Increased in 11 months to Aug. 1.

38,923, or an average gain of 100 a

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892-TWELVE PAGES

CONGRESS QUITS 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 Invalid 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 & 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 on as possible. A fellow-feeling for one afflicted in his domestic life led 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. Adieus were being spoken on all sides, and everything anggested 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, amendment" omitted. This amendment was attached in the House and was disagreed to in the Senate. The House had insisted upon it, but for the sake of reaching an agreement, the House conference senated their constituents and to crush out further attempts by those who desired to continue filloustering. They will probably argue, to their constituents and to their constituents and to their constituents and to 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 impatiently for the great appropriation bill of the session, which ought to have been paesed 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 ad-

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 passed or 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

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 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 80 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 Lust.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 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 opponents of the bill than that they had changed their conviction that the bill simply robe 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 "loot the Treasury," as Mr. Amos Cum-mings put it this afternoon. This 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 \$5,000,000 agers of the Tata to get a oral of es,00,000 from the Tseasury 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." It was soon plainly evident that the Durburow bill would not have the least change of passage in the House and the chance of passage in the House, and the chance of passage in the House, and the World's Fair managers, assisted by many friends—some of them paid, undoubtedly—brought all their influence to bear on the Senate, and succeeded in having engrated on the sundry civil bill, when it came over from the House, the now famous amendment appropriating \$5,000,000 for the Fair.

Leaders of the House Made Furious. The House leaders, with a large follow-ing, were turious. They had voted away millions for unimprovable rivers and har-bors, or which would be worthless if "improved," and vast sums for unnecessary public buildings, all without a murmur, but this little bill of \$5,000,000 came in for such abuse as is rarely heard in the hall of Representatives. Not only, the leaders declared, should the Fair not have \$5,000,000, but it should not have 1 cent, if they (the leaders) had to start at their roots and if they the leaders) had to stay at their posts until the snow fell.

When the sundry civil bill came back to the House, and the amendment was reached, then ensued a spectacle such as was never before witnessed since the first Congress. With a majority of 143 in the House the Democratic lenders were defeated in a square vote upon the much-abused amendment, and they commenced to filibuster against a majority largely made up of their own political faith. Had Mr. Springer, of Illi-nois, been present, there would have been presented the additional edifying spectacle of leader being opposed to leader. Mr. Springer was absent, and all the other leaders, each thrusting himself in during the entire session as the great and only leader, as occasion favored him, joined hands to defeat any appropriation whatever for the Fair. 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 must appear to the simplest mind that these leaders have placed themselves in a ridiculously illogical and contradictory attitude. After iterating, day after day, during the filibustering, that they would never assist at such a prime, against the bill, with the amount reduced and that is true; but the fact remains tha it was their act, and theirs alone, that made the passage of the bill possible. In so far might as well have voted for the five

million amendment.

The truth is, they felt themselves beaten. They recognized the grotesque features of the spectacle of the Democratic leaders of a House with a majority of 143 filibustering against a majority of the House to prevent the passage of a bill.

Every body Tired of Everybody Eise. They knew that Congress was tired of them, the country was tired of them, their constituents were tired of them, and they were tired of themselves; and the reduction of the sum to be appropriated was not for the purpose of easing their consciences, or to come within the limits of their ideas of constitutionality, but that they might say to their constituents and their party and the country, that if they abandoned their principle they saved the pitiful sum of \$2,500,000 to the Treasury of the United States. At least 83 of the Democrats, including all of the leaders, will have that delightfully satisfactory explanation to their constituents.

To the general public it will be highly

gratifying to know that an adjournment has been effected, no matter at what cost to the consciences of these gentlemen. The Pink-ertons, the Homestead lockout, the Carneries, the tarift and Tom Watson will be forced to languish until next winter in doubt as to what Congress thinks of them.

The Judiciary Committee of the House listened to the remainder of Mr. Oates' report to-day, but decided it was too late in the session, with adjournment close at hand, to get any consideration of reports, and so the whole matter goes over to the

Mr. Oates offered a resolution providing for the printing of 10,000 copies of the testimony for the use of the House, and 2,000 for the Senate, and it was adopted. Why so many copies of a voluminous testimony, admitted to be unfinished, are asked for and granted, Mr. Oates probably could not, or would not, himself explain. An unfinished investigation, and one on which no eport has been made, is of no practical use to anyone, and copies solely for House and Senate use would have been sufficient. Of course it is plain to be seen that parts of evidence brought out are to be used for campaign purposes, and most of the 12,000 copies ordered will go to campaign com-

mittees and campaign orators.

Mr. Boatner, when inquiry was made why no report had been presented to the House, remarked facetiously: "Don't you see, the committee has the privilege of sitting during the recess at the public expense. Mr. Powderly has a lot of witnesses for use, and we can meet at some

mountain or seaside resort and finish the in-vestigation, See?" But that is not by any means the sole resson for the failure to present reports, as I have already explained.

Why Tom Watson Is Laughing.

Mr. Tom Watson is Laughing.

Mr. Tom Watson, the much-investigated Georgian, is laughing both in and out of his sleep. As I foretold last evening, Chairman Boatner for the majority, Jerry Simpson for Mr. Watson, and Mr. Grout, of New Hampshire, for himself and the Rewe trampshire, for himself and the Republicans, all presented reports on the Watson case just before the recess this afternoon. Their character is as I briefly described them last evening.

The interesting feature of the matter is that no action will be taken in Mr. Watson's case at this service.

that no action will be taken in Mr. Watson's case at this session. Before the next
session Mr. Watson will have been reelected and "vindicated," and there will be
no use of any further action. The affair
will have grown stale, the campaign textbook which caused the trouble will be out
of date and nobody will want to hear of the
matter again. The truth is, the committee
soon discovered it had made a mistake in
going into an investigation at all, as it

simply advertised Watson and his book and stirred up more enthusiasm in the People's party. As no action is to be taken, Mr. Watson really comes out of the trial with colors flying and Alliance drums

GROWTH OF EXPENSES.

an Increase of \$44,000,000 During the First Session-Predictions That the Next Session's Will Be Even Larger-No Partisonship in It,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- While the Senate was waiting to hear from the House t night Mr. Manderson made some remarks as to the business of the session. It was unprecedented, he said-at least, for many years past-that the calendar of cases 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. paratively few Senate bills on the calendar. The Senate had passed 709 Senate bills, and and of those the House had passed 120. The House had passed 460 House bills, and of those the Senate had passed 314. He submitted that was a showing of the dispatch of very considerable business. Of all the Presidental 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 postmasat Pittsburg, and two of them were postmas-ters. He doubted whether any such showters. He doubted whether any such show-ing 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

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, \$463,000,000, and these of the present session \$507,000,000 showing an increase at this session of \$44,000,000. The principal increases were in appropriations for pensions and for the Postoffice Department. There were some diminutions at the present session, notably in deficiencies, to the amount of \$5,000,000. There was also a diminution of \$4,000,000. There was also a diminution of \$4,000,000 in miscellaneous appropriations that was necessary and that was true in regard to other departments of the Government. He was not saying these things in adverse criti-

Mr. Gorman, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, commended the Chair-man of that committee for his fair and canman of that committee for his fair and can-did statement. The fact remained, however, that the appropriations at this session would exceed \$500,000,000, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of the House of Representatives to keep them within easonable bounds.

Not Altogether Within Party 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 \$507,000,000 ap-

be held responsible.

Of the immense sum of \$507,000,000 appropriated at the present session, \$60,000,000 had become necessary because of the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress-a Con gress 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 ses-sion 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 ap-propriations reduced next session much be-low \$500,000,000.

low \$500,000,000.

He believed that Congress would be compelled to levy other and additional taxes to meet the requirements of the Treasnry. He believed that time would come before the end of the fiscal year 1893; and then he had no doubt that both parties (being brought so sharply fore to fee with the require). 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 at 11 o'clock the Senate ad-journed sine die.

HARRISON GOES NORTH.

The President Anxious to Join His Sick

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- The President, companied by Mrs. Tibbetts, his stenographer, and servant, left Washington for Loon Lake on a special train over the Penn-sylvania 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 after noon. A telegram from Saranac Lake to-night says: The report that Mrs. Harrison is failing is greatly exaggerated. Mrs. Harrison was out for a drive yesterday

and again to-day.

Secretary Charles Foster left here this morning for Sanduşky, O., where he will deliver an address to-morrow in regard to the currency of the country. He will then make a visit to his home in Fostoria, O., and will return to Washington in about two weeks. Assistant Secretary Nettleton will act as Secretary of the Treasury during his

MAHONEY IN WASHINGTON.

The Minister to Ecuador Recovering From Bis Severe Illness.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- [Special]-Mr. Rowland Blennerhassett Mahony, the young Buffalonian 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 sbout 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

RUSSIAS famine victims lived on two cents a day. Read Carpenter's letter in

A HORROR NEAR ERIE.

Rumors of a Terrible Collision on the Lake Shore Rallroad.

ERIE, Aug. 6.-2:30 A. M.-A bad wreel 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 special, eastward bound, collided at Harbor's creek, five miles east of Erie, at 11:40 P. M. Several persons are reported killed.

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

Involved in the Threatened British Occupation of Pago-Pago Harbor.

OUR RIGHTS EXCLUSIVE

To the First Choice of a Coaling Station at That Point.

THE TEXT OF THE TREATIES

And Other Agreements Which Leave No Room for Dispute.

SAMOA AGAIN THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE

ISPECIAL 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:

1n 1872, Mauga, High Chief of Pago-Pago, "freely and voluntarily" granted to Commander Mende, 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 35, 1878, upon the ratification of this treaty by Samoa, a commission ap-pointed 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, a flagstaff and raised thereon the American flag.

The treaty with Samoa made in 1878, how-ever, 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, Salvafata, the German harbor, and that part of the harbor of Pago-Pago which may hereafter be selected by the Government of the United States ex-

Our Rights Supposed to Be Exclusive. 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 Page-Page, \$100,000, are." Senstor Bherman spoke upon the smendtions, 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 Tutuilla as is necessary for a coal-ing 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 pur-chased Goat Island and about a mile of the shore adjoining, being a small part of what Admiral Kimberly recommended should be secured and of what would be needed for a station. To this island, which is the most valuable about the harbor, the United States has bought every claim, native and oreign, and its title may be regarded as in

If the United States has not yet exclusive title to Pago-Pago harhor the Govern-ment has the right to make it so. For, un-til it has not only selected a site, but ac-quired title to all the land the Government nay want, nothing can be done which may interfere with purposes there. Should this land be secured there would be so little left that the question of exclusive right could never arise. Any attempt by a foreign power now to secure lodgment at Pago-Pago harbor will be resisted undoubtedly by this Government.

BANDITS OVERHAULED.

The Callis Train Robbers Overtaken-The Officers Fired Upon and the Sheriff Wounded-One Man Captured-The Posse Still Hot on the Trail.

VISALIA, CAL., Aug. 5 .- The posse in pursuit of the men who held up the southbound express near Collis Wednesday night, overtook them a mile north of Visalia today 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 desperadoes then fied. Witty was brought into town. The news of the shooting caused great excitement here, and immediately officers and fitzens, 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 mining. 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.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. &-Newton Clapp, a Deputy United States Revenue Collector and a Republican, last night shot and killed Gray Cloud, the Democratic member of the Legislature of Claiborne county, at Taze-well. Cause, an election row.

tesman Killed in an Election Row.

WAGES of the Building Trades in England, by Henry Tuckley, in The DISPATCH, to-morrow, Ten dollars a week is the high-



ABOUT TIME TO CALL HIM DOWN.

NERVE AT HOMESTEAD.

A Columbus Druggist Passes Himself Off as an Army Officer.

HE MAY SOON BE PROSECUTED,

As the Father of His Double Threatens to Make It Hot for Him.

HE TAKES IT ALL COOLLY AS A JOKE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 5.-Frank H. Peck druggist of this city, is liable to get into trouble for his display of nerve at Home stead. He left here about the time of the breaking out of the troubles at that place on a vacation, and concluded he would have some fun and get into position to see the sights. To do this, he represented himself to Colonel Smith, of sented himself to Colonel Smith, of
the Eighteenth Regiment in Pittsburg, as
Lictuenant Walter C. Short, of the United
States Cavalry, and he was at once taken in.
The officers of the Pennsylvania National
Guard finding they had been imposed upon,
requested an investigation through Captain
Mappield, Eleventh United States Infantry,
Pittaburg, who addressed a communication
to the commanding officer of the Sixth
Cavalry, at Ft Niobrora, Nebraska, asking
whether Lieutenant Short was on sick whether Lieutenant Short was on sick

leave in the East. Lieutenant Short's Impersor The information came back with a long statement from Lieutenant Short himself, in which he denounced Peck as an imposter and requested an investigation and the arrest of Peck, that he might be punished. Captain Mansfield sent the letter of Lieutenant Short to the Commandant of the Columbus barracks, with the statement that all the facts in the case were now well understood by the Pennsylvania National Guard and by Colonel Smith, to whose regient he was attached as Lieutenant Short. Colonel Snyder, of the Columbus barracks, referred the correspondence to John Short, father of Lieutenant Short, and one of the leading citizens of Columbus, and steps are being taken to have Mr. Peck arrested. Lieutenant Short will come from the West in the next few days

o prosecute the case.

Mr. Peck was seen to-night by a DIS-Mr. Feek was seen to-night by a Dis-PATCH correspondent and did not deny any of the facts which have been developed, but rather considered it a joke and says he did not think he was violating any law. He says he introduced himself to Colonel Smith as Lieutenant Short and was at once taken in. He was appointed adjutant of a heattlies and afterward inspects of rifes battalion and afterward inspector of rifles. Not Exposed at Bomestead.

On arriving at Homestead he was intro-duced to Mājor Voldemar, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who knew Lieuten-ant Short, and wanted to know who Peck ant Short, and wanted to know who Peck was anyhow. Peck explained, and the Major complimented him on his nerve. Major Voldemar did not expose him.

Mr. Peck was formerly a student at the State University, where he was intimately acquainted with Lieutenant Short, and this fact lead him to take the name he did. Mr. Peck was anxious to-night that nothing be wild about the matter as he is a candidate. said about the matter, as he is a candidate for second lieutenant in one of the local companies of the Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and he thought it night injure his chances.

The father of Lieutenant Short is in censed over the matter, and will not stop short of severe punishment of Peck. After the Eighteenth Regiment was ordered from Homestead, Peck was appointed a guard at the mills, but was run out by the locked-out Pinkerton.

ANOTHER STRIKER ARRESTED. Cal Grove Is Nabbed at Carlisle on a Charge

of Felonious Assault, CARLISLE, Aug. 5.-Cal Grove, one of to-day upon orders from the Braddock authorities. He is wanted for felonious assault.

Grove was a resident of Carrisle eight ears ago, and has been hiding here for several days.

A MISSIONARY IN TROUBLE,

His Bibles Destroyed and His Life Three ened by Natives in Peru, NEW YORK, Aug. 3 .- [Special.] -Rev.

Dr. E. W. Gilman, Secretary of the for-eign department of the American Bible Society, has received a letter from Franeisco Penzotti, 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 Ayacuche 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 mission-ary was forced to leave his stall, and to seek refuge in his lodgings, where he remained

everal days, waiting for the clamor to sub The house in which he was staying was broken into by armed men, who made their way into the missionary's room. He hid himself in another part of the house. The stock of Bibles and as much of his personal property as the mob could find were taken out into the street and publicly burned. At the risk of his life Castro escaped from the house and made his way out of the city. The outrage created much comment and was formally brought to the attention of the Minister of the Peruvian Government, upon whom a the Peruvian Government, upon whom a demand was made for compensation for the destruction of the bibles and other property, the whole being valued at \$530. The question of restitution has not yet been settled, but the Government has the matter under

VENEZUELA'S REBELLION.

Suropeam and Others Anxious for the Cruel War to End-Business Paralyzed by the Revolt-Antique Weapons of the

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The British steamship Australia, which has just arrived at quarantine from Venezuelan ports, brings some fresh and interesting details of the revolution now in progress. The revolutionists under Crespo, with a force of 400 men, were encamped back of the town of Puerte Cabello, in the mountains. Every night some of the rebels would ride into zens and the soldiery almost to death. About 800 more of the rebels were about

Valencia, some 15 miles in the interior. The citizens, particularly the Europeans who control the business of the town, are not particularly interested as to which side wins. All they desire is peace, as business is at a perfect standstill, and has been for the last four months. Many of the merchants and prosperous citizens live at Stestaban, a little village in the mountains, about four miles from Puerto Cabelle, and since that trouble began they have been forced to move into town, leaving their villas to the tender mercies of the revo

lutiouists.

The main body of the rebels are Cariabeans, a mixture of negro and Indian, half-starved, half-naked, the best dressed wearing a pinch or blanket, blue on the out-side and red on the inside, with a hole to slip the head through, barefooted, unwashed and armed with everything from a Prussian needle gun to an old flintlock. A great many carry the old Bellmouth blunder-busses loaded with gravel, the stock of which has to be stuck in the ground before they can aim and shoot, owing to the deuble backaction movement.

General Crespo is a pure-blooded Venezu-elan, a fine military leader, and an old, able politician, having once been President of the republic. The Government forces are as ragged and unkempt and ill-assorted as the rebels. Nearly all are barefooted, the best dressed wearing sandals. General Carlos Ichevore, a Government leade poarded the Australia at Laguayra, and after refreshing his Latin throat with Ham-burg ale, made a bargain with Chief En-gineer Henry Mahler for his gold-laced cap, spy glass and umbrella, and then proud-ly marched ashore to strut before his amazed soldiers.

From all the captain could learn the revolutionists have the advantage and the complete breaking up of the existing govern-ment is merely a question of time, unless English influence should prevent it. The English are most thoroughly detested by all patriotic Venezuelans, but they control the mining and banking interests and are a powerful factor in the destines of Vene-

\$20,000,000 EN ROUTE.

Great Precautions Are Being Taken Against the Train Robbers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 .- The gold coin from the United States sub-Treasury in this city, which left here for the East last night on a special train of five cars, was probably the Homestead strikers, was arrested here the largest amount of money ever sent across the continent. Early this morning the train had crossed the Sierras and was moving down the grade beyond Truckee. Not long ago there was about \$70,000,000 in the vaults of the sub-treasury and mint in this city. Precisely how much of this is now going overland is not known. The supposition is that the amount is at least

Fifty men, nearly all from the Railway Mail Service, are on the train as guarda. Captain James E. White, of Washington, is in charge. The men are well armed. The gold was principally stored in two Union Pacific cars constructed of wrought steel and supposed to be bullet and bomb-proof. Considerable speculation has been indulged in as to the Government's motive for making this large shipment of gold, and one explanation is given that in consequence of heavy realiza-tions on American securities held abroad foreign holders have recently taken much of the gold circulated in the East, and more is required, to guard against any disturb-ance of the necessary financial equilibrium.

CAVE explorations by the Frenchman Martel described in TRE DISPATCH to

MR. FRICK AT WORK.

THREE

CENTS.

The Chairman Surprises the People by Coming Down Town to His Office.

A REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

He Looks Pale, but His Wounds Are Healed and He Feels Strong.

NEW DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING.

Berkman faw His Victim on Thursday Before the Attack.

NO FEELING AGAINST THE ANARCHIST

H. C. Frick, Chairman of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company, made another record for himself yesterday. He appeared at his office at 10:30 in the morning, just 13 days after Anarchist Berkmau shot him twice and stabbed him seven times in the sides. He remained until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, attending to business, when he drove home in an open carriage. His rapid recovery is considered remarkable, and is another example of his pluck and endur-

Mr. Frick's sudden return to work was a surprise to everybody but Secretary Lovejoy. He would have gone back to his desk last Monday had it not been for the earnest protest of Dr. Litchfield. Yesterday the doctor consented to his leaving the house, though he wanted to go to the office with him, but the Chairman would not permit it. Mr. Frick came down town in a street car. and the elevator boy, who was the first to recognize him, almost fell off his seat when he saw him. Mr. Frick stopped for a few moments to converse with him, and thanked him for his efforts in preventing Berkman from escaping after he had done his bloody work.

Doesn't Want an Armed Guard, The city detective who has been doing duty at the office entrance since the shooting occurred suddenly disappeared when he sighted the Chairman alighting from the car, but when he entered the elevator and went upstairs he resumed his post of duty. Mr. Frick is opposed to a guard and the officer knew it. He was afraid he would have been dismissed at once.

Mr. Frick's appearance in the office astonished the clerks, and they gathered around him in a group to offer their congratulations for his quick restoration to health and his lucky escape. It was soon noised abroad that he was at work again, and a number of friends called to shake hands. In a short time he was engaged at his desk hearing the reports of chiefs of departments, reading letters that had accumulated and dictating answers. One of the first things he did was to send a cablegram to Andrew Carnegie announcing that he was once more in the office and actively at the helm. At noon he walked to the Duquesne Club, where he lunched.

Shows Slight Signs of Suffering. Mr. Frick was quite pale and he shows the effect of confinement. His face had a through a tough siege, but it was blanched and he looked faded out, as Secretary Love-joy expressed it. He is weak, to be sure, and vet strong. In another week strangers wouldn't know that he had been shot were wouldn't know that he had been shot were it not for the sears on his neck and near one of his ears. The gunshot wounds have completely healed up, and there is no further danger from hemorrhages or a relapse. He has free use of his neck, but he complains of a little stiffness in the shoulders. The wounds were covered with small pieces of court plaster. A number of the Chairman's friends think he is indiscreet in returning to business so soon, but he says he is able to work and will be at the office again this

morning.

Mr. Frick apparently bears no ill-will toward Berkman; the Anarchist. He does not believe that the shooting was the renot believe that the shooting was the re-sult of a conspiracy, but thinks it was the act of a crank, an irresponsible person. There are a great many facts to be related about the bloody affair which only Mr. Frick can tell, but he prefers to say noth-ing until he makes a full and sworn state-ment of the case in court.

ment of the case in court. Has No Fear of Workingmen,

He doesn't want any more discussion of the subject, and hopes his friends and the public will drop it, as he has done. In chatting with iron men at the Duquesne Club yesterday, one of them asked him why he hadn't hired a guard. He replied promptly that he thought he was dealing entirely with workmen, and he has no fear of the men who earry dinner pails. As for Anarchists, he never thought about them, and did not believe an attempt would be

and did not believe an assumpt would be made on his life. In speaking of Berkman yesterday Mr. Frick said he had talked with him for 15 minutes on Thursday before the shooting.
The interview occurred in the office of the coke company and nobody was present but the Anarchist and himself. Berkman sent in his card representing himself as connected with "The New York Employment Acceptant". He was requested to come in Agency." He was requested to come in and he appeared to be cool and collected. He talked freely and asked if the firm wanted to hire any men. Mr. Frick re-plied that they would need some and Berkman said he could furnish them. He didn't have any credentials with him, and the Chairman said when he had occasion and the Chairman said when he had occasion to hire men he would remember him. Berk-man then retired, and Mr. Frick did not see him again until he noticed him pacing up and down in the hall a short time before the

shooting. Returned on a Different Mission When Berkman entered the room on the Saturday he pulled the swinging door out instead of pushing it in. This was done no doubt to give him a quicker and better view. Much has been written about where the chairman and Mr. Leishman sat when Berkman opened fire. Mr. Frick says he was at the corner of the table nearest the door and Leishman sat opposite at the other door and Leishman sat or posite at the other door and Leishman sat of posite at the other corner. As soon as Berkman appeared in the doorway he commenced to fire at short range. He didn't say a word, and Mr. Frick in telling the story smiled and said he was not as talkative as when he saw him on Thursday. He wonders now why the follow didn't make the attack on that day

on Thursday. He wonders now why the fellow didn't make the attack on that day when they were alone together, and he had such a good opportunity.

The first bullet struck Mr. Frick in the neck, and dazed him for a moment. He staggered toward the window in front of the office, but he recovered quickly, and, turning around, grappled with the assassin. It was generally supposed that the first bullet didn't go off. This is a mistake. The second bullet took effect also in the neck, the third missed fire and the fourth went into the ceiling. Mr. Frick wouldn't say anything more about the attempt on his life.

He said he was satisfied with the situation and praised the work of his assistants. They had met grave situations and complications successfully and the work in his absence had been well done, so that he

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