FINAL HOURS OF CONGRESS.

THE TWO HOUSES STILL DISAGREE ON THE NAVAL BILL.

On the Armor Plate Question the Senate Surrenders to the House, but the House Refuses to Surrender to the Senate on the Item Regarding the Hydrographic Survey—All the Other Appropriation Bills Agreed To and Signed by the President—Scenes.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock this morning, seven hours after the close of Tuesday night's session and five hours before the time designated for the final adjournment. No definite action had yet been taken on the concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the two houses at 3 P. M. to-day. All the appropriation bills had been disposed of except the Naval bill and the Sundry Civil bill, which were still in the hands of conference committees. As to the latter, there was but one item in contention—that for the settlement of the claim of the State of Nevada against the Government. As to the Naval Appropriation bill, the question about the price to be fixed for armor plate, and about the establishment of a Government armor-plate factory had proved to be of the most difficult character, and it solution appeared to be as distant as it had been for weeks past. There was no formal opening, no prayer and no "morning hour," because when the night session came to a close it was a recess, not an adjournment, that had taken place.

There was a fairly large attendance of Senators, with but few spectators in the galleries. The only business done was the passage of a Senate bill increasing to $875,000 the limit of cost for a building at Helena, Mon. After that and in order to cut off miscellaneous bills, a recess of half an hour was taken.

After the recess expired the resolution for final adjournment at 3 P. M. to-day was reported from the Committee on Appropriations, without change, and was laid on the table for the present.

At 10:40 Mr. Hale, chariman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported that the conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill had been unable to agree. He went on to explain what he called "the stumbling block" in the way of agreement. He said that the conferees were not able to agree upon any higher price than $445 a ton, because the House conferees believed that the whole thing about price should be left discretionary with the Secretary of the Navy. "Under these conditions," Mr Hale said, "we report a disagreement on three items—the main item being the armor plate. The House conferees insisted with some force that they had taken the matter twice into the House on their proposition and that they had been sustained, first by a majority of 18 and then (yesterday) by a majority of about 55; and they said that as the Senate had never had a direct opportunity of voting on the House proposition, the matter is now in the hands of the Senate."

Mr. Penrose (Rep., Pa.) moved to amend the House proposition by striking out the words "in his discretion" and making it read "is authorized and directed."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) argued against the proposition of the Senate "to run away and put the whole burden on the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.), one of the conferees, said that there was no way out of the difficulty except to agree to the House amendment (modified as proposed by Mr. Penrose) or to let the bill fail, and that could not be done. It was a "condition, not a theory," that confronted the Senate. It was a question whether they were going to have a Naval Appropriation bill, and whether they were going to have a navy, and the Senate might as well look the question right in the face. He thought that the House ought to fix the price at $445 a ton, and to establish a Government factory if the armor plate companies would not accept that price. But the House would not do so.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) argued that $445 a ton, which the Senate had decided to pay for armor plate, was a fair, remunerative and equitable price. He would vote for that as the maximum limit of price, and if it were not accepted, he would vote, though regretfully, for a Government factory, and he would let the responsibility for defeating that proposition rest with the House of Representatives.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) said that the question was not a small matter. It was well worth the attention of every Senator. There were now fourteen new ships being built or ordered, with three battleships on the stocks, all of which must have armor plate provided for them. There was no reason why the Senate should "break its neck" in turning round and receding from its votes on the armor question for the last four years "in order to give the House its way." The Senate was face to face with a scandal second to none in the history of the Government. The Chairman of the Naval Committee (Mr. Hale) had declared that the Government was being robbed and that the armor trust had the knife at the Government's throat, and now it was proposed to let them cut the Government's throat.

"I resent the statement," Mr. Penrose interposed, "that there is any suspicion of scandal in the amendment which I propose."

"I am not making any personal allusions," said Mr. Tillman. "I am stating facts that are indisputable. The influences behind the House in this matter are the shipbuilders and the plate manufacturers in combination."

"I do not believe," Mr. Hale interposed, "that there are any influences controlling either the Senate or the House in this matter."

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) said that every one who had listened to armor-plate debates in the Senate for the last five years ought to be willing to have a Government armor-plate factory built. Every one had to believe that the armor-plate companies had a "political pull," so great that they could not be compelled to sell armor to the Government at a fair price, and that the Navy Department could not get the power to build a Government plant. "Such a condition," he declared, passionately, "is unseemly, is disgraceful to the American Legislature, and is calculated to bring us into contempt with the American people. The proposition of the Senator from Pennsylvania is a disgraceful proposition. It is a cowardly proposition, and it is an indication that, somewhere, there is corruption. The time has come for plain talk in this matter. The chairman of the Naval Committee says there is no influence back of this concern. The American people will believe (and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe) that there is a great political backing behind these companies, and that a great political organization proposes to make political profit out of these companies."

At this point in the discussion, and at five minutes before noon, Mr. Allison, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, moved (the Senate being still in the legislative day of June 5) that the Senate adjourn. The motion was agreed to, and President pro tem. Frye declared the Senate "adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow." The announcement created some amusement on the floor. In the galleries it was received for its face value, and the crowds, through ignorance of the parliamentary situation, supposing the Senate had really adjourned until noon Thursday, abandoned their seats and began to file through the doors. Attracted by the laughter which this proceeding caused on the floor, many of them returned to the galleries and resumed their places. In a few minutes the gavel again fell, and the new legislative day was opened with prayer.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with, and Mr. Teller continued his speech on the armor plate question. He denounced as a bogy the idea that armor plate could not be produced in a Government factory in less than five years. That argument had been gotten up in the interests of the combine. If it took more than one year to put a plant in operation it would be evidence that the Executive did not want to hasten the time when the armor plate combine could no longer rob the Government.

Mr. Hanna (Rep., Ohio) referred to the "bitterness" of Mr. Teller's speech, though it was but a relish, he said, of what had been heard in the Senate for five years. "I resent the charge," he declared with emphasis, "that anybody on this side of the chamber is or has been influenced by an less good motive than that which influences the Senator from Colorado.

"The Republican party," Mr. Hanna went on, "does not shrink from any responsibility based upon and upheld by sound business principles and policy. We are perfectly willing to go before the voters next fall and submit the proposition upon any hypothesis threatened or intimated by the Senator from Colorado. I do not believe that the Republican party proposes to have the Government engage in the manufacturing business simply to please the ideas of some few gentlemen who are inclined that way. The gentleman who has thrown out these charges has no patent on integrity and honesty."

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) criticised the armor plate companies for refusing to answer inquiries as to the cost of their product. He was pursuing that line of argument when Mr. Penrose broke in with an allusion to what he called "reckless statements and demagogic appeals." With much show of indignation Mr. Daniel declared that he would not be interrupted by any gentleman who approached him with language which was "unbecoming to him and unbecoming to the Senate." He said he would be better satisfied to let the ships wait for their armor till next winter or the winter after that, than to surrender the doctrine and the principles on which the Senate had been standing.

At 2:05 Mr. Hale asked for a vote, but Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) took the floor and argued against surrendering to the House. He said that he wanted to see this country have the biggest navy in the world; but for all that he would not license greed. He would not allow the armor plate combine to put its long felonious fingers into the pockets of the people and rob them continually. Mr. Butler closed with the exclamation "let the looting go on."

At 2:50 the Senate began to vote on the Penrose amendment, and it was agreed to: Yeas, 39; nays, 35. This is the vote in detail (Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics* and Populists and Independents in SMALL CAPITALS):

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Baker, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Depew, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kean, KYLE, Lodge, McBride, McComas, *McEnery*, McMillan, Mason, Penrose, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore and Wolcott—39.

NAYS—Messrs. BACON, Bard, *Bate*, *Berry*, Beveridge, *Butler*, Chandler, *Clay*, *Cockrell*, *Culberson*, *Daniel*, Foraker, HARRIS, HEITFELD, *Jones* (Ark.), *Kenney*, *Lindsay*, *McLaurin*, *Mallory*, *Martin*, *Money*, *Morgan*, Nelson, Perkins, PETTIGREW, *Pettus*, *Rawlins*, Simon, Spooner, *Sullivan*, *Taliaferro*, TELLER, *Tillman*, TURNER and *Vest*—35.

The amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to procure by contract armor of the best quality for any or all of the vessels, provided the contract can be made at a reasonable and equitable price; and if he is unable to do so, he is authorized and directed to procure a site for and have erected thereon a factory for the manufacture of armor; and it appropriates $4,000,000 toward the cost.

Mr. Hale said there were two other amendments which could be arranged in conference, and further conference on the Naval bill was thereupon ordered.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was next taken up and Mr. Allison moved that the Senate recede from its amendment as to the State of Nevada claim, the only question that had been left open. The motion was agreed to after opposition remarks by Mr. Stewart. This action completed the bill.

Joint resolutions to allow the importation of foreign laborers by foreign exhibitors at the exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., and Toledo, Ohio, in 1902, were introduced by Mr. Foraker and passed.

At 3:30 the Senate went into executive session, and the doors remained closed for fifteen minutes. After they were reopened Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution discharging the Committee on Education and Labor from further consideration of the House Eight-Hour Labor bill and of the House bill to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the several States in convict labor goods.

On motion of Mr. Hawley, the resolution was laid on the table; yeas 33, nays 28.

House bill to extend the Coal land laws to the district of Alaska was passed, also House bill to amend the law relating to receiverships was passed, also Senate bill for the issue of a duplicate lost check issued by Major Quinn of the Army.

Mr. Allison, at 4:30, said that all the appropriations bills had been passed except the Naval Appropriation bill, which was in conference, and that the conference would not be ready for report before 6 o'clock. He moved a recess till 6:30 and the recess was taken.

After the spending of over an hour in miscellaneous matters of little importance, the Senate at 7:15 extended the recess for another hour, the Conference Committee on the Naval bill not being ready to report.

When the Senate met again at 8:30 Mr. Hale said that the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill had agreed finally to report a disposition of the entire subjects in dispute. The report, he expected, would be received from the House in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, and he suggested a recess for another half hour while waiting for it.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.) suggested facetiously that the time might be utilized in presenting views on the Oregon election, and he referred, with much satisfaction to the successes of the Republican party in the recent elections in that State.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.)—If the Senator will offer a resolution declaring the Senate of the United States to be a political debating club, I am willing to enter upon it.

Mr. Carter—I have thought for some months past that the legitimate functions of this body had been perverted; that the Senate had become a forum from which not only political discussion was fulminated, but the most vile, unseemingly abuse was hurled at men in public and private stations.

He recalled the abuse heaped on Washington, Lincoln and Grant, who were reelected in spite of it, and said:

"These lessons of the past are useful as matters of reflection now. They convey to us the conviction that this body of the American people is not only intelligent, but is truly just. During the coming election the people will see through the vapor and the mist, through the mud and dust that have been cast at this Administration and, in my humble judgment, next November will bring to McKinley as brilliant a victory as Lincoln had in 1864 or Grant in 1872."

At this point a ripple of hand-clapping was started in the galleries, where there was an immense crowd, and it spread and continued until the presiding officer, Mr. Frye, interfered and reproved the outburst.

"The first gun," Mr. Carter resumed, "has been fired in Oregon, and that, too, in the face of the Porto Rico tariff, and in the face of our extension of sovereignty in the Philippines and Porto Rico; in the face, too, of the misfortune caused by a wretched criminal in Cuba. The future for the Republican party is full of hope, and consequently, the country is full of hope. The people will clearly approve the action of the Government in relation to the Philippine Islands, as it approved its course in relation to Hawaii.

"The procession will move on; and now, after submitting these few desultory observations on the results of the Oregon election I would like to have some of the brethren tell me how they feel." (General laughter on the floor and in the galleries.)

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.) took up the challenge and started off in a speech advocating the cause of the Boers and of the Filipinos.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Wash.) and Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.) also replied to Mr. Carter's speech.

At length a message was received from the House stating that the House insisted on its disagreement to three amendments in the Naval bill and asked for further conference.

A further conference was ordered and Messrs. Hale, Perkins and Butler were appointed conferees, and then, at 10:40 the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 11 A. M.

IN THE HOUSE.

Several Exciting Colloquies—Sulzer and Grosvenor in Affectionate Embrace.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Last night's session of the House was devoid of any of the usual incidents preceding adjournment with the one exception of the long wait for a quorum. Mr Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) moved to take a recess until 9 o'clock. Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio), who had been vainly trying all the evening to secure the printing of 10,000 copies of the testimony in the Cœur d'Alene investigation demanded the presence of a quorum. Speaker Henderson promptly ordered a roll call and when a quorum failed to respond, the arrest of absentees was ordered. This resulted in the deputy sergeant-at-arms dragging to the bar of the House, one after another, sleepy members who had sought to retire early to prepare for the early session in the morning. Only 113 members were present at first, and 65 had to be rounded up before a quorum was present. The galleries, which had been well filled earlier, were emptied. The floor was comparatively deserted for the lobby, where the members gathered and sang all the songs, popular and unpopular, that any of them knew. Speaker Henderson, formerly the leader in such festivities, paced up and down the lobby but did not participate.

After a tedious wait of two hours and a half a quorum was secured, Messrs. Bartlett of Georgia and Lybrand of Ohio coming in together and raising the number present to 179, or one more than a quorum. Their appearance was greeted with applause. Mr. Hopkins's amendment was declared rejected, 42 to 98, thirty-nine not voting, and the house took a recess until 8 o'clock on motion of Mr. Payne.

When the House reassembled at 8 o'clock this morning there was an even half a dozen of members present, including Speaker Henderson. An effort was made by the few present to secure consideration of some private bills, but this had not proceeded far when Mr. Lentz of Ohio, who, last night, constituted himself objector-in-chief, drifted in and promptly renewed his tactics.

The final conference report on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill was then presented and adopted, the bill going to the Senate for like action.

A recess was taken until 9:30, when a partial conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. One item of the bill is yet in dispute, an amendment by the Senate appropriating $462,000 to the State of Nevada in settlement of war claims.

Mr. Newland's motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill for the payment of the Nevada claim was lost, 43 to 97, and the bill was sent back to conference.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio) continued his tactics of last night, objecting to the consideration of a number of bills. One of the bills objected to was for the establishing of a lobster hatchery on the coast of Maine. When the objection was made Mr. Hawley (Rep., Tex.) said: "The gentleman from Ohio evidently does not understand this is a bill for a lobster hatchery," with the accent on the lobster.

At 1:10 the House took a recess of half an hour to await the action of the Senate on the Naval bill.

When the House reconvened, Mr. Lentz allowed several minor bills to be called up by unanimous consent, but when Mr. Green (Rep., Mass.) got in attempted to get up the lobster hatchery bill, Mr. Lentz again objected, saying in a voice loud enough "Cousiers" now.

At 2 o'clock a further recess was taken until 2:30.

Another recess was taken from 2:30 to 3 o'clock, and when the House reconvened Speaker Henderson announced the resignation of Smith McPherson, Representative from the Ninth Iowa district. Mr. McPherson has been appointed United States District Judge for Iowa.

A bill incorporating the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias was passed.

Mr. Lentz at this time amused himself by objecting to the consideration of bills where unanimous consent was required.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.) here called up the lobster hatchery bill, and this time Mr. Cushman (Rep., Wash.) objected.

Mr. Foss called up the conference report on the Naval bill and supported the amended form of the armor plate item as it had been agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. Kitchen (Dem., N. C.) opposed the proposition to leave in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy the sole power to fix a "reasonable" price for armor.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) protested against further authorization of battleships without any chance for building them. He supported the conference report. The Senate amendment on armor plate was adopted—yeas, 154; nays, 96.

The bill was sent back to conference on the items regarding the Hydrographic Survey and the length of the academic course at Annapolis.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 P. M.

When the House reassembled at 8 o'clock Chairman Cannon of the Committee on Appropriations asked unanimous consent for ten minutes in which to explain and compare the appropriations made by this Congress. Mr. Lentz objected. Mr. Cannon secured ten minutes of the time alloted Mr. Alexander of New York to debate his bill admitting free of duty foreign exhibits for the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo. Mr. Lentz made the point of order that Mr. Cannon was not discussing subjects germane to the bill. Then Mr. Cannon said that he would not talk on that bill, but would print his statement in the *Record*.

Mr. Henry (Rep., Conn.) asked that 10,000 copies of the Grout Oleomargarine bill be printed for use of the House.

Mr. Lentz endeavored to interpose an objection, but owing to the confusion in the chamber his protests were apparently not heard by the Speaker, and the resolution was adopted.

A final conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was submitted showing a complete agreement on all matters in dispute.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) denounced the action of the House conferees in receding from its position toward the Hydrographic Survey appropriation, saying it was now a question as to which was the greater, a coterie of naval officers or the great House of Representatives.

Mr. Foss (Rep., Ill.) in charge of the report, said the difference consisted entirely in the substitution of "hydrographic" for "special ocean surveys."

Mr. Cannon vehemently denounced the action of the House conferees, saying they sought to become the masters of the House, when they were in reality the servants of it. He also condemned the recedence of the House conferees on abolishing the cruise of the naval cadets. Mr. Cannon was so interested in his subject that he unconsciously removed his collar and tie, which action was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Cannon was liberally applauded when he said it would be a proper thing to send three men as conferees who were in accord with the views of the House and if the Senate declined to yield then let it assume the responsibility of defeating the bill.

"I allow no man to cast imputations on my honor on the floor of this House," said Mr. Foss, his voice trembling with suppressed excitement. "I came here to represent my people honestly and I have taken the oath of office and have stood by the action of the House." Mr Foss grew dramatic in his actions, pacing up and down the aisle, gesticulating vigorously. "The gentleman from Illinois nor any other gentleman on this floor can impute my honor," he said. [Loud applause.] Mr. Foss then demanded the previous question.

Mr. Cannon attempted to be heard, but was stopped by cries of "Vote, vote!" "Regular order!"

The demand for the previous question was defeated, 80 to 129.

Mr. Shafroth (Sil., Col.) secured the floor and was discussing the merits of the proposition, when Mr. Cannon met Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) in the centre aisle directly in front of Mr. Shafroth. Placing his left arm about Mr. Sulzer's neck he drew his head down while he whispered in his ear. The picture attracted attention and the House burst into applause. Messrs. Cannon and Sulzer, thinking the applause was for Mr. Shafroth, maintained their affectionate embrace. The laughter and applause grew until the House was in an uproar, while the Speaker vainly pounded for order. It was only when they concluded their conversation that Messrs. Sulzer and Cannon discovered to their manifest confusion, that they were the centre of attraction and they separated hastily.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) would not submit to the attacks on the lobby. Mr. Cannon denied that he had reflected on the honor of the conferees, but insisted they had not stood by the action of the House.

The conference report was then defeated by the overwhelming vote of 131 to 83.

Mr. Foss absolutely declined to have anything more to do with the bill and Mr. Cannon took charge of it and the House further insisted on its disagreement and a conference was requested. Messrs. Cannon, Moody and Shafroth were appointed conferees on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Payne of New York the House then at 10:15 took recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.

The Total Is $709,729,476, but $131,247,155 Is on Account of the War With Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr. Cannon's statement, explaining and comparing the appropriations made by Congress, which he was not allowed to make in the House because of an objection by Mr. Lentz of Ohio, is as follows:

"The appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress amount to $709,729,476. This sum includes $131,247,155 estimated to be on account of or incident to the late war with Spain; and deducting it, the remaining amount, $578,482,321, represents the ordinary appropriations made for the support of the Government during this session. Compared with similar appropriations for the current fiscal year, this shows an increase of $24,203,455, and with the fiscal year 1899, an increase of $46,110,633, while compared with those for the year 1898, which immediately preceded the war with Spain, the increase is $49,747,242. The chief increases in ordinary appropriations for 1901 over those for 1898 that more than make up this total increase are as follows: For the Departmnt of Agriculture, $840,598; for increase of the Navy, $7,081,916; for payment of pensions, $3,981,350; the Postal Service, $17,782,900; expenses of the Twelfth Census, $9,000,000; expenses of lighthouse establishment, $453,400; prevention of epidemic diseases, $500,000; armories and arsenals, $945,808; military posts, $580,000; volunteer soldiers' homes, $648,354; public printing and binding, $980,000; new Government printing office building, $775,000; permanent appropriations (including $2,000,000 for requirements of sinking fund and $4,000,000 for redemption of national bank notes), $6,634,000; total, $50,202,826.

"These increases in Federal appropriations need no defence and but a word of explanation. The amount for the Department of Agriculture is only a proper compliance with the natural demands of the agricultural interests of the country. For pensions the amount simply represents the natural increase of the pension roll. For the increase of the navy the excess over the appropriations of 1898 is necessary for the construction, armor, armament and equipment of battleships, cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats heretofore authorized, and is more than is absolutely necessary toward placing the navy expeditiously in the proper condition universally demanded by the people for the national defence.

"The largest single item of increase is that for the postal service, $17,782,900. It represents the progress and development of the times. Its very largeness is a source of congratulation, for it typifies the prosperity and commercial expansion now enjoyed by our country, equal to, if not beyond, that of any other period in our history. The twelfth census is provided for as required by the Constitution and is an expense incurred but once in ten years. The Lighthouse establishment constitutes the chief governmental aid to the maritime interests of the country, and the increase in the amount for its support is to meet the legitimate requirements of the service. For the prevention of epidemic diseases an increase of $500,000 is given in order to protect the country against the introduction of yellow fever, cholera, the bubonic plague and other similar diseases. The amount for armories and arsenals is in order to increase the facilities of the Springfield (Mass.) arsenal and to fully equip the Rock Island (Ill.) arsenal for the production of small arms for the army. For military posts the increase is wholly on account of providing proper quarters for the artillery troops in charge of our new seacoast fortifications. The number of those entitled to and requiring the shelter and support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and of State homes annually increases, and the proper amount is given for this beneficent branch of the public service.

"Much of the actual increase for printing and binding is attributable to the increased volume of business in the Treasury, War and Navy departments, incident to the war with Spain, although no part of it is included in the table of increased appropriations on account of the war. At the last session of Congress a new Government Printing Office Building was authorized to be constructed. Its total cost will be $2,000,000, to apart which, including the amount given this session, the sum of $1,125,000 has been appropriated.

"Under permanent appropriations, aside from $6,000,000 for interest on the war loan, two considerable increases appear, one for $4,000,000 for the redemption of circulating notes of national banks, out of funds deposited with the Treasury for that purpose, the transaction being purely one of bookkeeping and in no way affecting the public funds. The amount of estimated redemptions out of banks' funds is simply $4,000,000 greater than in 1898, and by process of bookkeeping that amount is added to the appropriation for 1901.

"An increase of $2,000,000 is made in the amount estimated to meet the requirements of the sinking fund for 1901 over the sum estimated and included in the appropriations of 1898. This increase is on account of the Spanish war loan of $200,000,000. During the current fiscal year and for the first time since the close of the fiscal year 1891 the redemptions and payments on account of the sinking fund will probably exceed the requirements of $53,000,000. For the eight fiscal years from 1892 to 1899 inclusive the deficiency in the sinking fund or failure to meet its full requirements amounted to $348,603,781. The depressing effects of the election of 1892 and the unfriendly character of the legislation to the industrial interests of the country that followed, resulting, notwithstanding Mr. Cleveland borrowed during his last term $263,454,286, in a condition of the Treasury which accounts for the large default or deficiency in the sinking fund during the years named. The total redemption of the public debt, outside of the requirements of the sinking fund prescribed by the act of Feb. 26, 1862, amounted at the close of the fiscal year 1891 to due1,510,681, or to $641,908,920 more than the whole deficiency occasioned in the sinking fund since 1891.

"The approximate amounts, as nearly as they can be arrived at, appropriated on account of or incident to the war with Spain, during each of the three sessions of Congress held since the beginning of war, are set forth in the statement referred to. The amounts thus appropriated during the two sessions of the last Congress, covering the period to the close of the fiscal year 1900, aggregate $482,562,086. Of this whole sum it is estimated by the Treasury Department that to June 30 the total expenditures will not exceed $302,000,000, leaving a surplus of $90,000,000, after meeting outstanding obligations, to be covered into the Treasury. Thus, for the conduct of the momentous war and its resultant effects Congress amply made appropriations and the Administration has wisely and prudently made expenditures from the liberal sums thus placed at its disposal.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Governor and Judicial and Court Officers of Alaska Named.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Robert P. Kennedy of Ohio, to be agent on the part of the United States under the conventions for a claims commission concluded between the United States and Chili, Aug. 7, 1892, and May 27, 1897.

John G. Brady, to be Governor of Alaska.

Judges of District Court, Alaska—Melville C. Brown, Alaska; James Wickersham, Washington; Arthur H. Noyes, Minnesota.

District Attorneys of Alaska—Division No. 1, Robert A. Friederich of Alaska; Division No. 2, Joseph K. Wood of Montana; Division No. 3, A. M. Post of Nebraska.

Marshals, District of Alaska—Division No. 1, James M. Shoup, Alaska; Division No. 2, Cornelius L. Vawter, Alaska; Division No. 3, George G. Perry, Iowa.

Naval Cadet Walter G. Roper, to be an Ensign in the navy.

Postmasters—Charles Clawson, Mercer, Pa.; Charles J. Shepard, Waltham, Mass.; Jasper Z. Waller, Burlington, N. C.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The gunboat Scorpion has arrived at Boston; the gunboat Don Juan de Austria at Canton, China; the trainingship Adams at Bremerton, Wash., and the flagship Baltimore, with Rear Admiral Watson on board, at Colombo, Ceylon. The training-ship Hartford has sailed from Fort Monroe for League Island to transfer 300 men to the Massachusetts and the Indiana. The battleship Kearsarge will sail from New York about June 8 to join the North Atlantic squadron at Newport. The battleship Kentucky will have drills in Lynn Haven Bay, Virginia, until June 15, when she will return to Hampton Roads to prepare for her final trial.

Spriggs's Nomination Rejected.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate in executive session has rejected the nomination of Fred B. Spriggs of Utica, N. Y., to be Indian agent at the Nevada agency, Nevada. He was first appointed to the office Oct. 9, 1897, and his nomination has been pending since December of that year. A recess commission has been issued him at the adjournment of each session, so that he has continued in office. The grounds for rejection are principally due to the fact that the appointee is a resident of a State other than in which the office is located, which is counter to the "home rule" policy of the Senate in such matters.

The President Signs the Red Cross Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President signed the bill incorporating the American National Red Cross to-day in the presence of Miss Clara Barton, Gen. W. H. Sears, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Dr. Julian B. Hubbell, Representative Ridgeley and a number of other persons who have long sought to have the society incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. The pen with which the President signed the bill was given to Miss Barton and short appropriate addresses were made by the President and Miss Barton.

Secretary Long Starts for the Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary Long left here this afternoon with the despatch boat Dolphin for Annapolis to attend the graduation exercises at the Naval Academy, which will be held on Friday.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—These naval orders have been issued:

Lieut. A. Gleaves, from the Alabama to the Indiana as navigator.

Lieut. S. E. W. Kittell, from the Office of Naval Intelligence to the Indiana.

Lieut. W. W. Phelps, from the Bureau of Navigation to the Indiana.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard, from the command of the Stringham to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, from the Bureau of Ordnance to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. C. L. Hussey from the Constellation to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. T. S. Wilson, from the Wabash to the Massachusetts.

Lieutenant Commander T. M. Potts, from the navy yard, New York, to the Massachusetts as navigator.

Chief Boatswain P. Haley, from the Potomac and upon discharge from naval hospital at Newport to home with three weeks' sick leave.

Naval Cadet L. Noa, to the Kentucky, instead of the Kearsarge.

Naval Cadet R. L. Berry to the Kearsarge, instead of the Kentucky.

Lieutenant Commander J. C. Collwell, to temporary duty at Pensacola, then to Asiatic station, via Doric, sailing from San Francisco June 30.

Lieut. R. H. Jackson, to the Asiatic station via the Doric, sailing from San Francisco June 30.

Lieut. R. H. Jackson, to the Asiatic station via the Doric, sailing from San Francisco June 30 instead of army transport.

Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hall, from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, to the Massachusetts as relief of Paymaster Petersen.

GEORGE J. BROWNE A SUICIDE.

Wealthy Dry Goods Merchant Shoots Himself—Grip Wrecked His Health.

George J. Browne, a wealthy dry goods merchant and member of the firm of Amory, Browne & Co., of 20 Thomas street, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver early yesterday morning at his home, 14 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn. His body was discovered lying across the bed. Mr. Browne's business was prosperous and his domestic affairs all that could be desired. Melancholia resulting from ill-health was the only possible cause for the suicide that could be thought of by the man's business associates and the members of his family. Mr. Browne had grip two years ago and never fully recovered. Sleeplessness was one of the effects which he could not get rid of. Two months ago he gave up all attention to business and since then he had been a victim of nervous exhaustion.

George J. Browne was born in Brooklyn 57 years ago. His father was a shipbuilder. The son secured a place as clerk in the employ of Minot Cooper & Co., dry goods dealers, when he was 15 years old and afterward became a member of the firm. In 1882 he went into the firm of Wheelwright, Anderson & Co., and two years later became a member of the firm of Upham, Tucker & Co., which was later known as Dana, Tucker & Co., and was finally reorganized in 1896 as Amory, Browne & Co. Mr. Browne was one of the largest shareholders. He was a member of the Merchants' Association, the Montauk and Colonial clubs and of St. John's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

More Tunnel Digging to Begin To-day.

The contract for tunnelling under the northwest corner of Central Park, awarded by the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company to Edward J. Farrell and J. J. Hopper, was executed yesterday and the work on that section must begin within fifteen days. Sub-Contractor John Shields will begin his work of rock tunnelling this morning at Broadway and 125th street.

Chief Engineer Parsons and Contractor McDonald both said yesterday that they were delighted because real shovels and steam drills will soon outnumber the tiny tin spades of the souvenir fiends and the cameras.

Library Building for Trinity College, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 6.—At Trinity College commencement in Durham to-day it was announced that James B. Duke, the President of the American Tobacco Company, would give the institution a fine library building. His father, Washington Duke, and brother, B. N. Duke, have given Trinity $450,000.

IN NATHAN HALE'S MEMORY.

EAST HADDAM CELEBRATES ITS BIRTHDAY AND HONORS ITS HERO.

The Town Is 200 Years Old—Bust of Hale Unveiled and the Ownership of the Schoolhouse Where He Taught Transferred to the Connecticut Sons of the Revolution.

EAST HADDAM, Conn., June 6.—In 1700 East Haddam, then a part of the town of Haddam, began keeping records, and to-day it celebrated its two hundredth anniversary. As a part of the day's celebration a bronze bust of Nathan Hale was unveiled by Mrs. Marcellus Hartley of New York, a grandniece of Hale. In the afternoon the schoolhouse in which Hale had his first experience as a teacher was transferred to the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution by the New York society. Graduating from Yale College in the spring of 1773, Hale came here in the following fall at the age of 18, and taught during the winter term of five months in what was then called Moodus Landing, a corruption of Matchi Moodus, the name of the Indians living here.

The old building has withstood the ravages of time and now stands on an eminence overlooking the Connecticut River, about an eighth of a mile from its original site. In 1899 Judge Julius Attwood, who was born in the house, gave it to Mr. Richard Henry Greene of New York city, who as a native of this place and a Son of the Revolution was interested in its preservation, to be turned over to the New York Society of Sons of the Revolution. Arrangements were made by Mr. Greene and ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford for a proper observance of the occasion, Mr. Bulkeley purchased eight acres of land on which to place the building and the Sons of the Revolution joining heartily with the people of the town arranged a programme which attracted a large attendance from New York and this State. At 10:54 the special train from Hartford came with the first company Governor's Foot Guards and the Sons of the American Revolution. At 12:55 P. M. Gov. Lounsbury with his staff and Gen. Frost with his staff arrived. At 1:30 P. M. a special train with two parlor cars arrived from New York.

The morning exercises were devoted to town history and the ceremony of presentation to the town of the bust of Hale. At 2:30 P. M. the Hale celebration proper began with music, followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Warren of New York; an address by Victor H. Paltsits, librarian of the Lenox Library, New York, who is writing a history of Hale, "Nathan Hale, the Schoolmaster," a poem by Judge Francis M. Finch of Ithaca, N. Y., was next read. The presentation followed of the ancient schoolhouse to the Connecticut Society by Morris P. Ferris, Secretary of the New York Society. Frederick S. Tallmadge, President of the society, was to have made the presentation but was unavoidably delayed. Morgan G. Bulkeley accepted the gift for the Connecticut Society. Richard Henry Greene of New York made an address and 200 school children sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The old house, where Hale taught, twenty by twenty-five feet, contains the rafters frame and floor of the original.

The New York delegation numbered about one hundred, among them being Reese Carpenter, Clarence W. Bower, Everett V. Abbott, Morris P. Ferris, O. G. Bartram, Gilbert Livingston Smith, W. J. Rose, F. H. Laimbeer, F. H. Tompkins, Gen. W. D. Whipple, A. R. Parsons, Mrs. J. C. Parsons and Mrs. Milton Baxton.

Edward Everett Hale sent this message:

"I regret extremely that I cannot be present at the dedication service. I was greatly pleased to know that the effort to dedicate the old schoo house was successful, and I beg you to present my thanks to the committee, with the thanks of so many others who are grateful to them, for the time and care and money which has secured to us all this invaluable memorial. It is indeed an interesting thing in history that interest so deserved and worthy brings to us a young man who died when he was hardly 21 years old. I remark no parallel to this interest in history. He had but one life to give for his country, but he had one and he gave that freely. The distress which almost broke the heart of his brother, my grandfather, was such that in their childhood days, my father, his brothers and sisters, were cured by their mother never to speak of this tragedy. My father told me that in his boyhood there was probably not a boy in town who did not know the sad story better than he did.

"The loyalty of Connecticut to her own heroes has preserved with sacred care the memory of what he did for her and what he hoped to do. Marvin of New London told me that in one of young Hale's impassioned addresses before the war began he spoke of independence. Mr. Marvin's father, a boy of 10 years, turned to his father and asked what does independence mean? No Connecticut boy asks that question now. It is interesting to remember that a young man with such courage and devotion, a man, one would say, born to be a soldier and one who proved himself a soldier indeed, understood from the first that the Republic needs the best and highest education for her sons and daughters. To such education he consecrated his young life and the Hadden schoolhouse will be a lasting memorial of such devotion. With great respect I have the honor to be, Yours very truly, E. E. HALE."

MRS. T. SUFFERN TAILER'S LOSS.

A Diamond Pin Valued at $1,500 Missing From Her Jewel Box—Police Notified.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer rode to the Tenderloin police station last night in an electric cab to report the loss of a $1,500 diamond pin belonging to Mrs. Tailer. The pin, they said, was set in a form of a chrysanthemum and was a wedding gift from Mrs. Tailer's father, Pierre Lorillard. It had been kept in a jewel casket in Mrs. Tailer's boudoir at their home, 150 Madison avenue. Other jewelry, worth $5,000, kept in the casket was left intact, Mr. Tailer said. Upon discovering their loss Mr. Tailer telephoned to Police Headquarters and was advised to report the matter at the West Thirtieth street station.

Mr. Tailer said that on Tues