

CONGRESS QUILTS IN A TAME WAY.

Close of the First Session, After Seven Months of Insignificant Work.

WORLD'S FAIR A WINNER

To the Extent of \$2,500,000, Just Half the Amount It Wanted.

President Harrison's Anxiety to Join His Invald Wife Hastens the Adjournment—Uninteresting Scenes at the Wind-Up—Leaders of the House Furious at Being Placed in a Ridiculous Position—Campaign Fodder to Be Made Out of the Homestead Testimony—Why Tom Watson Laughs to Himself.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Never did a Congress adjourn with less interesting proceedings after a week or two of excitement than this Fifty-second Congress at the end of its first session. After the passage of the World's Fair bill by both Houses everything seemed to drop into a condition of inanity. A monotonous succession of private and other bills filled in the interval while waiting for a report from the Conference Committee on the sundry civil bill, which measure was the only obstacle in the way of adjournment.

The grand break-up would not have occurred till to-morrow had it not been for a bit of sentiment which does credit to all parties and individuals. The President has been much worried for the last 24 hours on account of the less favorable condition of the health of Mrs. Harrison, and was exceedingly anxious to start for Loon Lake as soon as possible. A few fellows for one so afflicted in his domestic life had House and Senate to agree to hurry affairs with all possible speed, to hold an evening session, and permit the President to take one of the late trains to-night for the Adirondacks.

The Galleries Crowded at the Last.

The galleries of the houses were crowded by a gay assemblage, the first great audience since the beginning of the heated term. Members busied themselves packing their important papers, all the time rushing through pension bills. Adieu were being spoken on all sides, and everything suggested the end of a session. The only relief to the noisy monotony of the House was when the conference agreement on the sundry civil bill was reported, with what is known as the "Pinkerton amendment" omitted. This amendment was attached to the House and was disregarded in the Senate. The House had insisted upon it, but for the sake of reaching an agreement, the House conferees receded, and the bill was reported without it. It provided that no private armed men, such as the Pinkertons, should be permitted or employed upon works having Government contracts, or upon the territory exclusively under the control of the Government.

Jerry Simpson Has a Farewell Shot.

Jerry Simpson made a fierce speech against the elimination of this amendment, accusing Congress of cowardice in knuckling to the demands of capitalists, but his tirade received little attention. General Bingham explained that under the terms of the amendment it would be almost impossible for the Government to induce any person or corporation to take a contract for Government work, and the House almost unanimously agreed with him, and the conference report was accepted.

All evening the President sat in the gorgeous room of the Chief Executive, to the rear of the Senate chamber, signing a few unimportant bills and awaiting the engrossment and presentation for his signature of the sundry civil bill. He had signed the World's Fair bill early, and lingered patiently for the great appropriation bill of the session, which ought to have been passed two months ago.

Mr. Harrison looked paler than usual, and was evidently nervous and worried. Senators passed in and chatted cheerily with him when their presence was not needed in the chamber, but he was plainly feeling very uncomfortable and was not to be beguiled into any condition of hearty sociability.

Wind-Up of the Long Session.

It was 9:30 o'clock before the House was notified that the Senate agreed to the conference report on the sundry civil bill, and at once the bulky measure was put into the hands of the engrossing clerks to be transcribed, signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, and presented to the President. Committees were appointed by both houses to notify the President that they were ready to adjourn.

All these details of the closing hour of a session were ended, and the President still sat wearily waiting to write the one last word that would end the trouble. At 10:40 o'clock the resolutions of adjournment were passed, the committee appointed to wait upon the President reported that the Chief Executive had no further communication to make to the two Houses of Congress, and in the midst of the passage of unimportant bills and resolutions, to which nobody listened, and which were in almost every case adopted without a vote either for or against, the House and Senate adjourned, and the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, which has done less in upward of seven months of work than any other Congress ever known, passed into history.

When the hour of 11 o'clock arrived the House was declared adjourned by the Speaker, without day, and the galleries broke into the doxology, but the adjournment was a very tame one.

AGAINST SUB-TREASURY BILLS.

Final Report of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Committee on Ways and Means, through Mr. McMillin, to-day made a unanimous report adverse to the sub-treasury bills. The report is a long document, and discusses all the phases of the question of the constitution-

ality of the bill, and proceeds to state the objections that will occur to the committee. They are briefly stated as follows: If there should be a reduction in value of goods after they are stored below 50 per cent the Government would lose; if the value increased the Government would get none of the profit. The jurisdiction of the Federal courts would be increased, so as to make them an instrument of oppression.

THE LAST BILLS PASSED.

An Easy Time for the Cut-Down World's Fair Measure—Extreme Fatigue Plays Its Part—Common Desire to Pass It and Have a Holiday at Last.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The easy passage of the World's Fair bill, appropriating \$2,500,000 to be presented as a gift to the managers, was rather a proof of the extreme fatigue of nearly all of the members of the bill than that they had changed their conviction that the bill simply robs the people of that amount of money to present it to a corporation. Because they were tired and wanted to get away from Washington they were willing to compound with the robbers to "shoot the Treasury," as Mr. Amos Cummings put it this afternoon.

The World's Fair matter presents some curious studies of the working of the moral sense of the members of the House. From the beginning of the attempt of the managers of the fair to get a draft of \$3,000,000 from the Treasury those members of the House who, by some strange freak of fate, were placed in the position of leaders, denounced any such appropriation as a "clean steal," and it is a curious incident that the Durburro bill would not have the least chance of passage in the House, and the World's Fair managers, assisted by many friends—some of them paid, undoubtedly—brought their influence to bear on the Senate, and succeeded in having engraver on the sundry civil bill, when it came over from the House, the now famous amendment appropriating \$3,000,000 for the Fair.

Leaders of the House Made Testimonies. The House leaders, with a large following, were furious. They had voted away millions for unimprovable rivers and harbors, or which would be worthless if "improved," and vast sums for unnecessary public buildings, and now they were asked to contribute \$3,000,000 to a corporation, and that little bill of \$3,000,000 came in for such abuse as is rarely heard in the hall of Representatives. Not only the leaders declared, about the Fair not to have \$3,000,000, but they had to stand at their posts until the snow fell.

When the sundry civil bill came back to the House, and the amendment was reached, there was a spectacle such as was never before witnessed since the first Congress. With a majority of 143 in the House the Democratic leaders were defeated in a square vote upon the conference amendment, and they commenced to filibuster against a majority largely made up of their own political faith. Had Mr. Springer, of Illinois, been present, there would have been presented a spectacle such as was never before witnessed since the first Congress. Mr. Springer was absent, and all the other leaders, each thrusting himself in during the entire session as the great and only leader, were present, and they all joined hands to defeat any appropriation whatever for the Fair.

The Leaders in a Queer Position. Leaving the constitutionality or the unconstitutionality, the right or the wrong, out of the question, it may appear to the simplest mind that these leaders have placed themselves in a ridiculously illogical and contradictory attitude. After hearing day after day, during the filibustering, that the question of the amendment was a crime, they at last deliberately connived at what they had denounced, and used every means to crush out further attempts by those who believed that this would save before the end of the fiscal year 1893; and they do not doubt that both parties (being brought so sharply face to face with the people) would find some methods by which these immense expenditures would be reduced. Some remarks were made on the same subject by Mr. Cockrell, after which Vice President Morton was complimented by the Senate and responded in a neat speech of thanks and in 11 o'clock the Senate adjourned sine die.

HARRISON GOES NORTH.

The President Anxious to Join His Sick Wife at Loon Lake.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The President, accompanied by Mrs. Tibbets, his stenographer, and servant, left Washington for Loon Lake on a special train from the Pennsylvania Railroad at 11:35 P. M. From Jersey City his route will be over the West Shore and Delaware and Hudson roads, arriving at Loon Lake at 1 o'clock to-morrow night. A telegram from Saranac Lake to-night says: The report that Mrs. Harrison is falling is greatly exaggerated. Mrs. Harrison was out for a drive yesterday and again to-day. Excuse and rest will never return to Washington in about two weeks. Assistant Secretary Nettleton will act as Secretary of the Treasury during his absence.

MADONRY IN WASHINGTON.

The Minister to Ecuador Recovering From His Severe Illness.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Mr. Rowland Blennerhassett Mahony, the young Bulgarian who holds the honorable position of Minister to Ecuador, has been in Washington for a day or two discussing the results of his recent diplomatic mission with Secretary Foster. The youthful diplomat was at the Capitol to-day, and availed himself of the privilege accorded to United States Ministers to go upon the floor of the Senate chamber. He was not at all abashed by the presence of the great men who sat about him, for he calmly walked down into the very front row of seats, took the chair next the aisle, placed his straw hat on the desk before him and engaged in conversation with Senator Morgan. Mr. Mahony is beginning to recover from the extreme illness which he suffered on his arrival in Ecuador, and will return to that country when cooler weather sets in.

A HORROR NEAR ERIE.

Ramors of a Terrible Collision on the Lake Shore Railroad.

ERIE, Aug. 6.—3:30 A. M.—A bad wreck has just occurred on the Lake Shore Railroad at Harbor Creek, between a passenger and a freight train. It is reported that many passengers were killed and wounded. All the physicians in the city have been sent to the scene of the wreck.

Another dispatch says: Train No. 6, on the Lake Shore, and the Chicago and Western's special, eastward bound, collided at Harbor's creek, five miles east of Erie, at 11:40 P. M. Several persons are reported killed.

DRUNKS IN CONGRESS.

W. A. Crofton, in THE DISPATCH, to-morrow, would have had spasms had he been in Congress a century ago.

GROWTH OF EXPENSES.

An Increase of \$44,000,000 During the First Session—Predictions That the Next Session's Will Be Even Larger—No Partisanship in It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—While the Senate was waiting to hear from the House to-night Mr. Manderson made some remarks as to the business of the session. It was unprecedented, he said—at least, for many years past—when the appropriation clause was reduced as it was now. There were on the calendar not exceeding six House bills yet undisposed of, and there were comparatively few Senate bills on the calendar. The Senate had passed 709 Senate bills, and of those the House had passed 120. The House had passed 460 House bills, and of those the Senate had passed 214. It is estimated that was a showing of the dispatch of very considerable business. Of all the Presidential nominations that had come to the Senate during the session there had not been a single one rejected, and but three nominations had died on the executive calendar of the Senate. One of these was a collector of internal revenue, George Miller, at Pittsburg, and two of them were postmasters. He doubted whether any such showing could be made for any previous long session, and he hoped that the Senator from Iowa would supplement those remarks with a financial statement.

Big Increase in Appropriations. Mr. Allison said that he would state, in general terms, the appropriations of this session as compared with the appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. The appropriations of that session were, in round numbers, \$43,000,000, and those of the present session \$87,000,000, showing an increase at this session of \$44,000,000. The principal increases were in appropriations for pensions and for Postoffice Departments. There were some diminutions at the present session, notably in deficiencies, to the amount of \$3,000,000. There was also a diminution of \$4,000,000 in miscellaneous appropriations. It was necessary and that was true in regard to other departments of the Government. He was not saying these things in adverse criticism.

Mr. Gorman, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, commended the Chairman of that committee for his fair and candid statement. The fact remained, however, that the appropriations of this session would exceed \$90,000,000, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of the House of Representatives to keep them within reasonable bounds. It was not altogether a party matter, for these immense appropriations were partly made necessary because of the growth of the country, the extension of the postal system, and the extension of the pension system, and other permanent and necessary expenditures for which neither party should be held responsible. Of the immense sum of \$87,000,000 appropriated at the present session, \$60,000,000 had become necessary because of the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress—Congress for which the Democratic party had no responsibility. Twenty-eight of that \$60,000,000 had come from pensions alone. The appropriation for pensions at the next session would be at least \$20,000,000 more than at the present session, and he doubted very much if it would be possible to have the appropriations reduced next session much below \$60,000,000.

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EVERY CLAIM WAS PURCHASED.

"That ought to be done immediately. This Government within 18 months has purchased Goat Island and about a mile of the shore adjoining, being a small part of what Adams' Bay is. It is the most valuable about a mile of the shore of the United States has bought every claim, native and foreign, and its title may be regarded as indisputable."

BANDITS OVERHAULED.

The Calls Train Robbers Overtaken—The Officers Fired Upon and the Sheriff Wounded—One Man Captured—The Fugitive Still on the Trail.

VISALIA, CAL., Aug. 5.—The posse in pursuit of the men who held up the south-bound express on Mills Wednesday night, overtook them a mile north of Visalia to-day and shots were exchanged. Detective Will Smith received a shot in the back, and Deputy Sheriff Witty in the neck. Neither was dangerously wounded. A hundred men with rifles are in pursuit. In some manner the officers got a clew that Chris Evans and John Sontag were the robbers and this afternoon started after them. When they reached Evans' place, a few miles out of town, Evans and Sontag opened fire on them. The desperados fled. Witty was brought into town. The news of the shooting caused great excitement here, and immediately officers and citizens, armed with rifles, started for the scene. At 4 P. M. news reached here that the robbers were seen northeast of Visalia driving rapidly, with the officers only half a mile behind. George Sontag, brother of John Sontag, was arrested here at noon to-day and is now in jail. Evans has lived in this community a long time and is about 40 years old. Sontag, his companion, came here from Minnesota and has been here since 1887. Both men have hitherto borne good reputations. Evans was in town last night and said he had just returned from the mountains, where he had been hunting. Sontag was also here last night, and said he had just returned from a trip. Late to-night it is feared Sheriff Witty will not recover.

A MISSIONARY IN TROUBLE.

His Bibles Destroyed and His Life Threatened by Natives in Peru.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Rev. Dr. E. W. Gilman, Secretary of the foreign department of the American Bible Society, has received a letter from Francisco Penoziti, agent of the Bible Society in Peru, telling of an attack on one of the society's missionaries in the city of Ayacucho, last month. The letter says that Senor Don Aristides Castro, the missionary, was sent to Ayacucho with six boxes of Bibles. He was allowed to display his stock of books and urge the people to buy, without hindrance, for several hours. The inhabitants of the city then began to protest. At last the missionary was forced to leave his stall, and to seek refuge in his lodgings, where he remained

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[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following facts about the rights and interests of the United States in Pago-Pago harbor in the Samoan islands, which is said to have just been seized by Great Britain, are derived from official sources:

In 1872, Manga, High Chief of Pago-Pago, "freely and voluntarily" granted to Commander Meade, U. S. N., the exclusive privilege of establishing in the said harbor a naval station. If this agreement, which contained a certain implication of protection, is to be regarded as a treaty, it is of no avail, for it was never ratified by the Senate. On August 25, 1878, upon the ratification of this treaty by Samoa, a commission appointed by the Samoan government signed the document transferring the possession of the harbor according to the provisions of the treaty. In connection with this transfer the United States ship Adams erected on Goat Island, at a point commanding a view of the entire harbor, flagstaff and raised thereon the American flag. The treaty with Samoa made in 1878, however, gives the United States the privilege of establishing therein a naval station, the Samoan Government agreeing neither to "exercise nor authorize any jurisdiction within said port adverse to the rights of the United States or restrictive thereof."

THE HARBOR TRANSFERRED TO AMERICA.

The rights of this Government under this treaty and those proceedings were not affected by the Berlin act, our commissioners expressly stating that they could consent in no way to the impairment of our rights at Pago-Pago. The British treaty made in 1879 reserved the right to establish on the shores of a Samoan harbor a naval station, "Apia, Salafata, the German harbor, and that part of the harbor of Pago-Pago which may hereafter be selected by the Government of the United States excepted."

OUR RIGHTS SUPPOSED TO BE EXHAUSTED.

When the matter was before Congress in June, 1889, the rights of the United States in Pago-Pago were interpreted to be exclusive. The amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations reads: "For the survey, improvement and occupation of Pago-Pago, \$200,000." Senator Sherman spoke upon the amendment to the Committee of Foreign Relations, and said, in concluding his speech: "The first thing to be done is to assert our power and occupancy of the Bay of Pago-Pago and so much of the shores of the island of Tutuila as is necessary for a coaling station. This is merely a rocky island, comparatively of a few square miles, but it possesses this magnificent harbor, and one of the amendments to this bill proposes that we shall take possession of it, occupy it, erect a coaling station and such other buildings as may be necessary."

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The rights of this Government under this treaty and those proceedings were not affected by the Berlin act, our commissioners expressly stating that they could consent in no way to the impairment of our rights at Pago-Pago. The British treaty made in 1879 reserved the right to establish on the shores of a Samoan harbor a naval station, "Apia, Salafata, the German harbor, and that part of the harbor of Pago-Pago which may hereafter be selected by the Government of the United States excepted."

OUR RIGHTS SUPPOSED TO BE EXHAUSTED.

When the matter was before Congress in June, 1889, the rights of the United States in Pago-Pago were interpreted to be exclusive. The amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations reads: "For the survey, improvement and occupation of Pago-Pago, \$200,000." Senator Sherman spoke upon the amendment to the Committee of Foreign Relations, and said, in concluding his speech: "The first thing to be done is to assert our power and occupancy of the Bay of Pago-Pago and so much of the shores of the island of Tutuila as is necessary for a coaling station. This is merely a rocky island, comparatively of a few square miles, but it possesses this magnificent harbor, and one of the amendments to this bill proposes that we shall take possession of it, occupy it, erect a coaling station and such other buildings as may be necessary."

EVERY CLAIM WAS PURCHASED.

"That ought to be done immediately. This Government within 18 months has purchased Goat Island and about a mile of the shore adjoining, being a small part of what Adams' Bay is. It is the most valuable about a mile of the shore of the United States has bought every claim, native and foreign, and its title may be regarded as indisputable."

BANDITS OVERHAULED.

The Calls Train Robbers Overtaken—The Officers Fired Upon and the Sheriff Wounded—One Man Captured—The Fugitive Still on the Trail.

VISALIA, CAL., Aug. 5.—The posse in pursuit of the men who held up the south-bound express on Mills Wednesday night, overtook them a mile north of Visalia to-day and shots were exchanged. Detective Will Smith received a shot in the back, and Deputy Sheriff Witty in the neck. Neither was dangerously wounded. A hundred men with rifles are in pursuit. In some manner the officers got a clew that Chris Evans and John Sontag were the robbers and this afternoon started after them. When they reached Evans' place, a few miles out of town, Evans and Sontag opened fire on them. The desperados fled. Witty was brought into town. The news of the shooting caused great excitement here, and immediately officers and citizens, armed with rifles, started for the scene. At 4 P. M. news reached here that the robbers were seen northeast of Visalia driving rapidly, with the officers only half a mile behind. George Sontag, brother of John Sontag, was arrested here at noon to-day and is now in jail. Evans has lived in this community a long time and is about 40 years old. Sontag, his companion, came here from Minnesota and has been here since 1887. Both men have hitherto borne good reputations. Evans was in town last night and said he had just returned from the mountains, where he had been hunting. Sontag was also here last night, and said he had just returned from a trip. Late to-night it is feared Sheriff Witty will not recover.

A MISSIONARY IN TROUBLE.

His Bibles Destroyed and His Life Threatened by Natives in Peru.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Rev. Dr. E. W. Gilman, Secretary of the foreign department of the American Bible Society, has received a letter from Francisco Penoziti, agent of the Bible Society in Peru, telling of an attack on one of the society's missionaries in the city of Ayacucho, last month. The letter says that Senor Don Aristides Castro, the missionary, was sent to Ayacucho with six boxes of Bibles. He was allowed to display his stock of books and urge the people to buy, without hindrance, for several hours. The inhabitants of the city then began to protest. At last the missionary was forced to leave his stall, and to seek refuge in his lodgings, where he remained

MR. PECK WAS SEEN TO-NIGHT BY A DISPATCH CORRESPONDENT AND DID NOT DENY ANY OF THE FACTS WHICH HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED, BUT RATHER CONSIDERED IT A JOKE AND SAID HE DID NOT