

GREAT SOLDIER GONE.

GEN. PLEASANTON SAW MUCH SERVICE DURING THE WAR.

One of the Most Brilliant Cavalry Officers on the Union Side—Distinguished Himself in Many Important Engagements.

GENERAL ALFRED Pleasanton, one of the most distinguished cavalry commanders of the late war, died in Washington, D. C., a few days ago.

In Washington, not moving out of his apartments and denying himself to all persons save a few of his most intimate friends. He felt that he had not been well treated by the government after his distinguished services in the war, and this, together with ill health, preyed upon his mind and made him GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON, rather eccentric.

Alfred Pleasanton was born in Washington, D. C., June 7, 1824, and graduated from the West Point military academy in 1844, then 20 years of age.



GEN. PLEASANTON.

He served in the Mexican war and was breveted lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct" in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Subsequently he was on frontier duty. He was commissioned first lieutenant in 1849 and captain in 1855. He was acting adjutant general to General William S. Harney during the Sioux expedition and adjutant general from 1856 to 1860 in the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida, and also in the operations in Kansas, Oregon and Washington territory.

May 2, when Jackson's confederate corps was coming down upon the right flank of Hooker's corps, General Pleasanton, by his quick and skillful action, saved the army from a serious disaster. Ordering the Eighth Pennsylvania to charge boldly into the woods in the face of the advancing host, he delayed Jackson's progress a few minutes—just long enough to throw into position all the artillery that was in reach. He ordered the guns loaded with grape and canister, and depressed enough to make the shot strike the ground halfway between their line and the edge of the woods. When the confederate column emerged it met such a storm of iron as no troops could pass through. About this time Jackson fell, and before any new maneuvers could be undertaken darkness put an end to the day's work.

In 1862 General Pleasanton received the brevet of lieutenant colonel, and was promoted to major general of volunteers in June, 1863. He participated in the numerous actions that preceded the battle of Gettysburg and was commander-in-chief of cavalry in that action. He was breveted colonel July 2, 1863. Transferred to Missouri in 1864, he drove the forces under General Sterling Price from the state, and in March, the year following, was breveted brigadier general in the United States army for his gallant service in that campaign. He resigned in 1868 and was United States collector of revenue for several years, and finally president of the Terre Haute & Cincinnati railroad. In May, 1888, he was placed on the retired list, with the rank of colonel, and since then had resided in Washington, his only means of livelihood being his pension. His military record was unimpaired from the beginning to the close of his career. His elder brother, General Augustus James Pleasanton, was the author of the famous "blue glass theory."

McKinley a Farmer.

Not many people know that President McKinley is a farmer. He owns 163 acres of land about twenty miles from Canton.

JOKE ON BURNSIDE.

A Southern Woman's Quick Retort to the Union General.

In the Century Gen. Horace Porter describes the visit of his chief to the home of a Mrs. Tyler, whose husband was a colonel in the confederate army. Gen. Porter then tells the following anecdote: We could see that she was entertaining views which everywhere prevailed in the south. The authorities naturally put the best face upon matters and the newspapers tried to buoy up the people with false hopes. It was not surprising that the inhabitants of the remote parts of the country were in ignorance of the true progress of the war. Gen. Grant replied in a quiet way: "Gen. Sherman is certainly advancing rapidly in that direction and while I do not wish to be the communicator of news which may be unpleasant to you I have every reason to believe that Rome is by this time in his possession." The older lady then assumed a bantering tone and became somewhat excited and defiant in her manner and the younger one joined with her in scolding the idea that Rome could ever be taken. Just then a courier rode up with dispatches from Washington containing the telegram from Sherman, Gen. Grant glanced over it and then read it to the staff. It announced that Sherman had just captured Rome. The ladies had caught the purport of the communication, although it was not intended that they should hear it. The wife burst into tears and the mother-in-law was much affected by the news, which was, of course, sad tidings to both of them. The mother then began to talk with great rapidity and with no little asperity, saying: "I came from Richmond not long ago, where I lived in a house on the James river which overlooks Belle Isle and I had the satisfaction of looking down every day on the Yankee prisoners. I saw thousands and thousands of them and before this campaign is over I want to see the whole of the Yankee army in southern prisons." Just then Burnside rode into the yard, dismounted and joined our party on the porch. He was a man of great gallantry and elegance of manner and was always excessively polite to the gentler sex. He raised his hat, made a profound bow to the ladies and as he looked at his corps filling by on the road said to the elder one, who was standing near him: "I don't suppose, madam, that you ever saw so many Yankee soldiers before." She replied instantly: "Not at liberty, sir." This was such a good shot that every one was greatly amused and Gen. Grant joined heartily in the laugh that followed at Burnside's expense.

WARNER OF MISSOURI.

Was Lately Talked of as a Possible Cabinet Officer.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born in 1840. He was educated at Lawrence university in that state, studied law and was admitted to the bar; but, when the tocsin of war sounded, the young disciple of Blackstone answered the summons and did good service in the forty-third and thirty-fourth Wisconsin regiments. At the conclusion of the war, he located at Kansas City, Mo., and soon attained prominence and popularity, as was evidenced by his election to the post of city attorney in 1867; circuit attorney in 1869, and mayor in 1871. He was a Republican presidential elector in the campaign of 1872; U. S. district attorney for western Missouri, 1882-84, and was twice nominated by his party caucus for the United States senate. In 1884 he was elected to the national house of representatives, and was re-elected in



HON. WILLIAM WARNER.

1886. From its very inception he took an ardent interest in the Grand Army of the Republic. He was its first department commander in Missouri, and his zeal and ability were gratefully recognized by his comrades in 1888 by his election to the honorable post of commander of the national encampment.

Dr. Johnson as an Apple Thief.

A lady once consulted Dr. Johnson on the degree of turpitude to be attached to her son's robbing an orchard. "Madam," said Johnson, "it all depends upon the weight of the boy. I remember my school-fellow, Davy Garrick, who was always a little fellow, robbing a dozen orchards with impunity; but the very first time I climbed up an apple tree (for I was always a heavy boy) the bough broke with me, and it was called a judgment. I suppose that is why justice is sometimes represented with a pair of scales."

Whites and Indians Marry.

The soon-coming-into-effect law prohibiting marriage between Indians and whites in Oklahoma has boomed the marriage business. The white young men are pairing off with the wealthy Osage girls to beat the band and vice versa.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

REVENUE AND PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Deficits in the Government's Finances for Nearly Four Years Pointed Out—The Bond Issues Advertised to—Tariff Revision Advised Before All Else.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President McKinley sent rather unexpectedly his message to Congress this afternoon as soon as both Houses had been organized. It was at once read as follows:

"To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economic and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the revenue which allows such a condition is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

The Deficits for Four Years. We find by the reports of the secretary of the treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, from all sources were \$425,668,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$9,714,453.66. During that fiscal year \$40,570,477.98 were paid upon public debt, which was reduced since March 1, 1893, \$259,076,890, and annual interest charge decreased \$11,684,576.60. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to \$459,274,887.65, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,341,674.29.

Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and with but few exceptions, of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$372,892,498.29, and its expenditures \$442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of \$69,703,260.58. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$16,769,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them.

But this did not suffice, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve. In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on February 8, 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 in bonds, for \$65,116,244 was announced to Congress.

The receipts of the fiscal year, June 30, 1895, were \$390,373,203.30 and the expenditures \$433,178,426.48, showing a deficit of \$42,805,223.18. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,166,246 and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,408.78, while its expenditures were \$434,678,654.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$25,203,245.70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by \$137,811,729.46 to meet the total expenditures.

The Situation Not Improving.

"Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the government exclusive of postal revenues were \$157,507,603.76, and its expenditures exclusive of postal service \$195,419,000.22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,902,396.46. In January of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were \$24,316,994.05, and the expenditures exclusive of postal service \$30,269,389.39—a deficit of \$5,952,395.34 for the month. In February of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were \$24,100,997.38 and expenditures exclusive of postal service \$28,796,056.66, a deficit of \$4,695,059.28; or a total deficit of \$186,031,580.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury, but with an increase in the public debt there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,893,853.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$34,387,297.60 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,493,444.40.

"It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its replenishment. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without saying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Revenue and Protective Tariff. Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Apple tree

must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenue, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market so far as possible to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled.

"The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor.

"Before other business is transacted let us provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt, or the continued disturbance of our finances.—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897."

EXTRA SESSION BEGUN.

Both Branches of the Fifty-Fifth Congress in Order. WASHINGTON, March 16.—The main interest in the assembling of the Fifty-fifth Congress in extra session today under President McKinley's call, centered in the House where organization and the seat lottery were in the drawing cards. Great crowds were in the galleries hours before noon, but the general public had small opportunity to view the proceedings. The section opposite the Speaker's rostrum commonly known as the "black belt," which has a seating capacity of 300, was given up to the public. The other galleries were strictly reserved for ticket holders.

The most striking feature of the scene on the floor was the number of new faces. Figures conspicuous in the shock of many a parliamentary battle, had disappeared, and instead were new and untried men. The change in the personnel was very great. By 11 o'clock the reserve galleries with the exception of those for the diplomatic corps, and the executive were crowded. The bright costumes of the ladies gave light and color to the scene.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12, Major McDowell, clerk of the last House, rapped the members to order and then the Rev. Mr. Couden, the blind chaplain, delivered the invocation.

The clerk then read the President's proclamation convening Congress and the roll was called. Thomas B. Reed of Maine was re-elected Speaker, the vote standing: Reed, 199; Bailey of Texas, 114; Bell, Populist of Colorado, 21; Newlands, Silverite, Nevada, 1.

The other Republican caucus nominees for the various House offices were then elected. All held similar positions in the last House.

In the Senate there was an abundance of flowers on the desks when Mr. Hobart rapped for order, and there was an exceptionally full attendance. The public galleries were packed and the reserved galleries well filled. The chaplain's opening prayer invoked divine grace and blessing on the senators and members now about to take up the work of the extraordinary session, and upon the President and Vice President.

The roll call disclosed the presence of sixty-eight senators. The new senator from Kansas, W. A. Harris, took the oath of office.

Mr. McBride of Oregon presented the credentials of Henry W. Corbett, appointed by the Governor of Oregon to fill the vacancy caused by the failure to elect a successor to Mr. Mitchell. The Governor's certificate was read, and Mr. McBride requested that the new senator be sworn in if there were no objection, but Mr. Gray of Delaware said that unusual circumstances attended the appointment and that the credentials should be scrutinized. He moved that they be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and it prevailed by unanimous vote.

Mr. Hoar and Mr. Cockrell were named a committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication from him, and the Senate then, at 12:30 o'clock, took a recess until 2 o'clock.

GARY'S POLICY.

Postmasters of All Kinds Will Be Allowed to Serve Four Years.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Postmaster General Gary announced to-day that the administration, after deliberation, had decided to adhere to the four-year tenure of office policy for all postmasters. Except in a few cases where removal for cause was required on account of delinquency, incompetency or other instances of unsatisfactory conduct or administration of the office, all postmasters, fourth class as well as those of Presidential appointment, would be allowed to serve out terms of four years.

This official statement of policy, one of the most important so far determined on by the administration, has been awaited with great interest by the entire corps of postmasters and by the patrons of the 70,675 postoffices throughout the country.

SENATE RULE CHANGES.

Two Propositions to Prevent Filibustering Moves—No Action Expected.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator Hoar's endeavor to change the rules of the Senate will in all probability, share the fate that attended the one made by Hill, which began upon his entrance into the Senate and ended with his exit. The obstacle to the amendment of the rules lies in the presence and power of the very evil it is desired to abolish. Debate can be carried on to as great a length on a motion to amend the rules as upon the most important matter of legislation, and there is no way to terminate it except by physical exhaustion.

TARIFF WORK BEGUN.

FIRST DAY'S DEBATE FULL OF GINGER.

Blair's First Speech Greeted by Cheers and Groans from Republicans—Two of the Pocket-Vetoed Appropriation Bills Put Through Under Special Order.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Yesterday was a stormy day in the House of Representatives. The Republican leaders, before adjournment, had secured the adoption of a special order fixing the limits of the tariff debate, and two of the regular appropriation bills, which failed to become laws at the last session, had been passed and sent to the Senate. The other two will be passed to-day, so that, as Mr. Cannon remarked, all the driftwood of the last Congress will be swept away before the struggle over the tariff bill begins.

Mr. Bailey of Texas, who made his debut as the leader of the minority, was favorably received by his side, and announced it to be the policy of the minority not to delay the passage of the tariff bill. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, recalled the fact that a dire prophecy of the result of the McKinley bill had been made by Secretary Carlisle, then the leader of the minority, on the occasion of the passage of the McKinley law. The people, he said, had listened to the siren's song, but their experience during the last four years had made them wiser.

Mr. Dazell, Republican, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on rules, presented the special rules under which the House was to operate during the tariff debate. The rule provided that general debate should begin on Monday at 10 o'clock and continue to and including Thursday, March 25, with night sessions, after which the bill should be open to amendment under the five-minute rule (committee amendments to have precedence), until 3 o'clock on Wednesday, March 31, when the bill with the pending amendments should be reported from the committee of the whole and the previous question should be considered as ordered on the third reading and final passage of the bill. The rule also gave leave to print for twenty days.

Mr. Bland of Missouri arose for the first time this session, and his Democratic colleagues cheered lustily. He insisted that the House might as well swallow the bill as it was presented, because in this shape it would be forced through. When he recalled the methods of the extra session, "called to curtail the circulating medium \$50,000,000 a year," the Republicans greeted this first reference to the silver question with jeers and groans, but Mr. Bland did not seem to be perturbed.

"In the last campaign," he said, "you contracted debts with trusts and monopolies; labor was outraged and intimidated as it never was before in our history, and you are here to-day eager to discharge these debts. (Democratic applause.) Do your best. We know it means the worst."

MAYOR PINGREE OUSTED.

Michigan Supreme Court Rules That He Cannot Hold Down Two Jobs.

LANSING, Mich., March 22.—Governor Hazen S. Pingree is ousted from the office of mayor of Detroit. Such is the mandate of the Michigan Supreme court, which orders a special election for mayor April 5. The decision was unanimous.

The court, in substance, states that two theories are present: First, that the holding of two such offices is in conflict with the state constitution; second, that the offices are incompatible under the common law. Both of these propositions are sustained.

A FORESTRY PROTEST.

Release of State of Washington Reservations Petitioned For.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A formal application for the rescinding of part of President Cleveland's forestry order of February 22, has been filed at the interior department by Senator Wilson and Representative Jones of Washington state. It gives reasons why the signers believe the reservations made in Washington are prejudicial to public interests, but asks for immediate restoration of only one of the reserves, the Washington forest reserve, the largest in the state and embracing 3,594,240 acres.

The Fort Hill Reservation Enlarged.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The war department has just published an order of President Cleveland's dated February 26, by which 26,187 acres of land bought from the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians, are added to the Fort Hill reservation for use for military purposes and for the location of Geronimo's band of Apaches, long held in Alabama.

Favors the Free Homes Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate committee on Indian affairs, after some opposition on the part of Senator Platt of Connecticut, ordered the free homestead bill to be favorably reported. The bill is practically the same measure which passed before the extra session and which failed in the House because of the amendments made in the Senate.

Jealous Husband Shoots.

MONROE, La., March 22.—Patrick Paine, proprietor of the Iron Mountain hotel, to-day shot and fatally wounded his wife and made an unsuccessful attempt to kill his little child and James McCabe, a bill collector, and was himself shot and seriously wounded by McCabe. Paine entered the hotel office just as his wife paid McCabe a bill. He was jealous of her and without warning fired a pistol in her face. He then shot his little daughter and turned on McCabe. Several shots were exchanged, Paine being shot twice.

CARING FOR THE FARMERS

Agricultural Department's Policy—Mr. Brigham Explains It.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Colonel J. H. Brigham, the new assistant secretary of agriculture, expressed the opinion to-day that the agricultural outlook was very hopeful and that the President and Congress and the department would thoroughly co-operate in the interests of the farmers. He said: "The administration will in every way possible encourage the diversification of crops and make a determined effort to secure the growing in the United States of everything needed here which it is possible to raise. We are now buying large quantities of sugar, wool, eggs, hides, beans, barley, potatoes, and other products, while all these things are almost everything that we need for ourselves and should be grown here. There is too much of overproduction of corn and other products. If the farmers enter on this policy of diversification they will reduce these unprofitable big areas and products and so avoid a surplus to bear down the market, and then they will get more for their cereals, etc., than they get now. If this year's crop were only one-half of what it is there would be much more money for the farmers.

"As to the foreign countries, if they impose restrictions to the detriment of our agricultural interests, they undoubtedly will be met with such retaliation by this country. If they don't give the products of our country fair show they will encounter similar conditions here. That much is certain and positive. This country will make a thorough inspection of our meat products and there will be no excuse for the claim that they are not healthful, as contended by foreign governments. Germany especially is doing everything possible to protect her farmers in this way, while the interests of those of England seem to be sacrificed by their government. An effort will be made early to adjust the matter of restrictions now imposed by Germany. This will be done through amicable negotiations, but failing, retaliation will follow.

"The president will make the agricultural interest one of the first things to be considered in his administration, and he will see that it is properly protected and fostered. Whatever our views are we will not combat Congress. The discovery of new and rare seeds will be encouraged and their efficacy tried in various climates and the farmers properly advised. We will furnish to the people choice and rare seeds anyway, but whether to distribute seeds generally is a matter for Congress to determine, and if that body wants it done the department will do it, and whatever is provided for will be performed."

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Worst Not Yet Reached—Thousands of Acres Engulfed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 22.—Two negroes lost their lives yesterday as a result of the great flood which engulfs hundreds of acres of land in the Arkansas bottoms. The two men were drowned in Fifteen-Mile bayou, near Marion, Ark. There is no cessation in the rise of the river, and last night the gauge registered 37.2 feet, a rise of one-tenth since the morning report. The gloomiest feature of the distressing conditions is the fact that there is little or no hope of the abatement of the high water within the near future because of floods reported in the upper valleys.

OMAHA, Neb., March 20.—Nebraska and western Iowa streams are pouring a flood into the Missouri, and this, with the enormous volume of water coming down from the north from the tributaries of that stream, indicate that one of the most disastrous floods in this region of the Missouri valley is certain.

TWO DEATHS FROM BOXING

Philadelphia Men Killed in Friendly Matches—A Heart Blow Fatal.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Two deaths, the result of boxing bouts, have occurred here during the past twelve hours. Edward Gibbons died early this morning at the Hahnemann hospital from the effects of a blow over the heart by Samuel S. Perry during a friendly go at the Tenth Ward Democratic club last night, while Christian Klebecker died at 6 o'clock this morning in St. Mary's hospital as the result of a boxing match with Frank Connelly on Thursday. Arrests will follow.

TO THE HIGHEST COURT.

San Francisco Editors in Contempt Appeal to Federal Supreme Tribunal.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Managing Editor A. M. Lawrence and Reporter L. L. Levings of the Examiner will have to apply to the United States supreme court before they can regain their liberty. The Senate has been upheld by the supreme court of the state. Application was made to United States District Judge Morrow for the release of the men on writs of habeas corpus. Judge Morrow refused to grant the writs, but released the men on \$1,000 bail each pending an appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

Railroad Magazine King Dead.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Word was received here to-day that John King, former president and later receiver of the Erie railway, died at Beaujeu, near Nice, France, March 17.

Sol Miller Again in Bed.

TROY, Kan., March 22.—Sol Miller is again confined to his bed, but no immediate danger is apprehended. His physician, Dr. Dinsmore, says that he has a slight diarrhoeal effusion of the abdomen and the lower extremities and heart trouble.

Milwaukee Under Water.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 22.—The district of Milwaukee, known as the Menominee valley, is submerged in water to a depth of over ten feet and a large number of people are imprisoned in their homes without any means of rescue.