BESSION JUST ENDED IS MEMC. RABLE IN HISTORY.

Changes Maps of America and Asia During Its Incumbency-Total Appropriations, Including War Expenses, Exceed a Billion and a Half.

Washington correspondence.



OT since the foundation of the Government has any one Congress made so much history and left so deep an impress on the policy of the country as that which adjourned at noon Saturday. When President McKinley was inaugurated, almost his first official act was to call the Fiftyfifth Congress in extra session to his assistance. It met within two weeks

after be entered the White House. Congress, after a long struggle of four months, passed the Dingley tariff law. The extra session also authorized, at the suggestion of the President, the appointment of a monetary commission to confer with therepean nations as to the possibility of establishing bimetallism under an international agreement. The extra session saw the submission of a treaty annexing Hawaii to the United States, although the treaty was not acted on owing to lack of time for its consideration. The work of the extra session was, therefore, the expenditures of the Fifty-fifth Conpractically confined to the passage of the new tariff law and the appointment of th monetary commission.

Rapid March of Events.

When the Congress met in regular ser sion in December, 1897, the whole work was on the qui vive over the possibility of war between the United States and Spain The message of the President was diplo matically pacific, but Spain was making promises and not keeping them. After New Year's events moved with startling rapidity, and Congress, through them all held the whip hand. The Spanish minis ter. Dupay de Lome, with characteristic Spanish craft, insuited the President i a personal letter. The battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, and the country was affance. Affairs with Spain arse until the President called for aid from Congress. The response was inequal-acc and thrilling. Congress voted, almost in silence, to give the President | Two Numbers Separate the Rival Station 190 to be expended in his own diser it a "for the national defense."

clean up the ordinary routine business and | accomplished when the Senate in execuwar. The strain became more tense every dat. The President and his cabinet sought to sivest war if possible. Congress deemed | all of the commodores and a few of the to global to the congressional pressure. Then the Ciffy-lifth Congress passed histo is resolutions declaring that Cuba was Howison, Kautz, Remey, Farquhar, Watand of right ought to be free and independent, and calling on Spain to withdraw from the island. Minister Woodfeed was given no opportunity to present these assolutions to Spain, but received his pussports. Thereupon, on April 25, Congress declared war against Spain, datis the act back to the dismissal of Woodford on April 21. He left Madrid for | will outrank both Schley and Sampson Paris' and Minister Polo of Spain left Washington for Montreal.

Liberality with War Funds.

War had come. The President was auhorized to recruit the regular army up to 12.000 men, and directed to call for volanteers. He did both promptly, blockading Hayana. From this time on Congress was basy supplying men and money to put the acray and navy on a war basis. Money House was represented in the army by tighting for Wheeler and other members who left their sents to accept commissions. The Hawaiian annexation treaty could not be ratified, owing to the sugar trust influence in the Senate, but a law was passed by Congress effecting the same thing. Hawaii was joined to the United States as a war measure, and a commission of members, headed by Senator Cul-Ion of Illinois, was appointed to suggest a plan of government. Their report is still to be acted on.

Almost the first work in Congress after war came was to provide money to meet the heavy appropriations. The war revens- act was passed, which put more taxes on been legacies, sugar and oil corporations, and provided for stamp taxes, all of which are still on the statute books.

Congress adjourned with the glory of Manuta Bay still ringing in its ears, and with an army of 275,000 men in the field. and a well-equipped navy. Congress had secreely adjourned when the destruction of Cercera's fleet in Santiago bay practically ended the war. The truce was signed in August, and when Congress met in December peace commissioners were concluding a treaty in Paris. Just before the holidays they agreed on a trea.v. it was ratified by the Senate Feb. 6, after a sensational debate, and with a bloody light with Aguinaldo actually be-

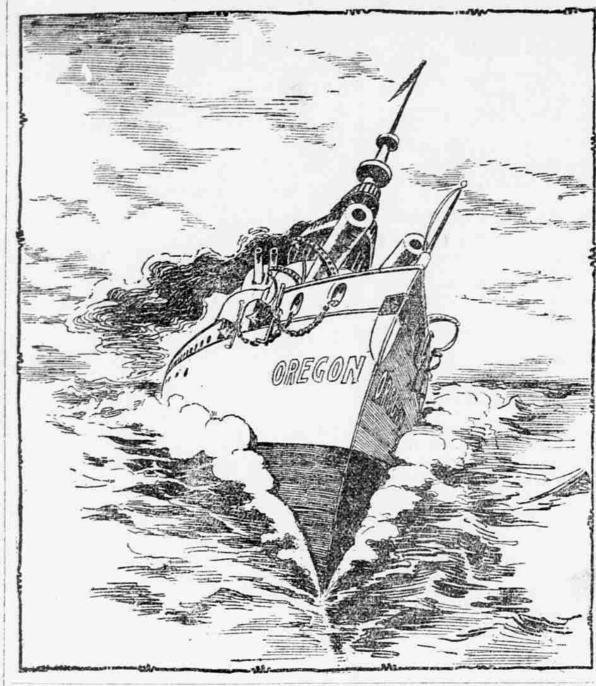
Vast Work Accomplished.

The Fifty-fifth Congress did not provide for the thorough reorganization of the army, but to suppress Aguinaldo and ocempy Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines it has provided a temporary army of 107,000 men. Thus in two years the Fiftygregating about fourteen months. In that brig: period it has passed a tariff bill, declared war against Spain, ratified the trang of peace, raised the army from 27 . 70 to 275,000, reduced it again to 97,temporarily freed Cuba, and left the coan- wounded. try with war taxes and a rebellion about i Manila, where American blood is below

shed. the war. The census bill, the naval personnel bill, a bankruptcy measure, a code of laws for Alaska, several score of new public buildings, and other measures have silpped through, but the Nicaragua canal their commands to the number authorized has scarcely advanced a step, the annex- for the war. The War Department will ation of Hawaii is yet incomplete legally. and several score of other measures remain as legacies to the Fifty-sixth Con- and will increase the number of recruit- going battleships of about 13,500 tons; gress. Yet the Fifty-fifth Congress has ling offices throughout the country. made history, and lots of it.

time this is written would indicate that | to-day consists of about 40,000 men.

NOTICE -TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.



the expenditures of the Lift	A-mith Con-
gress have been about as follo	ws:
Agriculture	\$3,726,022
Diplomatic and consular	1.714.533
Fortifications	4,909,902
	7,604,755
Legislative, etc	23,405,740
Military academy	575,774
Penslous	145,233,839
Postoffice	105,634,183
Urgent deficiencies	140,640
	20,000,000
	128,678,220
	7,256,905
	52,979,469
Sundry civil	51,299,262
River and barbor (estimated)	16,000,000
	80,430,194
General deficiency	21,126,254
Omnibus claims	3,100,000
Expositions	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	500,000
Last year's total	893,231,615
	00012021070
Grand total (estimated) S	1.568.547.208
The state of the s	
SCHIEV CHTRANKS S	
	Agriculture Diplomatic and consular. Fortifications Indian Legislative, etc. Military academy. Pensions Postoffice Urgent deficiencies. Spanish indemnity. Permanent appropriations. District of Columbia. Navy. Sundry civil. River and harbor (estimated). Army General deficiency. Omnibus claims. Expositions Miscellaneous Last year's total. Grand total (estimated)\$

SCHLEY OUTRANKS SAMPSON.

Claimants in the List.

Winfield Scott Schley now outranks W. 14 action given this expression of patri- T. Sampson in the list of the rear admirals out tradidence, Congress went to work to of the navy by two numbers. This was appropriation bills in the expectation of tive session took up the naval nominations and confirmed them. Under the promotions ordered by the naval personnel bill it in witable and threatened to take imme- | captains are advanced to the grade of rear digitation. The President was forced admiral. The bill provides that there shall be eighteen officers of that grade. ranking as follows: McNair, Howell, son, Philip, Robeson, Schley, Casey, Sampson, Cromwell, Higginson, Picking, Rodgers, Kempff and Sumner, According to this arrangement Schley stands

tenth and Sampson twelfth on the list. Curiously enough, Watson, who has had more cause for complaint against the administration than any other naval officer, Admiral Howison will retire next October, Admiral McNair next January and Admiral Kautz will also retire Jan. 29, 1901, and these retirements will leave Schley seventh and Sampson ninth on the

list of rear admirals. the war, but this privation, in the minds was voted almost without limit, and the of many Senators, seems to be necessary to subserve the ends of justice.

GEORGE DEWEY AS AN ADMIRAL.

Nomination Confirmed by the Senate-General Otis Prometed.

President McKinley Friday nominated George Dewey to be admiral, and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate. Admiral Dewey is now the highest ranking officer of the Government, either in the army or the navy. His rank is equal to that of general of the army and his pay, with allowances, will amount to \$14,000 a year. Saturday morning in Manila bay, he hoisted his flag as admiral over the Olympia, which is the vessel used as his flagship.

A part of Admiral Dewey's duties will be to prescribe when the sun rises and when it sets. This means that not a ship, including the foreign war vessels in Manila bay, will sound colors for sunrise or sunset until the colors have been raised or hauled down, as the case may be, on the

Olympia. The President also nominated Brig Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., to be major general by brevet to rank from Feb. 4. 1899, for military skill and most distinguished service in the Philippine Islands. This nomination was also confirmed by the Senate.

MANY REBELS SLAIN.

Shelled by Gunboat While Attempt-

ing to Cross a River. At daylight Saturday Gen. Wheaton's outposts discovered a large body of rebels attempting to cross the river for the pur- himself, killed the officer and took his boys in the First and Third Nebraska Voi- such a refuge has actually been dispose of re-enforcing the enemy at Guada- rifle. Burton says that he and "Kit" unteer Regiments now stationed at Manila covered. Men of every nationality. heavy fire and poured shot into the jungle | East and West Texas road and burned tifth Congress has had three sessions, ag- on both sides of the river and shelled the the body. They obtained \$41. Robinson enemy's position at Guadalupe, effectually was convicted for this and hanged. At scattering the rebels. The enemy's loss Cold Springs he killed a peddler, for was heavy. Private John T. Oiz of Bat- which crime an innocent negro named tery C, Third artillery, was killed. On Fisher was hanged, he says. In this board the gunboat Privates William murder he and his partner secured \$700. Ger, amexed Hawaii peacealdy, and Wheeler of Company L and Louis Barrien While escaping they reached Arkansas, I are like and the Philippines forcibly, of Company G, California regiment, were Here his partner broke his leg, and, real-

RECRUITS ARE WANTED.

General legislation has suffered from War Department Instructs Commanding Officers to Enlist More Soldiers. Orders have been telegraphed by the adjutant general of the army to commanding officers at all military posts to recruit resort also to the unusual method of advertising in the newspapers for recruits

POET KIPLING BETTER.

D stingn shed Author Is Recovering from His Attack of Pneumonia. Rudyard Kipling, who has been lying at the point of death with pneumonia, was reported Saturday as being out of danger and on the rapid road to recovery Kipling, accompanied by his wife and three children, came to New York from England about three weeks before his illness began. He accepted many invitations to social functions, and it was upon returning to his hotel from one of these that he complained of cold and fever. This developed into inflammation of the lungs and little hope was entertained of his recovery.

not have to breathe the ordinary air. His physicians were tireless in their attention.



RUDYARD KIPLING.

Indomitable will that has helped so much By this arrangement both Schley and to make Kipling, although so young a Sampson are deprived of any reward for | man, the most famous author of his time, gallantry and heroism displayed during aided him in his gallant struggle, and this quality, his physicians and friends feel, carried him past the crisis and made him victor in the stubborn contest.

> Rudyard Kipling, considered the most oopular English writer living, was born n Bombay, India, Dec. 20, 1865. He is the son of John Lockwood Kipling, an Anglo-Indian of considerable reputation both as an artist and an author.

Kipling was sent to England to be educated and was placed in the United Service College at Northam, Devon. In his nineteenth year he returned to India and took up newspaper work in an office at Labere. His first book was entitled "Departmental Ditties," published in 1886. The young author went to England in 1889 to find himself famous and one of the most popular writers before the English public. Early in 1892 Mr. Kipling married an American woman and for some time made his home in Brattleboro, Vt. In 1896 he returned to England and has since lived there.

OTHERS HANGED FOR HIS CRIME

A Terrible Confession by a Murderer About to Be Executed.

A negro named Pete Burton, who is to be hanged at Houston, Texas, has made a startling confession. He says that, in addition to the murder of Gottlieb Mever. wife and child, at Cypress, for which crime he is to be executed, he has killed four other persons. Several persons have been executed for crimes he committed. His story has been partly corroborated.

Burton killed the Meyer family last summer while working on their farm. He pe and a gunboat advanced under a Robinson killed the tank tender on the

> killed him. For the murder of the water tank tender, in addition to Robinson being legally executed, two women were lynched at Keno, Texas. One of them was a kinsman of Robinson. Both, according to Burton, were innocent.

> izing that he would be captured, Burton

The House Naval Committee has agreed to the construction of twelve new warships, as follows: Three first-class seathree armored cruisers of about 12,000 Excluding all men of the regular army tons each and six cruisers of about 2,500 Expenditures of Fifty-fifth Congress. | who enlisted for the war, most of whom | tons. All of these ships are to have the The best estimates available at the have been discharged, the regular army highest possible speed and most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their type.

DAILY REPORT OF WHAT IS BE-ING DONE.

Measures of More or Less Importance Are Being Introduced at the Present Session of the Legislature -Gist of the Business.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.

Thirty-third ballot for senator: Webster 9 file. Field...... 5 Of the bills killed in the House was one

ond, and so on. It also prevents a candi- courts wherein the defendant or defendonce. The bill regulating pawnbrokers swer." H. R. 7 was passed by a vote of 70 election, was passed by a vote of 68 to 8. H. R. 152, the bill by Sandall to compel railroads to maintain fences, was passed. H. R. 184, Olmsted's bill to prevent corruption at elections, limiting the expenditures of candidates and compelling them to file statements of expenses, 'passed without the emergency clause. An amendment to the game law passed. H. R. 68, to regulate the employment of children in factories, manufacturing and mercantile establishments, was passed. H. R. 204, requiring carcasses of swine dead within twenty-four hours, passed. H. the emergency clause was stricken out. S. F. 8, to require school boards to keep in re-The distinguished patient was delirious pair suitable water closets in connection much of the time. He was very weak. with all public school buildings, passed. were carried to his room so that he would | an incorporation fee to the State graded

> entitled to, passed. tee of the whole, with Curtis of Custer at wise for the Legislature to name the memmoon on their reports.

Wednesday, March 1.

Thirty																										
Allen	×.	ě:	+:			į.												÷		*		-				
Hayware	١.				S			٤.			24		4	+	4.		-				i.					
Thompso																										
Webster					Tar.			.,		140		:40				y,	(9)		,	k				٠		
Field				ca:			è	*:				(6	*			×						+	+			*
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In the Senate S. F. 252, by Schaal, to establish a department of insurance with the auditor as ex-officio insurance commissioner, was indefinitely postponed. S. F. 251, by Canaday, to make it unlawful to sell any goods made by a trust and place of Douglas, was also passed by a vote of 22 to 11. S. F. 133, relating to the election of village trustees and their terms of office, by mutual insurance companies, was amounts to over a million dollars. passed. S. F. 136, making dogs personal

property, was passed. Jansen of Jefferson offered a resolution asking the House to appropriate \$250 to be recommending the appropriation of this money. The resolution was declared out of order, as money could not be appropri-Olmsted's bill creating a board of examinto sell home made wine was defeated. H. R. III, amending the school laws and proested in any contract affecting the districts, early in his career. was passed by a vote of 52 to 45. H. E. 187, the bill to prevent "overhead" insurance, especially providing that all policies must be written by resident agents, was passed. Just before adjournment another commenication was received from the Governor requesting that some provision be made that \$2,000 be appropriated or such an

Thursday, March 2. Thirty-fifth ballot for senator:

Hayward 41 Webster 9 Field..... 5 S. F. 18, by Talbot, was passed by the

Senate. This bill provides that "any number of persons not less than ten, a majority of whom shall reside in this State, may associate themselves together for the purpose of organizing a mutual bond company, and try fans worked by electricity in order after securing 100 members, may form an to improve ventilation of the lower incorporated company to insure the fidelity | decks of warships.

NEBRASKA CONGRESS of its members holding places of trust and responsibility in, to or under any state, county, city, corporation, company, person or persons whatsoever, and may become security for its members for the faithful performance of any trust, office, duty, contract, or agreement, and may supersede any judgement or go upon any appeal or et er bond, and may become such surety for its members in all cases where by law two or more sureties are required for the faithful performance of any trust or office. Such company shall embody the word 'mutual' in its name.' Other sections of the bill deal with the necessary provisions guarding the formation of such associations. A number of Allen 55 bills were indefinitely postponed.. The

Seattering 4 by Sturgess defining fellow servants, and Among the bills passed by the House the liability of corporations to employes in was the one re-enacting the Australian cases of injuries. On the third reading H. ballot law in the State. That is, the old R. 177 was passed by a vote of 73 to 6. The law where the candidates for each office bill amends section 370 of the civil code to are bunched under one heading, with the read as follows: "An affidavit may be used party name immediately following. The as evidence to verify a pleading, to prove bill passed makes it possible for the voter the service of a summons, notice or other when it comes to voting for president to process, in an action to obtain a provisionvote for all the nominees for electors by the al remedy, an examination of a use of one X. Another departure from the witness, a stay of proceedings, or old law is that the candidates are not upon a motion or application, and to placed in alphabetical order, but the party prove a claim or demand of any nature having east the highest vote at the last whatever in a civil action in justice of the election shall be first, the next highest sec- peace courts, county courts and district, date's name from appearing more than ants are in default of appearance or anand another to prevent insurance com- to 11. The bill is to provide for the subpanies getting out of paying the fire losses mitting to the electors of the State in the on technical grounds, but that they must | year 1900 the question of holding a constipay unless it is shown that the fire was tutional convention. H. R. 54, he Zellers caused by neglect or connivance of the in- voting machine bill, was indefalitely postsured, passed. H. R. 91, consolidated with poned. The Weaver insurance commis-61, the Carton bill, to provide for the man- sion bill was considered in committee of per of appointing judges and clerks of the whole and was under fire at adjourn-

Friday, March 3.

Thirty-sixth ballot for senator: Allen 18 Hayward 40 Thompson 14 Webster.... Field...... 5 Scattering...... 2

The House passed the Pollard revenue bill, one of the most important measures discussed at this session. It was accomfrom cholera to be buried or burned plished, however, after three calls of the House, and then it was necessary for sev-R. 58 to repeal the state oil inspection eral members to change their votes from law, was passed by a vote of 51 to 45, after nay to age in order to give it the constitutional majority of fifty-one. Some of the explanations of votes are rather curious. The Senate took in hand the codifying commission bill introduced by Mr. Prout, He breathed in gasps. Tanks of oxygen H. R. 163, providing that banks shall pay and after it was done it had a different exile prisoners whose only offense is loy-

semblance, although the introducer conaccording to the capital stock, passed. H. sented to the most important amendment R. 124, providing that the widower of an made. This was to put the appointment of of the Supreme Court, but Mr. Grovesintestate shall be entitled to the same share the commission in the hands of the Govof the residue of the intestate's personal ernor, instead of naming its personnel. estate as a child of the intestate would be The amendment to this effect was offered erty. Grovesmuhl remains at his consuby Mr. Cranaday. He explained that he The Senate has struck a business gait. had no fault to find with the commis-As soon as the roll call was completed and sioners J. E. Cobby, S. A. Holcomb and the invocation given Van Dusen moved C. S. Lobinger-as named in the bill, but that the Senate resolve itself into commit- on constitutional grounds it would be unthe helm. His motion prevailed. Five bers. Mr. Prout was willing that this bills were considered. Talbot's joint reso- amendment should be made rather than lution of praise for the gallant services of that the validity of the act the First Nebraska at Manila, and provid- should be endangered. But be was oping that the resolutions be cabled to Col. posed to an amendment offered by Sena-Stotsenberg, was passed by a vote of 26 to tor Owens to reduce the compensation of At noon adjournment was taken to al- the commissioners from \$5,500 and limited low committees to work during the after- expenses for the entire work to \$2,000 and limited expenses. He thought this was entirely too little for the amount of work involved. Mr. Owens urged that the Governor got only \$2,500 for more work, and he thought that \$2,000 would be sufficient for the work the commission would do. The Senate agreed with Mr. Owens, by a mixed vote.

OUR BRISTLES FROM RUSSIA.

Depend on That Country for Material

for Our Hard Brushes. Not many people are probably aware that all of the hard brushes used in the burden of proof upon the seller, was this country are made out of bristles likewise killed. S. F. 120, the bill provid- which come from Russia, said a leading ing for the purchase and improvement of brush manufacturer recently. The city parks by Spohn of Nuckolls, passed. bristles are taken from hogs and wild The primary election bill, by Van Dusan boars and their great length and stiffness make them very valuable for the purpose. In the United States thouwas passed. S. F. 135, adding public sands of dozens of such brushes are school buildings, town halls, churches and made annually and the money sent to parsonages to the risks that may be taken Europe every year for this commodity

This seems strange in view of the fact that there are possibly more hogs killed in Chicago and Kansas City than expended by Mrs. Newman, president of in any other two places in the world. the White Cross Society, who, the resolu- But to have long and stiff bristles the tion recited, was about to visit the Philip- hog must be old, and as the animals pines to aid in the work of the society, are fattened in this country by the The Governor sent in a communication rapid process, they are still comparatively young and have tender bristles when they are converted into the variated by resolution. The matter was put in ous products, from sugar-cured hams to the hand of a committee. A number of fertilizer. The inventive genius of the other resolutions were presented on vari- American has found use for everything ous subjects. On third reading H. R. 271, about the hog except the grunt, but he bristles can be used only for what ers for barbers, was passed. H. R. 196, the .s known to the trade as "soft brushes," bill permitting the actual growers of grapes and for tooth brushes-all because the rush system, which is so characteristic hibiting school officers from being inter- of the times, cuts the porker off and

A Colony of Outlaws.

Writers of fiction have frequently pictured the idea of an unknown fropical paradise turned into a general asylum for outlaws and criminals. In espied a deputy looking for him, secreted for the welfare and comfort of the brave the Bonin Isles, not far from Japan. and Cuba respectfully. He called attention who have made civilization too warm to the fact that White Cross Society is in- for themselves, having decamped to tending to establish permanent hospitals this ideal rendezvous, leaving the poat the places named above and recommends lice to record the unsatisfactory result amount as may be necessary, to be ex. of their investigations as "gone pended under such provisions as the Legis- abroad." No rates or taxes have to lature may dictate. The message was re- be paid, and government seems to be lerred to the Committee on Finance, Ways entirely dispensed with. The discovand Means with instructions to prepare a ery was made by a Japanese vessel eral stipulates that he shall receive the bill along the lines suggested by the Gov- which called at the isle. In future the title of prince as the price of his becoming aliens will have less freedom, and consequently less nappiness, for the Japa nese dominion will have to be recog nized. Their dream is over.-Western Morning News.

> Bicycle Squad. A squad of cyclists is now attached to every corps of cavalry in the Ger-

> man army. Better Ventilation in Warships. The British admiralty purposes to

NO FEAR OF TREATY.

The United States Is Not Worried by Spain's Crisis.

The Situation in the Spanish Cortes leading up to the resignation of the Sagasta ministry and threatening the life of the peace treaty is said by Washington officials to be the direct result of bad management on the part of the sponsors for the treaty. It is said that there was no requirement, either domestic or included in the treaty itself, for the submission of the convention to the Cortes for ratification. On the contrary, the text of the treaty says that it should be ratified by the Queen Regent.

It is further said that this very point was discussed by the peace commissioners at Paris, the Spanish commissioners desiring to require the ratification of the Cortes, but finally taking the other course, perhaps with a view to avoiding the very trouble which has overcome Sagasta.

Leaving aside the desire of the Amerian people to be regular and correct in all attitudes, it is a question whether the Government would not actually profit by the loss of the treaty, provided this loss could be charged to the action of the Spansh Government, as would be the case if the Cortes refused to ratify it.

The United States, it can be stated on the highest authority, would refuse to surrender the Philippines and, on the other hand, would be relieved from the treaty obligation to pay the Spanish Covernment \$20,000,000 on account of the cession of the islands. Cuba would retain her present status and all that would be lacking would be a recognition by the Spanish Government of the legality of that status.

ENTTER STRIFE IN SAMOA.

Acts of the Provisional Government Stir Up Discord

Advices received from Apia say that affairs there are still unsatisfactory. The provisional government, it appears, is interfering with native and British subjects and also with the servants of British subjects, and is taxing the Malietoa people \$2 and the Mataafa people \$1 each.

Dr. Raffel, the German president of the municipal council at Apia, has, at the instigation of the British consul, apologized for boyeotting the British cruiser Porpoise and for insulting the chief justice and Malietoa's lawyer while they were guests on board the vessel. A landing party from the Porpoise, ready with machine guns, was, therefore, not sent ashore, though a plan to make an attack on Mulinuu had been all arranged.

There is much indignation at the act of the provisional government in keeping in alty. The German consul continues to protect the Germans from the jurisdiction muhl paid \$55 for contempt of court when the court advertised the sale of his proplate, fearing arrest and having to serve a sentence of 100 days' imprisonment. It is stated that he is also afraid of being

arrested on the charge of drunkenness. Mr. Moore, an American citizen, who is said to favor the Germans, wrote threatening letters to Chief Justice Chambers. He was found guilty of contempt of court, but was discharged after making ample apology.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Increase of Over \$5,000,000 During the Month of February.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on Feb. 25, 1899, the debt, less cash in the treasury, was \$1,157,904,391, an increase during the month of \$5,279,641. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash. The debt is recapitalated as follows:

Debt on which Interest has ceased since maturity..... 1,231,670 385,040,964 Oebt bearing no interest.....

Total\$1,427,007,904 This amount, however, does not include \$555,528,513 in certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. Cash in the treasury is recapitulated as follows:

Gold\$264,091,476 Silver 507,531,887 Paper 50,936,486 Bonds, deposits in national bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, etc.....

Against the above total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$639,247,458, leaving a net cash balance

FIGHT OVER ARMY ENDED

af \$269,103,513.

House Adopts the Recorganization Fill by a Big Majority. The Senate bill for the reorganization

of the army was passed by the House by a vote of 203 to 32. No attempt was made to amend the bill, and it was discussed but a few minutes. The provisions of the bill are as follows:

In time of peace the enlisted strength of the regular army is limited to less than 29,000 men. Until July 1, 1961, the President can increase the regular army to 65,-000 men. One hundred additional cadets are to be appointed. The President is au therized to enlist 35,000 volunteers for two years and four months. There are t be twenty-seven regiments of infantry and three of cavalry among the volunteers One brigadier general may be named for each 4,000 volunteers. One major gen eral for each 12,000 volunteers. Post canteens are abolished.

SURE PROOF OF TREASON.

Paris Police 'eize Letters Written to High Officers. The Paris Aurore says that the corre-

spondence seized by the police at the headquarters of the League of Patriots and elsewhere includes six letters written by relatives of high military officers. The writers say that officers of certain regiments have been sounded and have expressed their readiness to engage in a movement to upset the republic. One gena royalist when the monarchy is restored.

FEBRUARY RECEIPTS ARE BIG. Heavy Increase of Revenue Over the

Record of 1898.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of February the receipts aggregated \$37,179,332, as compared with February, 1898, of about 89,-500,000. The expenditures for the month were \$43,918,929, leaving a deficit for February of about \$6,000,000. The recei, ts for the eight months of the present fiscal year were \$325,414,187, against \$274,557,960 for the same period last year.