

APPROPRIATIONS.

Congress Lavishly Votes Away the Public Money.

TWO REVIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Messrs. Cannon and Sayers, of the House Committee on Appropriations, Prepare Reports of the Appropriations of the Congress Just Ended.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Representative Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the appropriations committee of the house, and Mr. Sayers, of Texas, who is at the head of the minority of the committee, have prepared their reviews of the appropriations of the congress just ended, and they will be printed in the Congressional Record this morning. Mr. Cannon's statement is of more than usual significance on account of recommendations and suggestions he makes for methods of keeping down appropriations in the future.

Mr. Cannon makes the total appropriation submitted to the president for his approval at the last session, including the general deficiency, which failed in conference, \$518,103,458, or \$25,383,276 less than the estimates submitted to congress by the executive. The appropriations for the first session were \$515,845,194, making a total for the congress of \$1,043,437,018, which, he says, is \$49,797,813 more than the appropriations for the preceding congress. The increase, he points out, include: For fortifications, \$12,563,467; for river and harbor works, including contracts therefor, \$2,476,500; for public buildings, none of which were authorized by the Fifty-Fourth congress, \$2,343,394; for the postal service, \$11,454,305; for the naval establishment, \$8,947,523, and on account of permanent appropriations, mainly to meet interest and sinking fund charges for the bonds issued by the Cleveland administration, \$34,983,744.

"The appropriations are," says Mr. Cannon, "in my judgment, in excess of the legitimate demands of the public service. But this fact, while greatly to be deplored, is not, in my opinion, properly chargeable to the action of either of the great political parties of the country. It is the result of conditions accruing out of the rules of the house and out of the rules, practices and so-called courtesies of the senate, together with the irresponsible manner whereby the executive submits to congress estimates to meet expenditures for the conduct of the government. If the appropriations made by congress have been extravagant and beyond the revenues of the government, how much more so have been the estimates of the executive." He criticises the action of the senate in always "loading up" the general deficiency bill and making it a "vehicle" for all sorts of claims and then goes on to say: "There are too many appropriation bills. Instead of 14 there ought not to be more than ten. The agricultural bill ought to be made, as it was prior to 1881, a part of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which provides for the official staffs and expenses of the several executive departments, except the agricultural department. The army, fortification, military academy and naval appropriation bills ought to be consolidated into one. By such consolidation much time now wasted in irrelevant general debate and formal proceedings would be saved to the house."

Mr. Sayers, in his statement, made the total appropriations of this congress \$54,197,812 in excess of the Fifty-Third congress; \$10,332,470 over the Fifty-Second congress and \$7,757,908 in excess of the Fifty-First congress. He says: "The present congress, organized in both branches by the republicans, has made, or sent to the president for approval, including the general deficiency bill as agreed upon, appropriations in excess of those made by the Fifty-Third congress, which was controlled by the democrats, to the extent of \$54,179,812. The principal elements of this increase are on account of fortifications, river and harbor works, the postal service and the naval establishment. In addition to this enormous increase in direct appropriations, this congress at its first session authorized contract liabilities for river and harbor works, fortifications, increase of the navy and other public works amounting to \$75,816,480. At least two-thirds or one-half of this large sum remains to be provided for by future congresses and to that extent constitute a fixed charge against the revenues of the country, which, by reason of the extravagant appropriations, now falls short \$5,000,000 a month of meeting the expenditures of the government." After discussing in detail the increases, he concluded: "The appropriations for the support of the federal government have grown to such startling proportions within the last dozen years as to render it well-nigh impossible to devise means of raising revenue where-with to meet the expenditures. If the new administration just about to cross the threshold of power carries out its pledges by giving to the country a protective tariff, it will utterly fail to produce the means of meeting expenditures, if they are to be maintained on the existing high plane.

THE CLOSING DAYS.

Several Measures of Importance Passed by Congress.—The Immigration Bill.—The senate on the 2d passed the bill for an international monetary conference and it now goes to the president. The joint resolution for the prevention of the introduction and spread of contagious diseases into the United States, the bill regulating fraternal beneficiary societies in the District of Columbia and the fortifications bill were also passed. In the house Mr. Dockery (Mo.) asked an inquiry into the reasons why precedents had been ignored in the location of the platform at the capitol where President McKinley will be inaugurated. It was referred. Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) defended Justice Shiras, of the United States supreme court, for his change in opinion on the constitutionality of the income tax. Mr. McMillin (Tenn.) defended his attack on the justice and Mr. DeArmond (Mo.) then followed with a speech, saying that a few more defenses of the justice would leave him in a deplorable condition. This closed the incident. The house decided that Mr. Black was entitled to the seat in the contested election case of Black vs. Watson from Georgia.

The day in the senate on the 3d was one of busy routine in reconciling differences on bills. The conference report on the District of Columbia bill and the bill amending the laws were agreed to. The naval appropriation bill was sent back to conference. A message from the house stating that the immigration bill had been passed over the president's veto was referred to the committee on immigration. The private pension calendar was then taken up. The house passed the immigration bill over the president's veto by a vote of 193 to 37. The Indian bill was sent back to conference, the house refusing to concur in the senate amendment to detach from Oklahoma the Osage and Kansas Indian reservations and attach them to the Indian territory. The general deficiency bill was also sent back to conference. The conference reports on the post office appropriation bill, the fortifications bill and the sundry civil bill were agreed to. At the night session the members put in most of their time singing patriotic songs.

The senate of the Fifty-Fifth congress met on the 4th in extra session, with Vice President Hobart presiding, in pursuance to a call of the retiring president. Mr. Hobart made a short address and then swore in the new senators. At the close of the old congress Mr. Stevenson made a valedictory speech, the early hours of the day being given to the final steps on some bills. Promptly at noon Mr. Stevenson declared the Fifty-Fourth congress adjourned without day and the work of the new senate was at once taken up. Mr. Hobart having previously been sworn in by Mr. Stevenson. The closing hours of the house were uneventful. The members had worked all night to get the sundry civil, Indian and agricultural bills to the president, only to have them pocket-vetoed, while the general deficiency failed of passage because the house refused to subscribe to the half million of Bowman claims, which the senate insisted upon. The only feature of the day was the enthusiastic reception accorded to Speaker Reed and the unanimous standing vote of thanks tendered him.

The senate on the 5th was in session for about two hours. The credentials of Mr. Hanna, as senator from Ohio, to succeed Mr. Sherman, were presented by Senator Foraker (O.) and he was sworn in by Vice President Hobart. Senator Davis (Minn.) was designated acting chairman of the foreign relations committee, to succeed Mr. Sherman. President McKinley sent in the following nominations for his cabinet: Secretary of state, John Sherman, of Ohio; secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; secretary of war, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan; attorney-general, Joseph McKenna, of California; postmaster-general, James A. Gary, of Maryland; secretary of the navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; secretary of the interior, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; secretary of agriculture, James A. Wilson, of Iowa. They were all confirmed without much objection, after being referred to different committees. Mr. Sherman being paid the compliment of being confirmed without any reference to a committee. The senate then adjourned until the 8th.

EXCLUDED FROM KANSAS.

Three Great Insurance Companies Under Ban for Alleged Unfair Treatment of Mrs. Hillmon.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 4.—State Superintendent of Insurance Webb McCall has addressed to the New York Life Insurance Co., of New York, the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, the following communication:

Gentlemen: Your annual statement for the year ended December 31, 1898, with draft in the sum of \$100, was received several days ago. I now return to you my check in the sum of \$100, payable to the order of your company, and will say, that, on evidence satisfactory to this department, I am satisfied that your company has not dealt fairly with the plaintiff, Mrs. Sally E. Hillmon, in refusing to pay the death loss, and in the litigation of the same, pertaining to her deceased husband; hence, this department refuses to issue to the New York Life Insurance Co. a license to do business in this state for the ensuing year. Very respectfully, WEBB MC CALL, Superintendent.

This action of the superintendent will absolutely prohibit the companies named from doing business in Kansas until he shall rescind it. The law makes the superintendent absolute in authority. There is no appeal from his decisions. This was decided by the supreme court in a case brought by the Dwelling House Insurance Co. and the Western Home Insurance Co. when D. W. Wilder was superintendent.

British Bimetallists Pleased.

LONDON, March 8.—Dr. Miniel, secretary of the Bimetallic league, informed a representative of the United Associated presses that British bimetallists are greatly pleased with President McKinley's reference in his inaugural address to the question of international bimetallism and his statement that it would be his constant endeavor to secure it by co-operating with the other great commercial powers of the world. The British bimetallists will do all they can to induce the government to co-operate with him.

The New House's First Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The republicans of the house, anticipating an extra session of congress, have arranged to hold a caucus on the evening of Saturday, March 13. The call was issued this morning by Representative Grosvenor, chairman of the caucus. The speakership will be decided upon then and probably there will be no opposition to the re-election of Mr. Reed. The method of putting the tariff bill through the house and possibly of organizing committees may be considered.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee Working Hard on the Measure.

THE SENATE IN SESSION AN HOUR.

The Arbitration Treaty Referred Back to the Foreign Relations Committee—Objections to the Removal of Pension Agencies.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The republican members of the ways and means committee of the house are working industriously to complete the tariff bill. Three sessions of the committee will be held daily until it is perfected. With the exception of the wool and sugar schedules, all the others are now more or less complete. Most of yesterday was devoted to the consideration of reports made by individual members on schedules tentatively fixed previously, and in working on the free list. The free list of the Dingley bill will probably be much smaller than that of the act of 1893. The McKinley law was framed rather with a view to reducing than to increasing revenues, and now, with such urgent necessity for revenue, the committee has decided to take from the free list such articles as will stand a small duty without becoming a burden upon the consumer. For instance, chickele, the basis of chewing gum, is now on the free list. Over 200,000,000 pounds were imported last year. A small duty upon this article will realize considerable revenue without in any way increasing the price of chewing gum to the consumer. Orgalls, the sediment of wine barrels, which forms the basis of epsom salts, is another article upon which a small duty will be levied. About 2,000,000 pounds of this material was imported last year. It is worth ten cents per pound, and a revenue duty of two cents would raise \$40,000 in revenue. The committee believes considerable revenue can be raised by the judicious selection of articles on the free list to bear small duties. The free list, it is expected, will be completed to-day or Wednesday.

THE SENATE IN SESSION AN HOUR.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Most of the new senators were on the floor when Vice President Hobart called the senate to order at noon yesterday. The other senators were not so prompt in making their appearance. The galleries, save that reserved for the diplomatic corps, were thronged with curious visitors. As soon as the blind chaplain had delivered his invocation, Mr. Pruden, the president's executive clerk, appeared with the nomination of a pension agent at Detroit. Some routine business was transacted before the senate went into executive session. Mr. Elkins presented a long memorial from the legislative assembly of New Mexico, praying for certain mining legislation, and Mr. Carter, of Montana, a series of memorials from the legislature of his state in favor of the passage of a postal savings bill, and in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by the people, and also in favor of the government management of the Union Pacific railway. The last communication of ex-Secretary Lamont, dated March 5, transmitting certain papers called for, was laid before the senate. The vice president submitted some resolutions of the New York chamber of commerce, praying for the early ratification and passage of the arbitration treaty. At 12:30 p. m. the senate went into executive session. The balance of the session was devoted to executive business, and at 1:35 p. m. the senate adjourned until next Wednesday.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In executive session yesterday Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, offered a resolution referring back to the committee the treaty of arbitration, and it was agreed to. At the close of the session of congress, pending legislation which had not been acted upon failed. In case of the treaty, however, it remains as it came to the senate from the president, but all pending amendments offered in the senate or proposed by the committee failed, and have to be reoffered. The resolution led to considerable discussion. A meeting of the foreign relations committee has been called for Wednesday at 12 o'clock, at which time the treaty will be considered. At present, there are two vacancies on the committee, both on the republican side, but it is not believed it will make any difference in regard to the strength of the treaty in committee. Senator Sherman voted for and Senator Cameron against reporting the treaty, so the vote will be relatively the same when the matter again comes to a test. Opponents of the treaty in the senate say that there will be a great deal of discussion before the treaty can pass, no matter if the committee again amends it as before.

THE PENSION AGENCIES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Allison, of Iowa, yesterday called President McKinley's attention to the recent order of Secretary of the Interior Francis, cutting down the pension agencies from 18 to nine and consolidating the Des Moines and Topeka agencies at St. Louis. Senator Allison protested vigorously against this order being allowed to go into effect, and pointing out many arguments for the president reconsidering and revoking the order.

AFRAID OF WEYLER.

Sooner Than Return to Spain He Would Proclaim a Republic in Havana.

MADRID, March 8.—A very troubled condition of affairs prevails in Spain. The most acute distress is being experienced, the Carlists are showing unmistakable activity, there is further alarming news from the Philippine islands and the government is disgusted with the performances of Weyler in Cuba, but they dare not recall him. In this connection a startling explanation of the inaction of the government is hinted at. According to the rumors circulating here, the reasons why Weyler is not recalled are, firstly, because he is a pronounced republican; secondly, because it is intimated that, sooner than return to Spain in disgrace, he would proclaim a republic in Havana.

SETTLERS EJECTED.

Excitement Over the Foreible Removal of Settlers from a Reservation.

PENDER, Neb., March 8.—Excitement again prevails here over the foreible removal of settlers from the reservation. It is the revival of the trouble which provoked a congressional investigation last year. J. S. Hogan and family were ejected late last night. The Indian police lay in ambush, expecting Hogan and his wife to pass, which they did. A fight took place and it was with considerable difficulty that Hogan was overpowered. He was put in irons and taken to the agency. A. J. Hanika and two or three other families will be removed also.

Mr. Wolcott Denies an Interview.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, who returned Wednesday from his visit to Europe in the interest of bimetalism, said that in the interview published yesterday he was quoted as saying things that he had never spoken of. Neither in Europe nor in the United States had he mentioned the names of persons with whom he consulted while abroad nor had he at any time repeated or indicated what persons said to him.

Two Five Hundred Prisoners.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Perhaps the largest raid that was ever conducted in this or any other city took place in the "Tenderloin" precinct yesterday morning. Seventy-five policemen swooped down upon the Newmarket, at Thirtieth street and Sixth avenue, and, surrounding the place, arrested every person who was in the place at the time. It is estimated that in all close to 500 prisoners, men and women, were taken.

Spain Mistrusts President McKinley.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that President McKinley's inaugural address has not caused much of an impression in Spain. The ministerial newspapers in their comments mistrust the reserve of the new president and public opinion is very suspicious in view of McKinley's antecedents and the attitude which Secretary Sherman recently manifested in the United States senate.

An Irate Papa.

PERRY, Ok., March 8.—Judge Neff, the populist probate judge of Kay county, has incurred the ire of Hon. Job Carr, of Mound City, Ia., a rich merchant and banker, and the Iowa man has ordered the arrest of the judge. Two days ago A. C. Danner, an Iowa newspaper man, and Miss Minnie Carr, the banker's daughter, eloped from Iowa and were married by Judge Neff, which is the cause of the trouble.

The Queen Almost Helpless.

LONDON, March 8.—Despite the statement in medical papers that the queen is in perfect health, considering her age, the statement is again published, emanating from a very excellent source, that she is nearly powerless to walk. Sciatica is what the queen suffers from and lately it has become so much worse that, with support, she can only walk a few feet, and that with difficulty.

Reed Certain to Be Speaker Again.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—It is certain that there will be no opposition whatever to the re-election of Speaker Reed by the republicans of the new house. Neither Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, nor Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, desires to run. So well assured is Mr. Reed's election that members are already presenting to him their requests for committee assignments.

Oregon's New Senator.

SALEM, Ore., March 8.—Gov. Lord has appointed ex-Senator W. H. Corbett United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the legislature to elect at its recent session. He represented Oregon in the United States senate from 1860 to 1872. He is vice president of the First national bank of Portland and a very pronounced gold standard advocate.

Greeks Needed at Home.

NEW YORK, March 8.—His excellency, Alexander G. Skouzes, minister of foreign affairs to King George, cables to the acting Grecian minister, instructing him to call out the members of the Grecian reserves in the United States and to urge them by every means to go to the assistance of their native country.

As Old as the Republic.

GALENA, Ill., March 8.—Mrs. Amelia Kaiser, who was born on the day that Washington was first elected president, celebrated her 108th birthday on the day that William McKinley was inaugurated as the 25th president. She lives in Jefferson township, where her home has been for more than 50 years.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

President McKinley Calls the Fifty-Fifth Congress Together March 15.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Late Saturday afternoon President McKinley issued the following proclamation, calling the Fifty-Fifth congress in extra session March 15:

By the president of the United States of America.—A Proclamation: Whereas, public interests require that the congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock on the 15th day of March, 1899, to receive such communication as may be made by the executive.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary session of the congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the capitol in the city of Washington, on the 15th day of March, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-first. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President, John Sherman, Secretary of State.

ECONOMY THE WATCHWORD.

President McKinley and Speaker Reed Will Work Together to Limit Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—At the conference between President McKinley and Speaker Reed Saturday there is said to have been a full and frank interchange of views, and an agreement that every effort should be made to limit appropriations as far as possible to the acknowledged necessities of the government. Mr. Reed's attitude upon this question was potential in the last congress in preventing the incorporation in the money bills of a large number of items which they were afterwards loaded in the senate. It is understood that the republican majority in the next house will very early understand that rigid economy is to be the watchword of the present administration.

NO WINE WILL BE USED.

President and Mrs. McKinley Banish Liquor from the White House Dinners.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—That no wine will be served at the white house during the present administration was indicated by the dinner tendered to her young relatives by Mrs. McKinley Friday evening. The dinner was quite an elaborate affair, yet the only liquids served were mineral waters. In this decision Mrs. McKinley will follow her family custom of many years. The president is a consistent abstainer and has ever obeyed the Scriptural injunction. During the recent campaign, although many noted statesmen were guests at the McKinley home and tested the merits of the major's cuisine, no wines were served.

A Good Thing for Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—E. H. Orthwein & Sons, of St. Louis, the largest buyers of grain at that point, or even in the whole west, have leased all of the elevators on the line of the Pittsburg & Gulf road, and in a few days will move their headquarters from St. Louis to this city and operate wholly from this point. This will make Kansas City the headquarters of the heaviest purchasers of grain in the western markets and give it a tremendously increased importance as a grain market.

Horticulturists Resolve.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The national convention of state horticultural and agricultural societies decided to recommend the passage by congress of a bill providing for the inspection and treatment, when found infected, of trees, plants and nursery stock. The bill provides that the secretary of agriculture shall cause to be inspected such plants when imported, or when they become objects of interstate commerce. If found infected they shall be treated at the expense of the owner.

A Family Exterminated by Measles.

TOLEUCA, Ill., March 8.—One of the saddest events in the history of this county is the death of an entire family, the last member expiring yesterday. The Palmer family, consisting of four brothers, Thomas, aged 31; William, 27; Edward, 27, and Silas, 16, lived on their farm just outside the city limits. Each of them was taken with the measles and all died within a week. Three of them were buried the same day.

Four Killed in a Landslide.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 8.—A special to the Tribune from Park City, Utah, says: At ten o'clock yesterday a heavy snowslide started from the mountain peak west of the Morgan mine and struck one of the Daly mine bunkhouses. The bunkhouse was shivered into atoms. Nine men were sleeping in the house at the time. Five were rescued alive about an hour afterward. Four were killed.

Oklahoma Senators Resign.

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 8.—There were wild scenes of disorder in the legislature Saturday. President Johnson, of the senate, and Senators Brown and Learned have resigned, declaring that the body is too corrupt for honest men to be connected with. After a hard fight an investigation was ordered, and a committee was appointed at night.

An Ex-Senator as a Swindler.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A detective today arrested Alonzo J. Whitman, a former state senator of Minnesota. Whitman is accused of swindling the Columbia bank, of this city, out of \$530. He is a very intelligent man, and the police claim that he has been swindling various cities of the country for several years.