

THE CASE OF MARY ANN DOHERTY.

Senators Discuss the Work of the
Vetoing President.

The Unsigned Appropriation Bill
Barrier to Adjournment.

A Peculiar Resolution Read and
Referred in the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In the Senate today, a message from the President, vetoing the pension bill of Mrs. Sarah Woodbridge, on the ground that her second husband was still living, and such a precedent ought not to be established, was laid before the body. The bill and message were referred to the committee on pensions, and Senator Blair proceeded to discuss pension vetoes generally, and the case of Mary Ann Doherty in particular. A matter of doing justice to that poor woman, he said, was just as serious as the passage of the tariff bill, or the election of a President. He read various

Senator Cockrell characterized the documents produced by Senator Blair as mere trash. The President, he said, had not told the true about the woman's character. Senator Blair spoke of the President as "an infamous libeler." He declared the trickery and fraud perpetrated by government officials to victimize the woman at the expense of the character and the reputations of the President of the pit itself. Mary and Doherty, he asserted, was a woman of irreproachable character, while there was no proof of the character of her assailant.

At the close of Senator Blair's remarks

Other messages, vetoing pension bills, were laid before the Senate and referred to the committee on claims.

Another message from the President, returning without approval the bill granting pension to William S. Bradshaw, was laid before the Senate. The ground of disapproval is that the disability was not contracted in military service. The bill was laid on the table.

Senator Hale, with the approval of some of the appropriation committees, as were the city, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to protect the Washington aqueduct tunnel. The bill passed.

A joint resolution, authorizing the executive departments to use the articles in the

Senator Brown presented the petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia, for the repeal of the internal revenue laws, and addressed the Senate, a moving adjournment. He said the only reason adjournment had not taken place before was that both parties were jealous of each other and feared lest the other should gain an advantage. He saw no reason why adjournment should not be agreed upon at once. He did not believe either party was making a single vote by protracting the debate.

Senator Allison said he did not believe that Senators were called upon to remain in session.

sion the next three weeks, under these circumstances. However, with the tariff bill entirely and absolutely out of the question, Congress was not, at this day and hour, ready to adjourn. The general deficiency bill had not yet received the signature of the President, and was only sent to him in Friday, Saturday. Therefore, whatever delay occurred during the present session had not occurred in the past session, and was of the consideration, or want of consideration of the tariff bill. The delay had arisen out of the fact that the appropriation bill had not come to the Senate, as under the rules and customs they should have come in an early period of the session. It was his purpose to pursue the tariff bill until final

disposed, and he was willing to allow reasonable time for general debate. The he would ask the Senate to discuss the bill paragraph by paragraph, under a five or ten minutes rule. Whatever was done not whether Congress adjourned tomorrow, the next day, or next week, the Senate ought to have an amendment that on re-assembly, whether in November or December, the tariff bill should be pursued, it would get to the House before the Christmas holidays. If he had his way, he should push to the exclusion of all other business.

Discussion of the adjournment question stopped here, and the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the tariff bill.

Senator Vest spoke at length in defence

Senator Blair presented certain information collected by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as to the condition of public sentiment in Canada on the great question of political and commercial connection of the Dominion with the United States. He was entirely opposed with his remarks. He said it like ratification or a resort to unnecessary force.

Senator Hoar suggested that if the Canadians objected to being annexed to the United States, the United States might be willing to be annexed to Canada.

Senator Blair said he was willing to

United States should be united with Canada but not willing there shall be an idea of equality on either side. There was nothing but a political union that would satisfy him. Undoubtedly the majority of the people in Canada favor it and he believed that the inclination was mutual, and that the harm done was reciprocated by the 65,000,000 we make up the American nation.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Mr. Wheeler, Alabama, offered the following for reference in the House today:

Whereas, The Senate of the United States

is more oppressive than the laws now, which are more in the interest of the monopolists than any measure ever proposed to any legislative body of which we have a record, therefore be it resolved, That the Democratic members of the House place themselves on record as opposed to defend the people against this unequal, unjust and unwise legislation, which if enacted in must inevitably check and limit the sale of American products in foreign countries, stimulate a stagnation of our operations and trade and prolong, if not perpetuate, the subjection of the people to exactions of accumulated capital and that the Democratic members of this Congress will maintain the contest up this floor until victory is won and the people's rights have been charged by the people, large by constitutional limitations, and be it also

Resolved, That the Senate tariff bill should

The reading of the resolution was interrupted by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, with the remark that the resolution was not one contemplated by the rules but was a caucus solution. It was not a resolution which could be adopted by either House.

The speaker replied that the gentleman from Alabama had regularly offered the solution when his State was called.

Mr. Dingley contended that the resolution might be a proper one for a caucus to adopt but not for the House.

Mr. Weaver commanded the further reading of the resolution and notwithstanding Mr. Singletary's protest that the House should not be called to order until a caucus resolution had been adopted, the reading of the resolution referred to the committee on rules.

Mr. Oats, of Alabama, offered the following:

Whereas, The present session of Congress has continued longer than any one ever held in history of the government,

Whereas, Much less than a quorum is present in the Senate or House so that no legislation can be constitutionally enacted,

Whereas, The odds are no probability of a quorum being present in either house during the time when the present session may be continued,

Resolved, That the President of the Senate

This resolution was laid over.

The Knights Templars Encampment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Arrangements are already being actively carried on for the triennial encampment of the Knights Templars of the United States, to be held in this city next October. Negotiations by local agents have been in progress for two or three weeks whereby accommodations for over 400 visiting knights have already been secured, and accommodations are to

procured for about 25,000 more. It is estimated that there will be 100,000 persons attracted here by the encampment, and extraordinary efforts are to be put forth to make the meeting pleasant in every respect.

Notes.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia this morning the decision of the lower court in the case of Rogers, of the Electric Telephone fame, against Attorney Gen. Garland, Gen. J. E. Johnston, ex-Congressman Casey, Young and others was reversed and the court directed the defendants to render an account of the moneys a stock received as officers in the Pan Electric Telephone Company.

Mr. Justice Matthews is a very sick man. He has not left his bed since he was brought to this city several weeks ago. His two physicians, Doctors Lincoln and Johnson, visit him three times a day. His wife never leaves his room to see friends who call. His daughters also deny themselves to visit him. Those who know best do not believe that he will ever recover. His disease is carcinoma of the bowels.

Labor Commissioner Wright hopes to publish his report and investigation into divorce statistics in this country before Congress meets in January. The report is very exhaustive.

