TELEGRAPHIC.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

The Discussion of the Geary Exclusion Act Continued.

THE REPEAL BILL IN THE SENATE.

Looking to Vice President Stevenson for Aid.—The Week's Program.—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—In the discussion of the proposition to enforce the Geary exclusion act, White said he had the figures, and proceeded to give them. Since 1888 $250,000 has been appropriated, of which there was an unexpended balance of $57,000. It would be better, he said, if Dolph, instead of trying to establish himself as the father of the measure, would devote himself to securing appropriations to enforce the law.

Dolph replied that he had done of he could to secure the appropriations and there was nothing to be remade, he justly thought, unless that he claimed to be the author of the bill, or that he has been badly treated by the Senate.

Teller of Colorado called attention to the fact that abrogation of a treaty was not a violation of a treaty, which carried with it an implication of intentional act on the part of the government violating it.

At 2 o'clock the repeal bill, being unfinished business, was laid before the Senate, but temporarily laid aside to allow the discussion to continue on the subject of Chinese exclusion. Gray (Dem.) of Delaware, while agreeing in the main with the senator from Colorado (Teller), wished to express his dissent from the view expressed by him that an abrogation of a treaty was not a violation of it. The United States had sent its to undertake the obligations imposed by treaty relations which it entered into with China, and to such undertaking had pledged the faith of this mighty people to their performance. He did not believe this great country could violate its treaty obligations without serious evil to the country itself.

Mitchell (Rep.) of Oregon inquired how the senator from Delaware (Gray) reconciled his statement with the fact that after the United States had negotiated a treaty with China, having for its purpose the exclusion of Chinese laborers from this country, and sent that treaty back to China, that it was held up by the Chinese government for months and months without action one way and, in fact, never was accepted.

Gray responded that the treaty was held in China because at the time legislation which proposed to ruthlessly and violently set aside treaty obligations was being discussed in Congress.

George (Dem.) of Mississippi said he voted against the Geary act because he considered it contained a provision which was an insult to many of his constituents, in requiring white witnesses to swear to the right of a Chinaman in the United States. He desired to know upon what process of reasoning, what public policy demanded a provision of that sort in a government having a Constitution which makes the black man the equal, if not the superior, of the white race.

Dolph replied that the use of the word "white" was accidental and that it was not the intention to disqualify colored persons as witnesses.

Call (Dem.) of Florida, while not objecting to the exclusion of the objectionable portion of the Chinese, regretted the manner in which legislation was rushed through.

Dolph's bill, at the conclusion of the debate thereon, was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

After a brief executive session, at 3 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The debate over the House rules is developing considerable feeling between the Crisp leaders and some gentlemen who constituted national opposition to his supply to the Speaker's administration in the last House. The Republicans, led by ex-Speaker Reed, are doing all their ingenuity to drive a wedge in between the Democratic factions.

Kyle of Mississippi offered an amendment, increasing the number of members constituting a quorum of the committee of the whole to a majority of the members of the House.

Outhwaite, of the committee on rules, contended that if the members were interested in legislation they would be here, whether the quorum was 100 or 165.

De Armond of Missouri supported Kyle's amendment, and called attention to the fact that Outhwaite opposed such an amendment in the Reed Congress.

Outhwaite said he was four years older in legislative experience than when he made that speech.

Cummings, the floor leader, asked to have the rule passed temporarily, until a larger attendance was secured, but Hooker of Mississippi objected and supported the change. He said the committee of the whole has no place in the constitution.

After further debate the House suspended consideration of the rules to pass an amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, and after adopting a resolution making the day of the centennial celebration of laying the corner stone of the capital a legal holiday adjourned until next Wednesday.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

A Contest in the Senate Between Labor and Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—There was a sharp contest in the Senate today between capital and labor, and capital won. Allen, the new Populist senator from Nebraska, attempted to secure an adjournment in honor of Labor Day, only seconded by Peffer and others.

Voorhees warmly opposed the motion and declared that no greater insult could be paid labor than proceed at once to the consideration of important legislation before the Senate. Voorhees carried the day, 41 to 15.

A joint resolution making September 18th, the centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol building, a holiday in Washington, passed as it came from the House.

Hoar submitted an amendment to the repeal bill, removing the tax on the state bank circulation, provided such banks secure the circulation by bonds or approved state or municipal bonds.

Gallinger introduced a bill supplemental to the pension act of June 27, 1890, providing that, except in cases of an unclosed claim, no pension shall be suspended until ninety days notice to the pensioner, and after a full investigation on sworn testimony. Referred to the committee on pensions.

Allen, of Nebraska, presented a resolution, directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate whether that department, at any time, redeemed any silver or coin certificates in silver coin, as provided by the Sherman act; what is the seigniorage value of the unofficial silver bullion purchased under the act; why it has not been coined as the act requires; what use, if any, of the paper money redeemed in gold since March 4th was intended or otherwise withdrawn from circulation. Referred to the finance committee.

Kyle offered a free coinage amendment to the repeal bill. Referred to the finance committee.

The repeal bill was then taken up and Senator Cullom, of Illinois, took the floor, and spoke in favor of repeal.

Mitchell, of Oregon, interrupted Cullom and asked whether, if the Sherman act was repealed, there was any provision by which silver could be coined.

Cullom replied there was not, to his knowledge.

Mitchell asked what was to become of the hundred and forty or fifty millions of ounces of silver in the treasury.

Cullom replied that he expected the party in power would devise proper and wise measures to meet the situation.

Allison said repeal did not affect the power of the department to coin bullion for redemption of treasury notes.

Coke (Dem.) of Texas obtained the floor at the conclusion of Cullom's remarks. He said the people will serve no contest until the wrong of 1873, by which one-half of the money of the country was stamped out in order to double the purchasing power of the other half, has been righted and reversed. We we have bonds of an international agreement. The United States must depend upon itself if bimetallism is expected.

When Coke concluded his speech the Senate went into executive session to consider the nominations of certain officers without confirmation. Sherry said, was essential to carry into effect the President's proclamation opening the Chinese strip on the 15th of September.

At 5:30 the Senate resumed its legislative session, and Peffer's amendment to the repeal bill, providing for free coinage, being the pending question, was taken up preparatory to Peffer's addressing the Senate.

Jones (Ark.) moved that the Senate adjourn. On a yea and nay vote, it is 35 to 25, the motion was defeated.

Peffer resumed the floor in advocacy of his amendment.

Palmer (Dem.) of Illinois wanted to know by what measure the Senator from Kansas proposed to secure parity of the two metals.

Peffer replied that he would do so by the reenactment of the old law providing for the coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Palmer—Will that produce the result of equality in value?

Peffer said it would.

The Senate adjourned before Peffer had concluded his remarks, with the understanding that he should proceed Stewart tomorrow for the purpose of finishing his speech.

CONGRESS NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—It is stated that the Administration men are content on Vice-President Stevenson to put an end to the filibustering in the Senate after it has proceeded for a time. It is said Stevenson will permit silver speeches to go along until that dilatory purpose becomes evident. At such time it is said the Vice-president will fail to give continued recognition to the silver men but will recognize Voorhees on a motion to take a final vote.

Senator Stewart has secured the original silver demonstration bill of 1875, and another copy of the measure which went to the House, mutilated, erased and generally tampered with, and will present them to his speech tomorrow on the real history of the demonetization of silver.

In the Senate, the entire week will, in all probability, be consumed in consideration of the bill for the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act.

In the House, which does not meet again until Wednesday, there is nothing promised this week, except continuation and conclusion of the debate on the rules.

One of the first efforts of the Democratic Congress will be directed to secure the repeal of the elections law, under which John J. Davenport, of New York, has made such a reputation as supervisor of elections.

Congressman Fithian of Illinois, the new chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, has a bill which will receive favorable report from the committee, providing for the free admission to American registry of ships built in foreign countries.

Not a Soul Escaped.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Tonight at 8 o'clock, on the electric railway from Avondale to Clifton, all the brakes on an incoming train of two cars gave way simultaneously. The motorman, when the brakes failed, tried to reverse the wheels, but the wire controller turned off and the motorman, conductor and forty-five passenger were at the mercy of the wild train. At half a mile from the starting point the speed was thirty miles an hour. Into Broadway it dashed at seventy miles an hour. Crashing across the street it struck a big corner telegraph pole, cutting it in two. After cutting through the pole the cars went on and struck a frame house, reduced it to a building at the corner. It split it and tumbled half the length of a car into the building. Over this mass of splintered pulse the rear car leaped to destruction. In this heap of debris were scattered the dead and dying human freight. So far as can be learned not a soul escaped.

A Thousand Perished.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—Reports from the storm-stricken districts increase in horror day by day. Fifty thousand were lost, and the living are crying for bread. Charleston, although badly damaged by the storm, is doing everything to help the sufferers. Contributions of money, provisions and clothing are asked for.

Catholics and Labor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Hall of Columbus, in the Memorial Art palace, was crowded today at the initial session of the great Catholic congress.

There are over 2000 delegates in attendance. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Corrigan and Janssen, Bishop J. O'Brien have been invited to deliver addresses.

The Rev. Wm. J. Onahan has charge control of the program of the congress. The interest was so keen in expectation of sensational developments regarding the school question and opposition to Papal Delegate Satolli's mission.

Suppressed excitement was particularly noticeable in the preliminary addresses, but when Archbishop Feehan, a warm personal friend of Archbishop Corrigan, gave warning against the utterance of any word to wound the Catholic conscience, and second was Cardinal Gibbons, a particular friend of Archbishop Ireland, cautioned the delegates to avoid personalities.

It was a brilliant scene when Cardinal Gibbons, attired in scarlet robes, entered, followed by Archbishop Feehan of Chicago and Ryan of Philadelphia, in full purple. Archbishop Ireland appeared in plain clerical dress. After addresses of welcome by Archbishop Feehan, President Feeney of the World's Congress Auxiliary, Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, representing the Exposition, Cardinal Gibbons made the opening address to the Congress, praying God to guide its deliberations and conclusions.

A communication was also read from Papal Delegate Satolli, regretting his inability to be present at the opening day.

A Senator Parade.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4—Organized labor in this city made use of its greatest demonstration to date in its Labor Day, assuming in parade from 40,000 to 50,000 men. Major Harrison headed the parade as honorary marshal, while practically every labor organization in the city furnished a quota of men for the procession. Governor Altgeld was one of the speakers.

What Defeated Irby.

At the world's labor congress tonight Archbishop Ireland made an address, his subject being "The Catholic Church and the Labor Question."

The archbishop began by saying that the cause of labor was espoused by the Catholic church, and stated:

"At the very foundation of the labor question lies a proper appreciation of the individual man. Religion, says Leo XIII, teaches the rich and the employers that the people are not their slaves; that they must respect in every man his dignity as a man and as a Christian; that labor is nothing to be ashamed of, but is honorable, employment enabling man to sustain his life in an upright and creditable way, and that it is shameful and inhuman to treat men like chattels to make money by, or to look upon them merely as so much muscle or physical power. The right of every man to obtain from his labor a sufficiency whereunto to live in reasonable and frugal comfort implies the antecedent right to an opportunity to work, society is bound to provide for the men who are willing to labor and can find no work, and the city of society is not now of charity, but of justice."

THE VETERANS.

A Grand Meeting of the Grand Army Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—No annual national encampment week within the history of the Grand Army of the Republic began more auspiciously than the twenty-seventh, which opened in this city today. Thousands upon thousands of veterans are here tonight, and still they come in truckloads. This was reception day. The efforts of the citizens were expended in greeting and guiding welcome.

The election of commander-in-chief was the leading topic of discussion today. The choice is thought to lie between Captain J. G. B. Adams of Massachusetts and Major Charles F. Lincoln, department of the Potomac, though a number of others are spoken of, including Postmaster Seaton of Chicago.

THE NAVAL VETERANS.

The annual session of naval veterans was called to order this morning, with a large attendance. After roll call, Admiral Osborne delivered his annual address. The executive report for the year was submitted by Captain Sears of Baltimore, showing general interest in the operations of the order and an increase in membership.

Rear Admiral Osborne was then reelected, receiving thirty-three votes, against twenty-seven for Commander Allen.

Train Robbery.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 3.—Near the little station of Mount Valley, King at 4 this morning three men held up the St. Louis & San Francisco passenger train. Express Messenger Chapman was shot and killed. Failing to secure money from the express car, the bandits robbed the passengers. It is estimated that the amount of booty secured will not far short of $1000. Watches, diamonds and other valuables were taken along with cash. The women were not molested.

Dr. Graves Suicides.

DENVER, Sept. 3.—Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, formerly of Cheyenne, N. T., was found dead in his cell at the county jail about 9 this morning, where he was awaiting a rehearing on the charge of poisoning Mrs. Barnaby, a wealthy widow, also of Cheyenne. It was claimed the poisoning was done to cover up Dr. Graves' alleged defalcations as manager of Mrs. Barnaby's estate. The doctor took his own life, using morphine.

In a satchel in his cell were found five letters, the first one having been written August 9th last, showing that his suicide was contemplated since then.

Following is the first letter opened:

"To the Coroner of Denver, Colo.—Dear Sir:—Please do not hold an autopsy on my remains. The cause of death may be rendered as follows: 'Died from persecution, worn out, exhausted.' Yours respectfully,

T. THATCHER GRAVES, M. D."

The last letter is directed to Captain Cramer, jailer of the county jail, and full of bitterness to County Attorney J. N. Stevens, who secured Dr. Graves's conviction in the first instance. Graves denounces Stevens as a liar, and adds: "My lawyers have had receipts showing that I never wronged the estate of Mrs. Barnaby, and that the estate is owes me, outside of a money by will. The persecution what I have to expect from the villainous, cowardly falsehoods of Stevens. I cannot expend more money fighting him. I must take the only course to save it, for my wife and dear, aged mother."

Notwithstanding the above letter, Captain Cramer, in an interview, indignantly denies that Dr. Graves committed suicide. He says the doctor asked of a broken heart, and, to use the captain's words, "Was murdered by the attorneys for the state, who have harassed the old man to death."

Dr. Graves's letter to the public is a long document, in which he reviews the history of the prosecution against the dead. He says the committee of the estate with which he was charged and declares that his prosecution was accomplished with money and political influence.

The Cavarola.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—The Columbus caravels have been transferred from the Spanish government to the United States, in accordance with the program originally suggested. The plan is to keep them permanently moored in lagoon south of the White House.

Blount Called to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—James H. Blount, ex-minister to Hawaii, reached this city late this afternoon, in response to a telegram received by him from Secretary Gresham, asking him to come to Washington to see President Cleveland.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The German Emperor Makes a Speech at Metz—The Maneuvers.

Emin Pasha Said to Be Killed and Buried by Savages in Africa.—Other Items.

METZ, Sept. 4—Ten thousand persons witnessed the maneuvers of the German army. The young kaiser reviewed the fifteenth army corps, and he was accompanied by the crown prince of Saxony and other royal dignitaries, and followed by a brilliant staff of officers. Two hundred Italian workmen took occasion to present to the prince of Naples a loyal address.

The emperor, on arriving at 8:45, made a speech in reply to an address of welcome delivered by the mayor of the city. He said Metz and its army corps formed the cornerstone of the military power of Germany and was destined to be the safeguard of the peace of Germany and the whole of Europe.

The newspapers of Paris indulge in the bitter comments on the presence of the crown prince of Italy at Metz. They say his attendance at the German army demonstration is one of those acts that a nation like France should resent, but it will not make her depart from her attitude of reticence.

The Elections in France.

PARIS, Sept. 4—The results of the election of deputies to the chambers are known. In south-eastern districts the republicans gained 27 seats. In the new chamber the republicans of all shades will have 518, the conservatives 93. The former are divided into several groups, including 55 radicals and 55 radical socialists.

In the Commons.

LONDON, Sept. 34—Gladstone in the commons tonight moved the adoption of his resolution to regulate the business of the house and in the course of his speech outlining the government program, said they wished to pass at the autumn session an employers' liability and parish councils bill. After a heated debate, numerous opposition amendments were rejected and Gladstone's resolution was carried amid cries of "Gag" by the application of closure.

Determined to Work.

LONDON, Sept. 4—Advices from various parts of the country show that large numbers of striking coal miners are returning to work at the owners' terms.

A Terrible Tragedy.

BUDA PESTH, Sept. 3—A terrible tragedy occurred here. A young man at a ball, exasperated because his attentions to a young lady were slighted, insisted that if he inherited his father's large estate he would be an acceptable suitor. Accordingly he returned to his father's house and killed his parents, who were in bed asleep.

He then murdered six younger brothers and sisters. Then returned to the ball and caused the termination of the night; the next day he was arrested on circumstantial evidence.

Trouble in Derbyshire Mines.

LONDON, Sept. 4—Here in Derbyshire the troubles in the Derbyshire collieries. At Chesterfield the miners drive out a few men out by force. P. Ivanhoe, preparations for trouble at other places.

EMIN PASHA DEAD.

The Noted Explorer Killed and Eaten by Savages.

LONDON, Sept. 4—All doubts as to the truth of the report that Emin Pasha, the noted African explorer, is dead, is cleared up by the story told by Assistant Pasha, by Mr. J. Swan, secretary to Dr. Uphi. He says he has it from authentic authority and from several courses, that as Emin was making his way to the coast, he and his band was surrounded by native, and by Arabs. The native chief, acting as Emin's ally, betrayed the whole of a large convoy and treacherously killed him. Emin's faithful followers were then slain, and the fates of the whole party, numbering 1500, were devoured by cannibals.

Bald Heads!

What is the secret of magic? It is no longer a secret. Skookum Root Hair Grower is the wonder of the world. It is a vegetable preparation, and is guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head, or money refunded. Skookum Root Hair Grower is not a dye, but a healthy stimulant, and will not injure the most delicate scalp. Two sizes, regular and double size, price $1 and $2 per bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price.

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ONLY ONE WEEK MORE OF OUR GIGANTIC CLEAR-UP SALE. Confusion will reign supreme. Every department will be turned inside out and upside down. Nothing for bargains to close. Every article of spring and summer goods will be thrown out at such sacrifice prices as will fairly compel you to buy, no matter immediately. Our bargains are such offer consistent everything else. REMEMBER, REMEMBER and you will be obliged to come on Monday. You cannot resist the temptations we offer. Remember, this is the Last Chance of the Season. Positively the Last Week of Our Great Slaughter SALE.

A CLEAN UP OF SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

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UNDERWEAR.

A Special Drive in Men's Half Priced Goods. All sizes in Jean, Balbriggan, Scotch Wool, etc.

SHOCK HOSE, SHOCK.

CHARGE ITEM, WAISTS AND MILLINERY.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

ARRIVAL OF

FALL DRESS GOODS.

ONE HUNDRED OF THE VERY Newest Effects in Fall Dress Goods have just arrived and we shall be ready to show them on Monday, September 4th, Monster morning. They comprise some very choice and elegant things in Dress Materials, Novelties, Effects, Fancy Weaves, French and Scotch Goods, and a have never been seen in our city before. In fact we have a specialty of the Finest goods. Really that will be worn this season, and they are marked down at moderate prices. Be sure you see our New Goods before purchasing your fall dressing.

A Great CLEAN UP SALE of Everything in Stock.

WALKER BROS. & FYLER CO.

For the Coming

•School Season,•

Don't Buy Any

Boys' Clothing

Until you have seen our stock. This is a good time to "rig out" the Boys for school.

Your Cash Will Buy Double What It Ordinarily Does.

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Of values to the people. GIGANTIC BARGAINS in Men's and Boys' Apparel, before which the pigmy offerings of competing houses will fade away and be forgotten. There isn't another solvent clothing house in all America that dares to touch or tie the matchless values mentioned below.

SCHOOL SUITS

White boys a Navy Blue Sailor Blouse Flannel Suit, worth $2.00
$1.40 " Fine Dark Cheviot All Wool - " " $3.50
$1.75 " Brown Imported Twill - " " $4.00
$2.50 " Dark Grey Fancy Decorated - " " $4.50
White boys a pair of good strong Knee Pants, worth 50cts.
40cts boys a pair of good dark all wool Knee Pants, worth 75cts.

MOTHER'S FRIEND WAISTS CUT TO MEET THE ABOVE VALUES IN PRICES.....

MEN'S PANTS.

This boys a pair of Men's Working Pants, worth $1.50.
$1.00 " " " " Worsted " in all shades, worth $2.75
$1.25 " " " " Pantets the latest stripes, worth $4.00.
$1.50 " " " " Pants that ought to sell now at $4.50.

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