



## THE LAST MOMENTS

Of the Idle and Inattentive Democratic Congress.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL PASSES.

But in Such an Ungraceful and Insulting Spirit That Senator Sherman is Moved to Say That if He Were a Citizen of Chicago He Would Refuse It--The Work of the Session.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—The substitute for the Durborow bill appropriating two and a half million dollars for the World's Fair passed the house this afternoon by a majority of 46. The ease with which it went through surprised even its friends. The lobby is in great glee to-night, for an hour after the house passed it the senate also passed it without a division, not, however, without a protest from Senator Vest and his Democratic colleagues, who pronounce the bill "an infamy." They did not vote against it, however. The World's Fair lobby aroused no little antagonism during their stay here. There are some very conscientious and well meaning gentlemen included in the lobby membership, but some of the legislative guides were offensively persistent and as a result considerable anger was aroused. It had been frequently said hereabouts that no trouble whatever would have been experienced if some members of the lobby had not been so aggressive.

Last night a story was circulated and to the effect that Bailey, of Texas, intended to introduce an amendment to the bill or a resolution, giving the names of the lobbyists and the sum each should receive for his efforts in behalf of the bill. The story was intended as a pure piece of humorism, but like the story of the "three black crows," it grew in size and rancor by repetition. Some members of the lobby are southern fire eaters, and they were outraged at the thought of this "wanton attack" upon them. Bailey was called out by one of these outraged gentlemen who explained the report that had reached his ear, and wound up by declaring: "Mr. Bailey, if you introduce that resolution you will never get back your district." Bailey said the sensitive members of the lobby had been "strung," laughed heartily and said he had no intention of introducing either amendment or resolution that would bring reproach upon the "high toned southern gentleman."

## CLOSING OF CONGRESS.

The World's Fair Appropriation Goes Through—A Tame Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—At noon to-day the House resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the Durborow World's Fair bill.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, opened the opposition with a bitter speech against a proposition which he characterized as one which was intended to loot the treasury. The World's Fair proposition, he said, had so mixed itself up with the government that it was difficult to tell which was the World's Fair and which was the government. The remnants of former Congresses had covered the floor so that it could hardly be told whether the present Congress or the heel-taps of former Congresses ran the house. It was a matter of pride with him that he had filibustered against this looting appropriation.

Mr. Fellows, of New York, eloquently supported the bill. The work, he said, was a governmental one. The idea of the fair had been born in Congress; it had its inception here. From the start to the finish it was a governmental work. He had been appealed to as a Democrat to refuse his aid to a proposition which his colleague designated as one to loot the treasury.

The discussion on the bill was concluded at 1 o'clock, when the committee rose and reported the Durborow bill and substitute to the house.

Mr. McMillin, Democrat, of Tennessee, demanded the yeas and nays on the De Armond substitute allowing the managers of the fair to coin bullion for souvenir coins at government mints to the extent of \$5,000,000, the fair to receive the benefits of seigniorage (estimated at \$2,500,000) and the premium on the coins as souvenirs.

The De Armond substitute was lost—76 to 139—and a vote was then ordered on the Durborow bill.

There was much excitement as the vote progressed. The result of the first call was: Yeas, 114; nays, 75. The second call was then taken and it resulted in the final passage of the bill by a vote of 131 to 83. The announcement was applauded by the World's Fair supporters.

The senate bill was passed regulating the time for holding terms of the United States court in the district of South Dakota.

Senate joint resolution was passed extending to the king and queen of Spain and to the descendants of Christopher Columbus invitations to be present at the opening of the World's Fair.

The Durborow bill came over from the senate, and then Mr. Holman, of Indiana, presented the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

After considerable discussion the conference report was agreed to—169 to 14. This disposes of the last appropriation bill pending. A number of private bills were then disposed of.

On motion of Mr. McMillin a committee was appointed to join a similar committee on the part of the senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress is ready to adjourn.

Shortly before 10 o'clock a message was received from the senate announcing the agreement of that body to the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. It was received with manifestations of approval, but with no applause of any kind.

The consideration of private pension bills was proceeded with.

which fixed 11 o'clock to-night as the hour of adjournment was agreed to without objection or debate.

Mr. McMillin, as chairman of the committee in charge of the subject, reported that the committee had waited upon the President and informed him that Congress was ready to adjourn. The President had stated in reply that he had no communication to make.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a special committee to codify existing pension laws. The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the speaker declared the house adjourned without day, and the galleries broke into the doxology, but the adjournment was a very tame one.

## MR. SHERMAN SAID

The World's Fair Appropriation was an Insult to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—When the senate met at two o'clock to-day, there was a patient waiting for a message from the house. The senate on motion of Mr. Mitchell proceeded to executive business. During the executive session a message was received from the house with the World's Fair bill. After the doors were reopened it was laid before the senate in legislative session. The bill having been read in full and the vice-president having declared that the bill was open to amendment, Mr. Vest said if he could defeat it by any sort of parliamentary tactics he should do so very cheerfully. It was very evident, however, that the bill would pass, and all he could hope to do, would be to delay action upon it for a number of days only.

Mr. Cockrell also opposed the bill. Mr. Harris desired to be on record as against the bill.

Mr. Cullom remarked that the people of Chicago were willing to let the government share proportionately in the profits of the fair, if there should be profits, but the house had not put that condition in the bill and it would be dangerous now to attempt to amend it.

Mr. Sherman expressed the opinion that Congress occupied a very unpleasant attitude in reference to the exposition. The city of Chicago had done everything required of her by the law. He did not like the way that this money was to be paid on the part of the government. He would rather that Congress had appropriated \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 and shared in the profits and loss of the enterprise. But here this \$2,500,000 was thrown ungraciously to Chicago, like a bone to a dog. If the bill stood alone without its surroundings he would vote against it. If he were a citizen of Chicago he would not accept the money in the way it was offered.

Remarks in favor of the passing of the bill were made by Mr. Hawley and Mr. Palmer and against it by Mr. Cook. The bill was then ordered to a third reading and was passed without a division.

The house bill to provide for lowering the height of the bridge across the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Covington by the Cincinnati and Covington rapid transit bridge company, was on motion of Mr. Carlisle taken up and passed.

The senate then took a recess till 8 p. m. to give time for the enrolling of the World's Fair bill and the sundry civil bill.

At the evening session Mr. Pettigrew, of the quadro-centennial committee, called up his resolution to authorize the committee or a sub-committee thereof, to visit Chicago during the recess and inquire as to the expenditure of money appropriated by Congress and as to the general management.

Mr. Coke gave notice that he would insist on yeas and nays.

Mr. Pettigrew said that he had no idea of a junketing trip for himself or any other member of the committee, and he modified the request by striking out the provision for a clerk.

Mr. Coke moved to amend the resolution so as to provide that the visit should be at the expense of the committee. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hawley regarded the amendment as distinctly offensive and he moved to lay it on the table.

The motion was agreed to and then Mr. Pettigrew's resolution was adopted.

At 9:25 a message from the house announced that that body had agreed to the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The conference report was thereupon laid before the senate and agreed to.

Manderson made some remarks as to the business of the session. It was unprecedented, he said, at least for many years, 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. The senate had passed 709 senate bills, and of those the house had passed 120. The house had passed 400 house bills, and of those the senate had passed 314. He submitted that was a showing of the dispatch of very considerable business.

Mr. Allison stated 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, \$403,000,000, and those of the present session \$507,000,000, showing an increase at this session of \$104,000,000. The principal increases were in appropriations for pensions and for the postoffice department. There were some diminutions in the present session, notably in deficiencies.

There was also a diminution of four millions in miscellaneous appropriations.

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 at this session would exceed \$600,000,000, 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.

Some remarks were made on the subject by Mr. Cockrell.

At 10:20 the signature of the Vice President to the sundry civil bill was announced.

The resolution for final adjournment at 11 p. m. to-night was reported by Mr. Allison and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Allison a committee of two senators was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the house to inform the President that un-

less he had further communication to make the two houses were now ready to adjourn.

Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Harris and Cockrell giving the thanks of the senate to Vice President Morton and to President pro tem Manderson for the dignified, impartial and courteous manner in which they had severally presided over its deliberations.

At 10:50 Mr. Allison, of the committee to wait upon the President, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make to either house.

Then Vice President Morton rising, made his farewell speech to the senate as follows:

Before making the announcement that will terminate the present session, the chair desires to pay a personal tribute of respect and affection to the memory of the two distinguished members of this body who were present at the first roll call, but have since passed from the busy walks of earth to the realities of eternal life. They will no longer occupy their accustomed places on this floor, but will long be remembered, not only in the senate, but in other fields of human activity, as conspicuous leaders, as illustrious citizens, and as able, honorable and patriotic public servants. It is my agreeable duty to express my most grateful appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the resolution unanimously adopted by the senate during my absence from the chair. If I am entitled to the highly commendatory words of the resolution, it is owing to the uniform courtesy and kindness accorded to me by every senator on this floor.

With the earnest hope that upon the reassembling of Congress every member of this body may be found in his seat in renewed health and strength, I now declare the senate stands adjourned without day.

## DEMOCRATIC CLUBS

Will Meet in Convention at New York on October 4, Next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—The following call was issued to-day:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1892.

The national convention of Democratic clubs is hereby called to meet at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1892, in the city of New York. The convention will consist of delegates from the Democratic clubs and societies of the United States which are enrolled members of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

Representation in the national convention is fixed by the 11th and 12th articles of the constitution, as follows:

Eleventh—Each club or society shall be entitled to one delegate for every hundred members in good standing, but no club or society shall be entitled to more than five delegates.

Twelfth—When the clubs or societies of any state or territory or the District of Columbia, not less than ten in number shall have formed a state or territorial or district association, such association shall be entitled to eleven delegates at large.

CHAUNCEY F. BLAIR, WILLIAM L. WILSON, President and Chairman of the Executive Committee. LAWRENCE GARDNER, Secretary.

## OATES TURNED DOWN.

His Report Again Rejected and the Investigation Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—The judiciary committee of the house, this morning, instructed the sub-committee on the Homestead troubles to continue the inquiry during the recess and report at the next session of Congress.

Chairman Oates, of the sub-committee, was prepared to report, but the majority of his sub-committee declined to adopt his report, which contained "too much dynamite," one member said.

## A Good Move.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—The Glassworkers' Association of America has represented to the treasury department that there are indications of an influx of alien glassworkers, and has recommended that one of its members be appointed a government inspector to assist in the enforcement of the alien contract labor law in regard to this class of labor.

The secretary of the treasury has approved the recommendation, and to-day appointed George L. Coke, of Pittsburgh, to investigate the matter at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

## Perfectly Natural.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—At the White House it is said that the desire of the President to leave for Loon Lake as soon as possible does not mean that any alarming news has been received relative to Mr. Harrison's condition. Her present condition is improving to a gratifying degree. She is still nervous and weak, however, and is anxious to have the President with her.

## He Will Tell the Truth.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Secretary Charles Foster left here this morning for Sandusky, Ohio, 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, Ohio, and will return to Washington in about two weeks.

## Crowns Will Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Assistant Secretary Crowne, of the treasury department, who is the Republican nominee for governor of Nebraska, will resign his federal office as soon as the business of the department will permit, in order to take part in the gubernatorial campaign.

## Sub-Treasury Bills Defeated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 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 phases of the question in comprehensive style.

## The President Approves It.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The President has approved the act changing the date for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition.

## Sullivan G. K.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., August 5.—There is no truth in the report that John J. Sullivan has broken his leg. He was seen by a reporter of the Associated Press at 11 o'clock this morning and was looking in splendid condition and sound of wind and limb.

## SITUATION QUIET

At the Duquesne and Homestead Mill Plants.

## THIRTEEN ARRESTS WERE MADE

At the Former Establishment of the Hitlers Strikers--Further Accessions at Homestead of Skilled Workmen--Mr. Frick Resumes His Duties at His Office--Contributions for the Striking Workmen Coming In.

HOMESTEAD, PA., August 5.—Duquesne and Homestead alike are unusually quiet this evening. Because of the arrests in the first named borough few strikers ventured on the streets during the evening, for a number of constables, presumably carrying warrants, scoured the streets. Therefore, repairmen who worked in the mill during the day were not molested when they left at 6 o'clock. Several were frightened over the possibility of assault, and at their solicitation were accompanied to their homes by deputy sheriffs, who will remain near all night to quell any hostile demonstrations. It is altogether unlikely, though, that any strikers will interfere with the workers.

At the Homestead steel works this evening Superintendent Potter stated that three of the old men applied for reinstatement. An experienced tool dresser hired in New York quit, as did Samuel Bell, a pipe fitter, according to the advisory committee. Bell stated that he was hired as a pipe fitter, but was only paid \$1 40 per day for twelve hours work.

The contributions to-day amounted to \$1,490, of which \$1,107 came from Youngstown. All contributions should be sent to Thomas J. Crawford, acting chairman of the committee.

The committee, by request, will send a sub-committee up the Monongahela through the coal region. Messrs. David Lynch, W. T. Roberts and T. S. Brown left for New York and Albany to-night to address a meeting in the interest of the locked out men. They will canvass the eastern cities, in addition to securing support for the strikers, work up sentiment against the use of material manufactured by the Carnegie Steel company.

Adjutant General Greenland and staff arrived at Homestead to-day and all soldiers received ten day's pay. The companies were drawn up in line and each private was paid individually. The soldiers were more than delighted, for it was the same practice observed in the regular army in active service.

## FRICK RESUMES

Work at His Desk--Little Disfigured and Still in the Ring.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 5.—Frick weeks ago to-morrow Mr. H. C. Frick was shot twice and stabbed four times, and to-day he was at his office attending to business and showing no ill effects from the murderous assault made on him by Anarchist Berkman. Remarkable recovery has surprised not only his friends, but also his physicians, and the latter say many men would have been confined to their beds for weeks after having received such wounds as inflicted on Mr. Frick.

"It was his splendid constitution and wonderful nerve which made his recovery so rapid," said one of his friends to-day. "He wanted to come to the office several days ago, and would have done so had his physicians permitted it. He never had a set back and his recovery will cause much rejoicing."

About 11 o'clock this morning a carriage stopped in front of the building, the door opened, and Mr. Frick stepped out unassisted, stopped, spoke to a friend on the sidewalk, and then entered the elevator and went to his office. His coming was a complete surprise to all except one or two, and when the numerous clerks and assistants saw him there was great rejoicing, and it took some minutes before congratulations were over.

For some time after he reached his office he sat near the window and chatted with the various officials, shook hands with the clerks and received calls from many of his friends. One of the first things he did was to dictate a cable to Mr. Carnegie, announcing the fact that he was in his office.

He did not come to the office alone receive congratulations, and in few minutes after he was busy at work dictating messages and reading letters and any one who saw him would not have imagined that less than two weeks ago he was the victim of a murderous assault.

As soon as it became known he was in his office he was besieged by scores of persons who desired to congratulate him, and he was compelled to deny many of them admission. A representative of the press was among the first to see him and greeted him with: "I do not wish to annoy you, Mr. Frick, but merely to congratulate you on being here."

"Oh, that is all right," answered Mr. Frick. "I am glad to see you and thank you for your kind feeling. I was too busy to stay away any longer from the office and am glad to be here. I am already at work, you see, and expect to put in a good day's work. I will stay here till late this afternoon."

"What have you to say about the situation since you have been away from the office?"

"I am entirely satisfied. I could not ask any better management of this trouble than that of my assistants, and the results so far are all that I could ask. There have been many grave situations and complications, and all of them have been successfully met, and the outlook is all I could ask."

"I am feeling in excellent shape and will go right along now attending to my affairs. Fortunately there is nothing behind, for in my absence the work has been most satisfactorily done by the various officials and clerks."

## Thirteen Arrests.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Aug. 5.—There were thirteen arrests for riot at Duquesne this morning, and the deputies have a number of additional warrants to serve. They found two of the leaders in the disturbance of yesterday at the Amalgamated headquarters.

There was no attempt to resist arrest, but many of the riotous strikers have

left town. As a result the thirty repairmen who were driven away from the works yesterday went to work this morning.

## World's Fair Workmen.

CHICAGO, August 5.—Trouble is brewing between organized labor and the World's Columbian Exposition. At last night's meeting of the carpenters' council the business agents made a report which was backed up by the signatures of numerous carpenters employed on the grounds, setting forth that the eight-hour agreement made between the fair directory and the labor people was being wholly ignored. It was said that not only were the contractors violating the agreement, but the commission itself was working men nine and ten hours.

A committee was appointed to visit the grounds and make a full investigation, and it was instructed to wait on the ground and building committee and ask for an explanation. The labor men are very much dissatisfied with the way matters are going and a strike of the carpenters on the grounds is not among the improbabilities.

## Carpenters' Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 5.—The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to-day completed consideration of the report of the committee on constitution. The most important amendment was the raising of the initiation dues and the monthly fees to an amount to give the brotherhood \$400,000 a year from those sources. There has been some question whether the convention should decree the new constitution to be in force, and should run the risk of sending it down to the local unions. It was feared that some of the changes were so great that the unions might refuse to ratify the instrument. It was decided to submit the amendment to the locals section by section.

## No Boycott.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 5.—A special from South Bend, Ind., says: "There is no trouble of any kind at the Studebaker wagon works in this city. The men are working as usual. The origin of the false report is a mystery."

## WAS PAINTED RED.

Parkersburg Republicans Hold a Great Justification Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., August 5.—Parkersburg Republicans turned themselves loose to-night and painted the town red. It was one of the biggest and handsomest street demonstrations ever seen here. The fireworks and red fire blazed all along the line. The wigwag was filled with people who listened to five minute speeches from Governor Davis, and Messrs. Hart, Hyer, Atkinson, Dawson, Elliott, Campbell, Reed and Kemple. Davis made a splendid impression, and the people gave him an ovation. Ex-Mayor Gibbons presided in good shape.

## DUEL TO THE DEATH.

Battle Royal of Two Eagles For the Possession of a Baby.

DETROIT, Mich., August 5.—Two eagles had a duel to the death for the possession of the six months' old baby of Peter Shaw, who lives four miles north of Allis, in Presque Isle county, yesterday. Mrs. Shaw had laid the baby down on the grass and returned to the house for a few moments, when an enormous eagle swooped down on the infant and stuck its talons into the little one's flesh and clothing. The mother heard her baby's cry, but came too late to be of service.

The mother's shrieks brought the father, who quickly comprehended the situation, mounted a horse and armed with a rifle rode to the shore of a nearby lake, where he knew was an eagle eyrie in the cliffs. Shaw arrived just in time to see a terrible sight. Two eagles were hovering above a crag of rock, filling the air with their cries, and battling for possession of the baby that lay high upon the cliff. Before the father reached the summit one of the eagles had fallen to the ground, while the other had taken up the child for another flight. The father fired and the bird and baby fell into the water. The frantic father plunged into the lake, caught up the body, but the little one was dead. He took home the body, along with those of the two eagles, one of which had been killed in the fight over the prey.

## Four Were Killed.

ERIE, PA., August 5.—A freight wreck at Harbor Creek station occurred while taking the switch to allow the Flyer to pass at 11:50 this evening. The flyer, consisting of baggage, combination and three sleeping cars, crashed into the freight wreck and piled up in a heap.

Engineer Welch and Fireman J. Buckner, of Buffalo, of No. 6, were instantly killed.

Two passengers killed outright and many wounded. Railroad officials refuse any information.

## Stevenson in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., August 5.—Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson arrived here this afternoon and this evening was tendered a reception in the state house, at which a large number of Democrats attended. He spoke briefly, principally in praise of the state he was in, and its near kinship to the state he now lives in, in which there was much in common between them. His speech was heartily received, and at its conclusion the general was kept busy shaking hands with those present.

## A Mountain Vendetta.

LEBANON, Ky., August 5.—At a picnic at Ball Hollow, in Leno county, a day or two since, a regular mountain battle took place between two Ferrill brothers and three or four Daniels. Many shots were fired and knives were freely used with deadly effect. One of the Ferrills was terribly butchered, while two of the Daniels received dangerous wounds.

## They Exchange Shots.

VISALIA CALA., Aug. 5.—The posse in pursuit of the men who held up the southbound express near Collinsa Wednesday night overtook them a mile north of Visalia to-day, and shots were exchanged. Detective 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.

## SIMPSON AND SAYERS

Close the Dying Hours of the House of Representatives

## WITH A VERY LIVELY SCENE.

Sockless Jerry Makes a Very Bold and Serious Accusation Against Members of the House, Which is Taken Up by the Flery Texan, Who Intimates That He Will See the Farmers' Alliance Representative Later--A Duel or a "Drop" Game May Follow.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—The first session of the Fifty-first congress adjourned to-night at 11 o'clock, but it did not go out in a blaze of glory. It was disorderly and rancorous to the last. The most interesting event of the evening was the acrimonious debate over the substitute for the O'Neill amendment to the sundry civil bill. The O'Neill amendment forbade the employment of Pinkerton employes by the government, and forbade the grant of government contracts, including iron and steel contracts, to firms and corporations that employ Pinkertons. The amendment was changed in conference to apply to the District of Columbia only. Mr. O'Neill protested long and loudly against any such change. General Bingham made an eloquent speech in reply. He pointed out the impracticability of the O'Neill amendment. He showed that if it was passed the government service would be severely crippled. No armor plates could be purchased in this country, the mails could not be transported over large sections of the country, the bullion could not be transported, and the various express companies would be crippled. The amendment would not be accepted by the senate conferees, General Bingham said, and the substitute was the only Pinkerton amendment that the house conferees found it possible to work into the sundry civil bill.

Simpson, of Kansas, took up the theme where O'Neill had abandoned it. He asked the house to resist this cowardly, disgraceful surrender to the representatives of plutocracy. Immediately there was much confusion. Simpson continued gradually working himself into a white heat and denouncing everything and everybody excepting his farmer constituents in Kansas. Speaker Crisp interrupted Simpson and ordered the stenographer to change his unparliamentary utterances.

Ex-Governor Sayers, of Texas, one of the house conferees, took exception to Simpson's remarks. His ruddy face was three shades a deeper carmine than usual. His gray head trembled with repressed rage. Slowly and with a shaking voice he attempted to declare right then and there that Simpson, when he called the action of the house conferees "a cowardly, disgraceful surrender to the representatives of plutocracy," told a malicious and willful falsehood. Never, Sayers said, had he been accused of cowardice before. He knew his record, but did not know Simpson's but wanted the latter to understand the contemptuous light in which he (Sayers) viewed him. Sayers' friends rapturously applauded those remarks.

Simpson arose and asked Sayers to yield for one interpolation, but Sayers sternly refused and Simpson sank back abashed. Trouble is feared between the two men. Simpson has a varied career in Kansas and other states. He has faced many personal dangers and once was at the head of a Western vigilance committee. Sayers served through the rebellion on the Confederate side. He also is quick on the draw, and despite his years is said to be a firm believer in the code duello.

Big Gold Shipment

From the Pacific Coast--The Train Is Well Guarded.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—An enormous shipment of gold coin went east from the sub-treasury here yesterday, \$30,000,000 being sent to the United States treasury at Washington. The utmost secrecy has been observed. There is some season for this. In the wild country between California and the Mississippi there are train robbers, and it is not often that such a large amount goes whirling over the rails on one train.

For two or three weeks postal route agents have been arriving from the east on secret missions. It was thought they came to work up cases of fraudulent practice in the railway mail service, but that was a mistake. The thirty who came left to-day on the gold train, and with them went nine officers from San Francisco.

For each man there was a Winchester. Three cases of rifles were loaded with the coin. There are five cars, unusually heavy and strong, and a big caboose