Emma Made Geologist—Samuel F. Emmons, of Colorado, has been appointed geologist in the United States Geological Survey, at \$4,000 a year. Richard C. Wood, assistant geologist, at \$2,500 per day. Suit Against Kate Chase—A judgment creditors' suit was filed yesterday by Gustav R. Brown against Katherine Chase, Francis H. Rawley, John H. Rawley, John A. Willard, John B. Larner, Edward McC. Jones, and the Washington Loan and Trust Company. The plaintiff asserts in his affidavit that he received a judgment for \$25,000 against the defendant, Katherine Chase, in 1891, and that she is able to pay the amount of the judgment, and he asks that the defendant, Chase, be summoned to the court and ordered to give an accounting.

Dr. Leon Hepp for Acquittal—A motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. Edward Leon, who is convicted of manslaughter in having caused the death of a young girl, Miss Estelle E. Beach, will be argued before Judge Cole, of the supreme court, during the ensuing week. District Attorney Birney expressed strong hopes of securing a conviction. The doctor will surely be acquitted, as many new facts have come to light in the case.