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NEBRASKA GOVERNOR ASKS FOR INVESTIGATION.

Charges Publicly made by Chief Insurance Clerk Lichty to Be Thoroughly Investigated- Governor Wants the Public to Know the Truth.

Below is given the history of the trouble in the office of the auditor of public accounts now being investigated by the legislature.

The Governor's Action. Governor Poynter's message is as follows:

To the Members of the Twenty sixth Session of the Legislature of Nebras. ka-Gentlemen: I would respectfully call your attention to most grave and serious charges made in the public prints, and especially to an artele ap. pearing in the Omaha Bee, and State Journal of this date which implicates the executive department of the state in gross irregularities in the manage, ment of the affairs of the auditor's of. fice. The charges are made specific in the article above referred to as to the department of insurance in that office. These charges are of so seri-ous a character that I deem it my duty to ask your candid and careful consideration of them.

They came to my attention last week as rumors, but of such grave import that I considered it necessary to ap. Point a committee consisting of Hon. W. F. Porter, secretary of state, Hon. C. J. Smyth, attorney general, and C. J. Smyth, attorney general, and Hon. J. V. Wolfe, commissioner of pub. He lands and buildings, to investigate and report to me. What were rumors at that time have become specific charges now by the publication of the articles above referred to.

If these charges are not true a very great wrong is being done to the elected representative of the people in the auditor's office, and Auditor Cor. nell should be given the fullest oppor. tunity to vindicate his honor. If they are true, prompt action should be ta-ken to disclose and stamp out official corruption. In either event whatever your wisdom may dictate, either to upplement the action already taken by me, or to pursue a special line of investigation of your own, in the in. terest of good government, I beg to assure you that whatever assistance this department can render you will be cheerfully granted.

WM. A. POYNTER, Governor.

Upon motion of weaver of Rich. ordson, the house appointed Messrs. Evens of Adams, Weaver, and Fasher of Dawes. The senate appointed Messrs. Currie, Prout and Hale.

Mr. Lichty's Letter of Charges.

I am asked to state the reasons that led to my discharge from the state auditor's office. in short, 1 am bounced from the state capitol because of my continued protests against free railroad passes in the pockets of populist officials and because of my opposition to hold ups, lawlessness and stealing of state funde

State Auditor Cornell has had a hard road to travel for months. He tells me that state officers have been profane and severe on him for tolerating man so disloyal to our highly rerulers. If an appointee of

treasury. It might be wise to see if any other sums have been kept from lapsing in a similar manner. The state auditor keeps Messrs Price and Whittaker in his office for

political reasons. I think an investigation would prove that these men are hardly worth the \$1,000 a year each which they receive. I have seen the state's money used to hire work done in their room which these men could and should have done had they been competent. But yet when the auditor set these men to packing books and blanks to be sent to county seats he gave them good sized state warrants as an extra tip. Whittaker confessed to me at his house last June that he did wrong in taking this money from the treasury. I have not heard

of any money being returned. The legislative investigating committee told me that they found that one of our \$1,000 appointed officials had taken \$700 wrongfully from the state treasury some years ago. The report of this finding is on file. Is it any wonder that a man gets the grand bounce when he is constantly objecting to crookedness in his own camp and insisting on contributions to the conscience fund? It seems to me men should straighten up their ac-

counts or quit the public service. Or, beter yet, pay back and quit both. Section 28 of the insurance law says: "The auditor shall not appoint anyone to examine insurance companies that is an officer, agent or stock. holder of any insurance company." In defiance of this law the auditor has all along had Mr. O. W. Palm of Lincoln as his insurance examiner, al-though it is said Mr. Palm is one of the largest and most prosperous inau-rance agents in the state. Serious protests came into the office against this and I have for a long time asked the auditor to discharge Palm and obey the law. My pleadings have been in vain and as late as two months ago this man Palm was east "holding up" companies, as he very properly terms it. This leads me to say that there is a rule in our insurance department approved by Auditor Cornell that ex-aminers of joint stock and old line companies shall have not to exceed \$10 a day and expenses for their work. I can prove this by copy of a letter to the Erie Fire Insurance company of Buffalo, N. Y., dated January 9, 1899, and copied on insurance letter book of that date, pages 149 and 150. I affixed the audittor's name to that letter upon his orders after he read the letter. Now the fact is that during last year letters and documents fell into my hands evidently not intended for me and they prove conclu-sively that the auditor's insurance examiners were violating not only this wholesome rule, but plain statutory laws as well and were "holding up" companies shamefully by the power

of the great seal of the state. The fraternal insurance law of 1897 provides in section 9 that men who examine fraternal associations "shall be limited to \$5 per day and necessary traveling expenses and hotel bills." A few weeks ago a director of the Na. tional Aid association of Topeka, Kas., a fraternity doing business in this state, protested to me because the auditor sent his nephew, J. A. Simpson, to examine their books and records and after only two days' work Mr. Simpson filed a bill for \$100, which they paid rather than have trouble with the state auditor. The Traders' Insurance company of Chicago seems to have had a call from Mr. Simpson recently, backed by a commission from his uncle, the auditor, and after a few hours' visit paid \$110. During 1897 I succeeded in getting all insu-rance examinations recorded in a book kept for that purpose and there were no hold ups in the name of the state or violations of law in regard to examinations that I could learn. But during the last year it was different. Not an examiner could be induced to put a single date or data on the records in the office and my appeals to the auditor to compel them to do sowere of no avail. The auditor and the examiners combined to keep nearly all the reports of the examiners and everything else touching examinations of insurance companies away from me, although I often asked to have them so I could record the facts and file the papers in their proper places. I declared that all this uncalled for conduct was simply to keep me from seeing their crookedness and of course I deserved to walk the gang plank. It has long been the custom of the auditor to lay all insuran e mail on my desk and to open it and give it attention. After the scandlous O. W. Palm letter of December 16, 1898, written at Chicago, fell into my hands I was not allowed to open any more office mail. After that accident the aduitor always opened insurance mail and looked for compromising matter before turning it over to me for replies. On January 18, 1899, two social letters very plainly addressed to me by friends fell into Auditor Cornell's hands. There was not a scratch on the envelope to indicate that the auditor had any right to them, but these two also came to me from the hands of the auditor and like the office mail they were wide open. C. C. Pool, the deputy auditor, handed me one of the letters addressed plainly to me by typewriter and marked "personal" and this one also was ripped open. These men seemed determined to know about my social correspondence with relatives, even if the laws of congress had to be violated. So I told the capitol mail carrier to deliver all my let ters to me and to no one else. I found

had not drawn it just when he did it low the enforcement of section 23. We would by law have lapsed into the showed Illinois and Kansas supreme court decisions to prove that section 33 was good law. But again the auditor flatly refused to let me collect the money due the state under this law. When the auditor was safely out of the way last fall campaigning I went ahead defiantly and sent bills to many of the outside companies and proceeded to collect what belonged to the

state under section 33. I succeeded in collecting into the state treasury nearly \$12,000 before I was found out. To hedge against trouble I called on Deputy Attorney General Oldham, whom I knew be lieved in the enforcement of section 33, and the collection of money due the state from eastern corporations. Mr. Oldham told Mr. Cornell and myself that an auditor and his bondsmen sould be held, if section 33 were not enforced, and thus the money lost to the state. Thus I was not abused for disobeving orders to the tune of \$12,-000. There the matter dropped. After that the regular annual rush of work came into the office so I could not give further attention to collection of old accounts. The auditor since that has been quiet, even so quiet that he never says a word about trying to get some of the half million due the state. When I stand ready to make affidavit to the above and also prove it if the auditor's appointees will tell large liabilities, of course, but all the the truth, it will seem a little laugh-able to read in Cornell's forthcoming report, which I am told will appear therein: "I have made a faithful effort to entorce section 33, the reciprocal feature in our insurance law, and have collected and placed into the treasury about \$12,000 as a result of such action." I argued with Mr. Cornell that some people believed ais predecessors received cash in hand for letting a law lie as a dead letter that might bring \$25,000 a year into the treasury; and whether guilty or not, we will go out under the same cloud if we don't make an honest effort to enforce section 33.

But the fact remains that a popu list state auditor on this subject is just like a republican auditor. He is at heart opposed to collect that \$500,-000 due the state. He is not working at it now, never has worked at it a minute, but has always bitterly op-posed at. He and Deputy Pool continually deprived me of the services of the office stenographer when I needed her to aid in those collections

and obliged her to do bookkeeping and other work in the auditing department which should have been done by Price and Whittaker. It is for the leg islature to say if this kind of work and loss of money shall go on. If the legislature adjourns without passing some such bill as house roll 191 or senate file 74 then there is no hope fir a change. What the state needs is an insurance department in a good sized room by itself, with the governor to supervise it and appoint people to do the work according to law. If the legislature adjourns and leaves the state insurance business in the audi. tor's office, it will be hard on No. braska. The same number of men with the same salaries can do the work in some other room under direc. tion of the governor if the legislature says they don't want the work done better nor more promptly than in the past. And the same men and salaries will do it better for the governor, for then all law will be enforced and all funds due the state will be col. lected. Two of Nebraska's fluditors got away with what they collected from insurance companies under see.

thet you deliver to me all papers, books, documents, moneys or other things in your possession belonging to the state. JOHN F. CORNELL,

Auditor of State. "The following letter which fell into my hands was written and mailed by Mr. shity without my knowledge or consent will also be its own witness. I will add that although there is a ryle of the office which changeth not inat all official letters leaving the of, fice must be first copied, Mr. Lichty violated the rule in regard to the letter, ter, and instead of placing the letter with the mail going out of the office, presumably carried it to the postoffice and mailed it himself; but here is the letter:

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 10, 1890. Neb. -Dear Sir: As per request of your recent letter I herewith hand you li, cense for the current year. If you have not remitted ten dolkars to the state treasury to pay your annual li-cense fee, please do so without delay. It is more convenient for me to speak about it in this way than to go and look at the books and see if the money has arrived.

I notice in your report that your assets are a little over a hundred dol. lars and your liabilities a little over three hundred dollars. These are not same it makes your company appear insolvent. It seems to me you might recall your report and list in your as, sets printed blanks, office furniture assessments due in the next few and months or something of the kind that might make the matter look solvent. Under no circumstances should a fl. nancial corporation put out a state, ment showing liabilities in excess of

assets. Very truly, JOHN F. CORNELL,

Auditor of State.' Per SAMUEL LICHTY, Insurance Deputy.

"I withhold names not desiring to injure third parties. I will only ask just and impartial public not to chystalize its opinion until in posses. sion of all the facts."

The Palm letter referred to by the auditor is in the possession of Mr. Lichty. It was written by O. W. Palm, the auditor's examiner of insurance companies. The letter reads as fol.

lows: • "Chicago, Dec. 16, 1898.—John F. Cornell, Lincoln, Neb.: I will be through here temorrow. This place means hard work: I have worked means hard work: I have worked every day since Monday and will prob. ably have to do the same with the other little snide company at Milwau, kee. I think that I can hold them up for about \$120 apiece. You see that will be an average charge of \$20 per day. I wish I could do them up for about \$250 each. But they are new beginners and too small. Still they are doing the best they can. "If you wish to communicate with

me after tomorrow, please address me at the Phiffer Hotel, Milwaukee. Yours O. W. PALM." in haste.

The Hearing.

In the office of the secretary of torney General Smyth, Commissioner Wolfe and Secretary Porter, sat to hear an argument upon its jurisdiction. This argument was made pro and con by Judge Bryant, who appeared for Mr. Cornell and Mr. Wolfenbarger, who appeared for Mr. Lichty. Mes-srs, Lichty and Cornell were both



Testimony of Army Officers Conceroing the Beef Rations.

COLONEL POWELL TESTIFIES.

Commander of the Seventh Infantry Tells of the Troubles of a Regimental Commander After the Surrender-Men Fell at Their Posts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The session of the Miles court of inquiry began to-day with Colonel William H. Powell of the Seventh infantry, who was stationed at Madison barracks at the outbreak of the war. He said that he started for Tampa April 19 with a month's rations and 'did not come in contact with the food from the commissary department at Tampa till about ready to start for Cuba. The regiment went through the Santiago campaign. After the city was captured and the regiment quartered in the city he received requests from his men for money to buy stuff to eat. He investigated the canned roast beef and had some of it served at his own table.

"I could not wat it," he continued. "It was a stringy, unwholesome looking mass, more like wet seawced than anything else I can think of. The men were sick and debilitated and could not keep it on their stomachs. We had at that time 152 sick.

"Soon after that the fresh beef began to arrive and the men ate readily and began to pick up in health. Afterwards we were moved out of camp near the San Juan battlefield. Here much of our meat spoiled before we could get it."

Colonel Davis inquired if "any other complaints had been received."

"I would like to emphasize," said Colonel Powell, "that the enlisted men of the army are not in the habit of complaining. They seem to feel in a campaign that the officers are doing all that can be done for them, and I can't say that I received anything that could be termed complaints. The officers discussed the matter freely, and the quality of the canned beef was a matter of common talk."

Regarding the refrigerated beef Colonel Powell said there was little to be said against it except that some of it spoiled before it was received. There were no facilities for cooking while in the city except a fire in the gutter. All food had to be boiled.

"You made no official report at the time, then?" said Colonel Davis, "nor any effort to ameliorate the condition of the men as to their meat ration?"

"No, sir; I made no official report until after returning to the United state, the committee appointed by States, when I was ordered by the Governor Poynter, consisting of At- war department to report upon the war department to report upon the canned roast beef."

"Yes, I understand," said the recorder.

Colonel Davis then produced a report from Colonel Powell made from Governor's Island September 20, in which he condemned the canned roast beef, saying it produced disorders of the Colonel Powell said he had nell moved that Mr. Lichty file his made that report on an order from the adjutant general's office and that was adjutant general's office and that was based on personal knowledge and reports from his company commanders. Colonel Powell concluded by reviewing the decrease in sickness after the issue of fresh beef and removal of the camp to the hills. Replying to a question, he said he attributed the sickness more to hygienic causes than to the food. His command was over worked .and badly quartered and clothed, and appeared a complete wreck. He expressed inability to estimate the percentage of sickness due to the food. Explaining his expression, "want of nutritive value," he Lichty was that the legislature had said the beef gave no pleasure in eating nor source of strength to the body. Colonel Davis plied a number of questions to develop, if possible, the responsibility for the fresh beef reach. ing the regiment in spoiled condition. Colonel Powell said to Colonel Gillespie that the fresh beef was generally wholesome, but never thoroughly good when issued in the morning, and often all was putrid when delivered late in Replying to another question he said he had declared to fellow officers. either at Santiago or Montauk, that the refrigerated beef tasted as though it has come in contact with chloroform or kerosene. This was noticably true when broiled. For years, he said, he had not personally used refriger-Mr. Lichty desired to make specific ated beef upon his own table, because In reply to a direct question of Colonel Davis, Colonel Powell said he had never entertained an idea at Santiago or Montauk that the beef had been treated chemically to preserve it. Replying further he expressed the belief that had a herd of cattle been about the camp in Cuba all killing would have to be done after sunset and all issued before 8 o'clock in the morning. Reasoning from his experience in the civil war, when cattle on the hoof were slaughtered and issued at night and satisfaction resulted, he thought cattle upon the hoof in Cuba would have been preferable to the refrigerated beef

CALMER IN THE ISLANDS.

Encouraging Reports Received From Ma-

nila and Iloilo.

MANILA, Feb. 22 -The United States transport Newport has arrived here from Iloilo with dispatches from General Miller to General Otis. She reports all quict at Iloilo. The American troops there are occupying the suburbs of Jaro and Molo, business has been resumed generally with the outside world, some rice has been coming in from the outside provinces and there has been no fighting since February 12.

All is quiet at Manila. The heat is causing some inconvenience, but no casualties have been reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The war department has received the following: "Manila, Feb. 21,--Adjutant General, Washington: General Miller reports on 19th instant insurgent forces few miles out from Iloilo belived to be disintegrating. Can maintain his position with present force. Business in city being resumed.

"He has sent up four representative men, officials from capital of Island of Negros, where American flag raised and American protection requested against small insurgent force in islands. Affairs there and in Cebu are very encouraging. Shall endeavor to maintain and improve present promising conditions.

"Affairs here quiet. Small insurgent force east of city driven away yesterday with considerable loss to enemy.-Otis."

FILIPINOS LEFT FIFTEEN DEAD.

MANUA, Feb. 22 .- The enemy were concentrating all yesterday at the water works and in front of King's brigade. They finally became so nagging in front of King's position that the general sent two companies of the First Washington infantry over the Pasig river.

They swept the country for two miles and then swung over to the river bank, opposite the insurgent trenches, facing the American position at Macati and opened a flank fire on the insurgents across the river.

Two guns of the Sixth artillery, un- . der Lieutenant Scott, at Macati, pounded the insurgent position, while the troops from Macati -charged and drove the enemy before them. Fifteen Filipinos dead were found and four wounded. Two American soldiers were wounded by the explosion of Springfield rifles.

The declaration of Aguinaldo that he has made a humane war is another fabrication. In the last few weeks the Red Cross has been like a red flag to the insurgents. Chaplain Pierce of MacArthnr's staff testifies that he has been shot at by sharpshooters fifty times in the provisional hospital. Every ambulance or litter was the signal for a shower of bullets.

The surgeons of the hospital corps, who were giving aid to the Filipinos as well as to the American wounded. were a target for the sharpshooters. A wounded man who was being carried from the field was killed by insurgents concealed in a tree. The Red Cross people are now armed.

mine ever opposed me as I have opposed the state auditor I would not tolerate it a day.

I told Cornell long ago that I would cheerfully walk out any day he ten-dered me a written discharge.

While I never asked for the office, Mr. Cornell in December, 1896, insisted on my accepting the position. feit I should not resign; I don't believe in running away from a fight.

Soon after the populists entered the state house the corruptors of mankind came also. They distributed no end of railroad passes. Many had Pullman panes and express and telegraph tranks laid on their desks. I protested that this was an insinuation that pouulists were base deceivers. I was astonished to find that the gifts were generally received and that I was shone in protesting against this bad faith. I deserved to be fired thus early in the game. A little later, and just before the railroads were assessed for 1897, with the auditor as chairman of the assessing board, an elegant railroad train was backed up to one of the depots of this city. This train had Pullman sleepers, dining car and all the luxuriant appointments heart could wish. Everything on this palace on wheels was as free as the air and it carried the state auditor and his family, with a number of his friends and Deputy Auditor Pool and long list of others from the capitol thousand miles into the resorts of the northwest. I unhesitatingly demounced such jaunts as suicide for our party leaders and sure destruction to the populist party. From this on I saw the state house converted into e great free pass broker shop with some of our \$2,000 and \$2,500 a year officials doing very little besides get. ting free passes for themselves and friends. I saw populists well paid to work for the state, but instead of feel. ing like hired men they felt like rulers of the people and of the people and were continually seeking free jaunts from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the gulf as hr north aas it was comfortable to go. I of course kept on protesting and thus the feeling grew that I was I of course kept on protesting dialoyal to the gang and deserved to be bounced. I said, "Bounce away, and I will try to find business among consistent honest people."

We had been in offce at the capitol only a few monts when I discovered that C. C. Pool, deputy state auditor, had drawn a warrant for \$235 without authority of law. I spoke to Sena. tors Mutz and Beal of the investigating committee, and they looked into effair. They entirely agreed with me and demanded that the money be returned to the treasury. Mr. Pool refused and Auditor Cornell suported him. Mutz and Beal referred the dispute to the atorney general's office and both Smyth and Smith said it was unlawful and cannot be tolerated. The state auditor and Deputy Pool strongy resisted and I have never yet heard that the money has been returned to the treasury. This man Pool draws all the state warrants and handles the oppropriation ledgers. The \$235 was strong advocate to assist me and made of use 1895 appropriation and if Pool another effort to have the auditor al-

this the only way to stop the outrage. The bitter controversy between the auditor and myself was about the enforcement of section 33 of the old 1873 insurance law. This section provides taxes to be paid into the state treasury by eastern insurance companies. Other auditors had been importuned to enforce this section of the statute, but they never would do so and the state has lost about half a million dollars by this disregard of law. Section 32 of the same act has always been enforced, which brought in about \$16,-000 a year. But section 33, on which the state should realize about \$25,000 a year, has laid as a dead letter since 1873. I thought we were put into the state house to obey and enforce all law, not do like our predecessors, hence I was astounded in 1897 when Auditor Cornell told me I was only to do as had been done and not try to enforce section 33. In 1898 I secured another effort to have the auditor al-

tion 32, and none in the history of the state has collected a dollar under sec. tion 33. Or if any have, it failed to reach the treasury. The governors of Kansas, South Dakota and some other states supervise the insurance depart. ment and a scandal from those de, partments has never been heard of. I hope our legislature will see fit to make this greatly needed change in SAMUEL LICHTY. this state.

Cornell's Side.

Auditor Cornell has this to say in regard to the case:

"The governor has appointed an in. vestigating committee, as likewise has the legislature, and the public will be advised of the full details in due time. I am not shunning the investigation; on the contrary I court it. Nothing has occurred about this office during the present administration that will not stand the test of the judgment day. If any examiner has 'held up' insurance companies, it has been done without my knowledge or consent and do not recall any complaint ever having been made except by the A. O. U. W., and as I now remember this it was simply a denial of our right to examine them at all. They have never paid anything for the examination. I have 'never seen the Palm letter and never heard of it except by rumor in the past few days. The first absolute and definite knowledge that ever came to me was through the columns of the Bee. My letter discharging Mr. Lichty speaks for itself:

Lincoln, Feb. 10, 1899 .- Samuel Lich, ty, Chief Clerk in the Insurance De. partment-Sir: From circumstan, ces and facts that have come under my observation from time to time and especially during the month just passed, I am convinced that you have not been faithful and have not exer. cised your best judgment in perform. ing the duties of your office.

Without authority of law and with. out my knowledge and consent you collected from fraternal societies \$266, which you returned under my direc-tion. You have taken from my mail a letter addressed to me and marked personal" and have not advised me of its contents.

You have, contrary to my instruc. tions, withheld agents' certificates un. der the pretense that you knew more about the revenue laws than did the treasury department. You h ave tried to favor certain insurance companies contrary to law, and at the same time have not acquainted me with your ac. tions.

You have used your influence to the detriment of the office. You have not given me the adavatage of your coun. sel. You have always objected to keeping the records of the office and especially the fee book in such a shape that the office could not be properly checked.

You pretend to have facts which, if they were divulged, would deprive me of my office. You, for the take of your position, withhold these facts. Such honesty would shame the devil. I tremble while you are in the em.

ploy of the state, hence I discharge you from its service, and demand

Judge Bryant for Respondent Cor. stomach. of proof which he intended to pursuc

To this Mr. Wolfenbarger answered by an objection to the jurisdiction of the committee to try the case or enforce any orders.

The argument upon these two propositions then followed. Judge Bryant held that the governor charged with the enforcement of the law, could delegate the authority to investigate into allegations of non-enforcement to a commission which commission, to all intents and purposes would have the same rights and prerogatives as the governor himself.

The point raised by counsel for Mr. already taken action in the appointment of a joint committee, this com-mittee would be invested with plenary authority to summons witnesses, both voluntary and involuntary, and that the committee appointed by the governor would be impotent to secure any testimony except such as was volun. tarily forthcoming. Mr. Lichty's po-sition before the latter committee would be unfair to him inasmuch as his testimony which would be forth- the afternoon. coming would be entitled to be corroborated by other witnesses who might not be willing to appear in the absence of a compulsory process.

Judge Bryant stated that the purposes of the committee was to make an investigation into the facts and report to the governor. Its jurisdiction could therefore be unquestioned. If charges he would be at hoerty to do he felt it would nauseate him. so, if not the committee would pro-ceed along such lines as it would elect. Mr. Wolfenbarger wa not prepared to state how soon he could tell the committee whether Mr. Lichty desired to enter specific charges. The attorney general suggested 2 o'clock this afternoon, but this was too short for Mr. Wolfenbarger. It was agreed to meet at 9:30 Friday morning.

Between Acts.

Little 5-year-old Willie had been to the theater and upon his return his mother asked him how he liked the play. "Oh," he replied, "the play was all right, but I didn't get to see near all of it." Why, how did that happen?" asked his mother. "Because," answered Willie, "the roller must have been broke for the window blind fell down two or three times."

ling had received a shilling a word for a story in an English magazine close a shilling postal order. "Hearing that wisdom was being retailed at a shilling a word," writes the joker. "I inclose a shilling for a sample." Kipling kept the order and sent back the word "Thanks."

Agree on a Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The impression in the Senate is that the fate of the army reorganization bill will be determined within the next fortyeight hours. Despite the most pos-Itive declarations by Senator Hawleyand the administration senators that induced a wag to write him and fa- a compromise measure will never be accepted by them, and a similar declaration by Senator Cockrell and the Democrats, there are distinct indications that both will yield, that a compromise measure will be the outcome of the situation, and an extra session thus obviated.

WAR MONEY VOTED SPAIN,

House Votes to Appropriate the Needed \$20,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb 23 .- A separate bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris was passed by the House under suspension of the rules. No amendment was in order, and an attempt to secure unanimous consent to offer an amendment declaratory of our polley not permanently to annex the islands was objected to. Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky, upon whose point of order the appropriation went out of the sundry civil bill, made the only speech in open hostility to the measure, but upon the roll call thirtyfour members-thirty-one Democrats. two Populists and one silver Republican-voted against it. The votes of 213 members were cast for it.

The Senate bill to reimburse the governors of states for expenses paid by the states in organizing volunteers for service in the war with Spain before their muster into the service of the United States also was passed under suspension of rules. The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the Pan-American exposition, to be held at Buffalo in 1900, was before the House when absence of a quorum compelled an adjournment.

WAR SHIPS IN HEAVY GALES.

Bad Weather Delayed Sampson's Squad ron in Reaching the Bermudas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 .- The advance guard of the North Atlantic squadron. composed of the flagship New York and the battleship Indiana, arrived at the Bermudas to-day and reported to the navy department by cable. Admiral Sampson stated that William J. Brownley, a first class gun captain, was swept overboard last Friday morning from the Indiana. He was born in 1873 at Brammen, Norway, and enlisted in 1893.

The squadron was between three and four days in making the trip from New York to the Bermudas, owing to terrible weather. It will proceed to Havana.

A SON TO THE KHEDIVE.

Egypt Rejoices Over the Advent of an Heir to the Throne.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 22 .- The khediva has given birth to a son at Montazat. There is great rejoicing at the fact that the khedive now has an heir to the throne.

The birth of three daughters in succession to the khedive was a source of great disappointment to the people of Egypt, and there was some talk of deposing the khedive in favor of his only brother, Mohammed All.

supply. Delivered the Goods. The statement that Rudyard Kip-