

A NOTABLE CONGRESS.

SESSION JUST ENDED IS MEMORABLE IN HISTORY.

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

Washington correspondence.

NOT since the foundation of the Government has any one Congress made so much history and left so deep an impression 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 Fifty-fifth Congress in extra session to his assistance.

After the Congress met in regular session in December, 1897, the whole world was on the qui vive over the possibility of war between the United States and Spain.

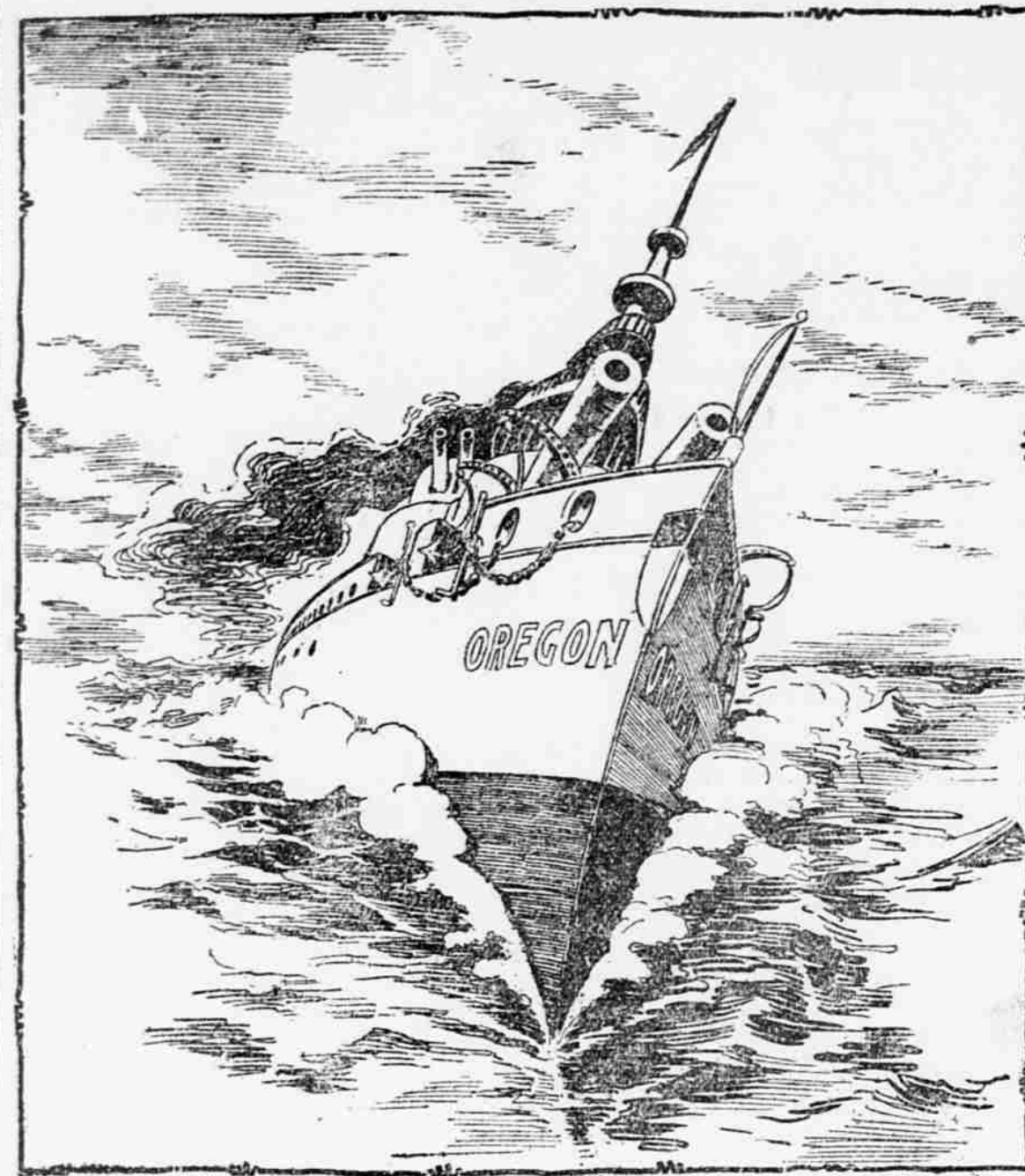
When the Congress met in regular session in December, 1897, the whole world was on the qui vive over the possibility of war between the United States and Spain.

War had come. The President was authorized to recruit the regular army up to 50,000 men, and directed to call for volunteers.

Almost the first work in Congress after war came was to provide money to meet the heavy appropriations. The war revenue act was passed, which put more taxes on beer, legacies, sugar and oil corporations.

General legislation has suffered from the war. The census bill, the naval personnel bill, a bankruptcy measure, a code of laws for Alaska, several scores of new public buildings, and other measures have slipped through.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.



the expenditures of the Fifty-fifth Congress have been about as follows:

Table listing expenditures for Agriculture, Diplomatic and consular, Fortifications, Indian, Legislative, etc., Military academy, Penitentiaries, Postoffice, Prisons, Spanish indemnity, Permanent appropriations, District of Columbia, Navy, Sundry civil, River and harbor (estimated), Army, General deficiency, Maritime claims, Expositions, Miscellaneous, and Last year's total.

Grand total (estimated).....\$1,568,547,298

POET KIPLING BETTER.

Distinguished 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.

The distinguished patient was delirious much of the time. He was very weak. He breathed in gasps. Tanks of oxygen were carried to his room so that he would not have to breathe the ordinary air.



RUDYARD KIPLING.

Indomitable will that has helped so much to make Kipling, although so young a man, the most famous author of his time.

Rudyard Kipling, considered the most popular English writer living, was born in Bombay, India, Dec. 20, 1865.

Kipling was sent to England to be educated and was placed in the United States College at Northam, Devon. In his nineteenth year he returned to India and took up newspaper work in an office at Lahore.

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 Meyer, wife and child, at Cypress, for which crime he is to be executed, he has killed four other persons.

RECRUITS ARE WANTED.

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 their commands to the number authorized for the war.

NEBRASKA CONGRESS

DAILY REPORT OF WHAT IS BEING 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: Allen 38, Hayward 35, Thompson 13, Webster 9, Field 5, Scattering 4.

Among the bills passed by the House was the one re-enacting the Australian ballot law in the State. That is, the old law where the candidates for each office are bunched under one heading, with the party name immediately following.

Friday, March 3.

Thirty-sixth ballot for senator: Allen 48, Hayward 40, Thompson 14, Webster 5, Field 5, Scattering 2.

The House passed the Pollard revenue bill, one of the most important measures discussed at this session. It was accomplished, however, after three calls of the House, and then it was necessary for several members to change their votes from nay to yea in order to give it the constitutional majority of fifty-one.

The Senate took in hand the codifying commission bill introduced by Mr. Prout, and after it was done it had a different semblance, although the introducer consented to the most important amendment made.

Wednesday, March 4.

Thirty-fourth ballot for senator: Allen 57, Hayward 41, Thompson 12, Webster 10, Field 5, Scattering 5.

In the Senate S. F. 232, by Schaal, to establish a department of insurance with the auditor as ex-officio insurance commissioner, was indefinitely postponed.

Jansen of Jefferson offered a resolution asking the House to appropriate \$250 to be expended by Mrs. Newman, president of the White Cross Society, who, the resolution recited, was about to visit the Philippines to aid in the work of the society.

Thursday, March 5.

Thirty-fifth ballot for senator: Allen 55, Hayward 41, Thompson 14, Webster 9, Field 5, Scattering 5.

S. F. 18, by Babler, 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 after securing 100 members, may form an incorporated company to insure the fidelity

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 judgment or go upon any appeal or a ter 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.

Of the bills killed in the House was one by Sturgess defining fellow servants, and the liability of corporations to employes in cases of injuries. On the third reading H. R. 177 was passed by a vote of 73 to 6. The bill amends section 370 of the civil code to read as follows: "An affidavit may be used as evidence to verify a pleading, to prove the service of a summons, notice or other process, in an action to obtain a provisional remedy, an examination of a witness, a stay of proceedings, or upon a motion or application, and to prove a claim or demand of any nature whatever in a civil action in justice of the peace courts, county courts and district courts wherein the defendant or defendants are in default of appearance or answer."

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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 this country are made out of bristles which come from Russia, said a leading brush manufacturer recently.

This seems strange in view of the fact that there are possibly more hogs killed in Chicago and Kansas City than in any other two places in the world. But to have long and stiff bristles the hog must be old, and as the animals are fattened in this country by the rapid process, they are still comparatively young and have tender bristles when they are converted into the various products, from sugar-cured hams to fertilizer.

A Colony of Outlaws.

Writers of fiction have frequently pictured the idea of an unknown tropical paradise turned into a general asylum for outlaws and criminals. In the Bonin Isles, not far from Japan, such a refuge has actually been discovered. Men of every nationality, who have made civilization too warm for themselves, having decamped to this ideal rendezvous, leaving the police to record the unsatisfactory result of their investigations as "gone abroad."

Bicycle Squad.

A squad of cyclists is now attached to every corps of cavalry in the German army.

Better Ventilation in Warships.

The British admiralty proposes to try fans worked by electricity in order to improve ventilation of the lower decks of warships.

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.

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 American 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 Spanish Government, as would be the case if the Cortes refused to ratify it.

BATTER STRIFE IN SAMOA.

Acts of the Provisional Government Stir Up Dissent.

Advice 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 Matafao people \$2 and the Matafao people \$1 each.

Dr. Raffel, the German president of the municipal council at Apia, has, at the instigation of the British consul, apologized for boycotting the British justice Porpoise and for insulting the chief justice and Matafao's lawyer while they were guests on board the vessel.

There is much indignation at the act of the provisional government in keeping in exile prisoners whose only offense is loyalty. The German consul continues to protect the Germans from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, but Mr. Grovesmuhl paid \$55 for contempt of court when the court advertised the sale of his property.

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. 28, 1898, the debt, less cash in the treasury, was \$1,157,504,251, an increase during the month of \$5,270,641. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Table showing public debt components: Interest-bearing debt, Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, Debt bearing no interest, Total, Gold, Silver, Paper, Bonds, deposits in national bank, deposits, disbursements, balances, etc.

FIGHT OVER ARMY ENDED

House Adopts the Reorganization Bill 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 25,000 men. Until July 1, 1901, the President can increase the regular army to 45,000 men. One hundred additional cadets are to be appointed. The President is authorized to enlist 45,000 volunteers for two years and four months. There are to 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 general for each 12,000 volunteers. Post cantons are abolished.

SURE PROOF OF TREASON.

Paris Police Seize Letters Written to High Officers.

The Paris Attache says that the correspondence 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 general stipulates that he shall receive the title of prince as the price of his becoming a 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 \$37,175,332, as compared with February, 1898, of about \$9,500,000. The expenditures for the month were \$43,018,929, leaving a deficit for February of about \$6,000,000. The receipts for the eight months of the present fiscal year were \$255,414,187, against \$274,557,960 for the same period last year.