

LANDLORD AND TENANT

Nationalist and Unionist for First Time Agree.

IRISH LAND QUESTION

UNIT ON LINES LAID DOWN BY DUBLIN CONFERENCE.

Will Be One of the "Most Extraordinary Peaceful Revolutions Ever Effected," Says Redmond.

LONDON, February 21.—As the result of interviews with the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Dunraven, John Redmond and others, the Associated Press is able to announce authoritatively that the following is the situation today as regards the plan to finally settle the Irish land question: All the interested parties, nationalists, unionists, landlords and tenants, are now for the first time in the history of Ireland in agreement, upon the lines of the Dublin conference.

They have also joined forces in bringing pressure on the government to make Secretary Windham's forthcoming bill agree in spirit with the recommendations of the conference, and all indications point to the bill conceding those demands.

Introduced in Parliament. It will be introduced in parliament at the end of March, and if passed, will accomplish what Mr. Redmond and Lord Dunraven agree in saying will be one of the "most extraordinary peaceful revolutions ever effected."

If Mr. Windham, for lack of funds or other causes, fails to meet the views of the conference, he will have on his hands, to quote Mr. Redmond, "an Ireland such as the world has never seen."

In this view such a strong supporter of the government as the Duke of Abercorn concurs. Mr. Redmond adds:

"If this agreement of keenly opposing parties lacks fulfillment through the government's refusal there will be twice as many crimes under the hand of the 'crimes' act than there were prior to the present truce.

"This truce will be continued until the terms of the bill are revealed. A great nationalist conference, at which Bourke Cockran of New York, will be one of the principal speakers, will meet in Dublin in April to take action on the subject."

Duke of Abercorn Amazed. The Duke of Abercorn, who is president of the powerful Irish Landlords' Association, which at first declined to join the plan of compromise, is now in conference with the nationalists, but which he is amazed at the results achieved and at the "happy top-turvydom," now prevailing in Irish politics.

Asked if he thought the nationalists were sincere in their professions of willingness to accept the plan of compromise, he emphatically expressed his belief in their complete sincerity.

The duke could not conceive that the government would be so stupid as to offer the solution of the most serious problem of the empire was within its grasp.

Thought the process of changing the holdings from the landlord to the tenant might possibly cost \$3,500,000 annually. "It should be worth as much as that price," he added.

Not More Than \$1,500,000 Annually. Neither Mr. Redmond nor Lord Dunraven believes the transfer of the land would involve more than \$1,500,000 annually, and both think that the economies resulting from the cheaper administration would greatly reduce this figure, if they do not eventually quite wipe out the necessity for state aid in the payment of the difference between the maximum price the tenant can afford to pay and the minimum price the landlord can accept.

The Irish unionist leaders are of the opinion that the maximum price might be declared settled in advance if the government were "not so desperately hard up."

In consequence of this lack of funds Mr. Redmond is believed to have been in the after the presentation of the budget, so that any money to carry out the provisions of the bill will not be included in this year's taxes.

Serious Financial Situation. Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie, while quite sympathetic toward Ireland, now faces a more serious financial situation and more bitter protests against over-taxation than he has ever confronted any chancellor in recent years.

For all Ireland's troubles. If Mr. Windham brings in a bill on the lines of the Dublin conference, it will be a landmark in the history of the United States, and will be a landmark in the history of Ireland.

More Than They Could Do With. One financier says: "If the government brought out a loan which would really provide means for settling the Irish question they would get more than they could do with here and in America."

Mr. Redmond was asked point-blank if he thought the landlords were in earnest. "I have every reason to think they are just as anxious as we are to settle once and for all Ireland's troubles."

Transport Hanceck from Manila. NEW YORK, February 21.—The United States transport Hanceck from Manila arrived here today.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Senators Afraid of Extra Session of Congress.

IMMENSE HARPY EAGLE

PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT BY GEN. ZELAYA.

Successor to Mr. Van Devanter as Assistant Attorney General—Some of Today's Callers.

Senators who saw the President today went away from the White House feeling expression to intimations that an extra session of Congress is becoming more probable unless an agreement is reached on the statehood bill, or rather an agreement that the statehood bill shall not be placed as a rider upon appropriation bills. One senator stated that the outlook for an extra session would be greatly increased if there was not some solution today of the statehood snarl. More emphatic than ever before are the opponents of statehood. Their assertion that the measure is attached to the post office appropriation bill and kept there, there will be trouble, and the almost certainty of an extra session, not of the Senate, but of Congress. The representations in this respect are without equivocation. They are that the combination bill will be fought to the last ditch, and that if it should finally pass the Senate the chances are that the President would veto it because of the rider veto. A veto of the bill because of the rider veto is the worst of Congress in admitted, but it is pointed out that there has not been in years such a curious condition of legislative affairs as at present.

So far as known, the President has not openly declared that he would veto the post office appropriation bill if it contained the combination statehood rider, but senators close to the administration intimate that this is a strong probability. Their assertions carry sufficient weight to make it probable that the President would not hesitate to veto the bill in that shape. The threat of an extra session of the Senate for the ratification of the Panama canal treaty had no effect in untangling the much-collared Senate situation or in dislocating the views of any of the senators who are arrayed against the bill. The usual talk about extra sessions usually precedes the closing up of the work of Congress in admitted, but it is pointed out that there has not been in years such a curious condition of legislative affairs as at present.

Presented With a Big Eagle. General Zelaya, president of Nicaragua for ten years, has sent to President Roosevelt an immense harpy eagle, one of those vast birds that easily fly away with a giant sheep or a small calf. The eagle was killed by President Zelaya last fall when he was out on a hunting expedition. The Nicaraguan president is like President Roosevelt in his tastes for the hunt and when his shot had ended the life of the giant bird he immediately placed in the hands of a taxidermist, who has preserved and mounted it until it has a most life-like appearance. The eagle was brought to the White House by a large mining interest in Nicaragua. Mr. Dietrick called on the eagle and the bird was placed in the hands of the White House, which is already filled with the heads of game animals of all kinds.

Indiana Man Well Located. After consultation with Senators Beveridge and Fairbanks the President had decided upon the nomination of Melville W. Miller of Lafayette, Ind., as assistant attorney general. Mr. Van Devanter, department to succeed to the office of the late Justice, is a special assistant attorney general, and who aided Attorney General Knox in investigating the status of the Panama canal company. He is a lawyer, and is an able lawyer, and has the good will and esteem of his chief.

Went to Army War College. The President received a good many callers before he left the White House at 11 o'clock for the corner-stone ceremonies of the army war college. He left the White House accompanied by Secretary Root, Secretary Loeb, Col. Bingham and Capt. Cowles. The two carriages were escorted by Troop F, 2d Cavalry, commanded by Capt. L. M. Brett. Among the callers who saw the President before his departure were Senators McComas, Clapp and Turner, Representative McHenry, Sheldon, H. C. Smith and William Alden Smith, Hopkins and Delegate Flynn. Senator Turner saw Secretary Cortelyou also. Mr. Turner, who is a close personal friend of the President, has his home at Batavia, Ohio, this morning, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Gen. Corbin was very much affected by the sad news and went home at once to prepare for his departure for Batavia this evening to attend the funeral of his wife.

While at War College Exercises Notified of His Father's Death. While Gen. Corbin, adjutant general of the army, was in attendance at the ceremonies incident to laying the corner stone of the war college building this morning he was notified of the death of his father, Mr. Shadrach Corbin, at his home in Batavia, Ohio, this morning, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Gen. Corbin was very much affected by the sad news and went home at once to prepare for his departure for Batavia this evening to attend the funeral of his wife.

Proposed Transfer of Marines. There is considerable comment in naval circles over a report that Secretary Root favors the transfer of the marine corps from the Navy Department to the War Department and its merger with the army. Such a radical change in the status of the military branches of the government could only be effected by Congress, and the proposed transfer would undoubtedly be vigorously resisted by the navy, as well as by the marine corps itself.



MAINTAINING RESERVE

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY OFFICIALS ARE RETICENT.

Believe That Purchase Can Be Consummated Even if Action Fails in Present Session.

PARIS, February 21.—The officials of the Panama Canal Company are maintaining a rigid reserve concerning their plans. One of the chief officers said it was considered of the utmost importance, owing to the delicate stage of the negotiations, not to throw anything into the discussion which might unfavorably affect the results.

At the company's headquarters great activity has been shown since the receipt of the advice from Attorney General Knox accepting the company's offer for the sale of its property subject to the ratification of the United States Senate.

Persons in a position to know the course of the negotiations do not consider the attitude of the company antagonistic to the position of the United States.

The officials continue to take an optimistic view of the successful close of the transaction, as they consider that the position of the company is such that the purchase can be consummated by an extra session of the Senate in case no action is taken before March 4.

Awaiting a Reply. It is understood that the administration is still awaiting a reply from the representatives of the Panama Canal Company in Paris in response to the cablegram of Attorney General Knox sent to President Bo of the canal company last Tuesday accepting the offer to sell the rights and franchises of the canal company to the United States for \$40,000,000 contingent on the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate. The statement is made that the canal company's representatives have informed the United States that the option given by the company to sell the property to the United States for \$40,000,000 expires on the 4th of March. It is known there is considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the directors of the company at parting with the property for the amount stated, as they regard it as worth more than that.

Whether the company, however, will relinquish the option beyond the 4th of March in the event of the failure of the ratification of the Colombian treaty by that time could not be ascertained.

William Nelson Cromwell, the attorney for the Panama railroad and also for the canal company, had a long talk with the Attorney General yesterday, but he declined absolutely to say what took place at the interview.

WHOLE FAMILY WIPED OUT.

Insane Farmer Kills Wife, Two Children and Self. MIDDLETON, Ind., February 21.—News reached here today of a tragedy in which John M. Thornburg wiped out of existence his family of four.

Thornburg was a prosperous farmer, living in a fine home six miles from here. For some months he had been known to be mentally unbalanced, but it was not thought necessary to confine him.

Yesterday he became violent, and in his frenzy shot his wife and two children and then himself.

Proposed Transfer of Marines. There is considerable comment in naval circles over a report that Secretary Root favors the transfer of the marine corps from the Navy Department to the War Department and its merger with the army. Such a radical change in the status of the military branches of the government could only be effected by Congress, and the proposed transfer would undoubtedly be vigorously resisted by the navy, as well as by the marine corps itself.

MANLY LIVES IN PERIL

GUESTS JUMP FROM BLAZING HOTEL IN NIGHT CLOTHES.

Three Women Badly Burned—Seems Miraculous That a Number Were Not Killed.

HYDE PARK, Mass., February 21.—Forty or more persons were in danger from a fire which broke out in Fairmont Hotel here during the night, but nearly all of them escaped without serious injury.

Three women were badly burned, and one of them, Miss Annie Colby, is suffering from the effects of inhaling smoke.

Cut by Skylight Glass. Three men also were hurt in escaping from the burning building, having been cut by the glass of a skylight which they were compelled to break.

Several of the lodgers, who leaped from windows to the roof of a lower building, suffered from having to stand in the snow until the firemen could raise ladders for them to descend.

THREE DEAD IN TRAIN CRASH.

Head-On Collision on Illinois Central Railroad. GALENA, Ill., February 21.—Three trainmen were killed and one fatally injured in a head-on collision between the Chicago and Minneapolis passenger and a south-bound freight train on the Illinois railroad here late last night.

The dead were Fireman Bryan, brakeman Clerk, and Fireman Sporkman. Fatally injured: Engineer Searies of the freight train. The freight train had stopped to take water.

It was about to pull out from the water tank when the passenger train, consisting of a combination baggage car and four Pullman cars, rounded a curve and crashed into the locomotive of the freight.

All the men on the two locomotives, excepting Engineer Searies of the passenger train, were crushed under the wreck of the locomotives.

Lake escaped uninjured. The sleeping cars held on the rails, and the occupants were uninjured.

CAPTAIN OF MADIANA

CENSURED FOR INSOBRIETY BY COURT AT HAMILTON.

Tribunal Disapproves of the Employment of a Crew Unable to Speak English.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, February 21.—The decision of the court which has been inquiring into the loss of the Quebec Steamship Company's steamer Madiana, which, with about a hundred tonnage on board, ran on a reef off this island February 10, censures the captain, "insobriety" in approaching the coast when his ship had not been seen; in failing to become acquainted with the prevailing conditions; in the omission to make a periodical adjustment of his compasses, and in the non-production of the steamer's log book.

The court admits that the Gibbs light was defective and disapproves of the employment of a crew unable to speak English.

FULTON FOR SENATOR

ELECTED ON 43D BALLOT BY OREGON LEGISLATURE.

Breaking of Deadlock Hailed With Wild Enthusiasm by the Lawmakers.

SALEM, Ore., February 21.—At 12:20 this morning, on the forty-third ballot, Charles W. Fulton, republican, of Astoria, was elected United States senator, he having received 46 votes.

All through the evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, the two houses took ballot after ballot, with few changes, until 11 o'clock, when the name of Harvey W. Scott, editor of the Portland Oregonian, was presented.

The Multnomah delegation supported him solidly, and in addition he drew eight votes from Clatsop.

The last ballot began at ten minutes before midnight, and when the result was announced a scene of wild enthusiasm followed.

Men hugged each other, threw up their hats and shouted themselves hoarse.

It was several minutes before order could be restored.

Fulton Gives Thanks. Then President Brownell introduced Mr. Fulton, who thanked the members of the legislature for the honor that had been conferred upon him and pledged that he would represent no particular section of Oregon, but would give his best efforts to the upbuilding of every section of the state.

After the joint convention adjourned an informal reception was held, when hundreds shook hands with Senator-elect Fulton and congratulated him upon his success.

Charles W. Fulton was born in Ohio August 17, 1853. Later he moved to Iowa with his parents, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar.

He came to Oregon in 1875, taught school for a time, later located at Astoria, where he has since resided and enjoyed a lucrative law practice.

He has been elected to the state senate four times and was president of that body in 1893 and 1901.

He has been a member of nearly every state convention since 1880 and an active campaign orator.

TENTH TYPHOID VICTIM.

Exodus of Students From Cornell University Unabated.

ITHACA, N. Y., February 21.—William Elliott Maher, a freshman in the engineering department of Cornell University, died last night, the tenth student victim of typhoid fever.

The exodus of students is not abating, and today the president of the senior class declared that so many members of the class had left town that he was unable to man up the student committee provided for by yesterday's mass meeting.

Because of the conditions here the Cornell-Harvard fencing meet was canceled.

SQUIERS REACHES NEW YORK.

Minister to Cuba on His Way to the National Capital.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Herbert G. Squiers, United States minister to Cuba, arrived here today on the steamer Vigilance, on his way to Washington.

LOOKS LIKE WAR.

Railroads Prepare for Transportation of 25,000 Soldiers.

CONSTITUTION, February 21.—The Raynolds-Kassaba Railroad Company has been instructed to prepare for the transportation of 25,000 redifs to reinforce the third army corps at Salinas.

PLAN OF COMPROMISE

Republicans Hope to End Senate Deadlock.

NEW SCHEME IN VIEW

TWO STATES NOW OUT, MORE POSSIBLY IN FUTURE.

Democrats Seem to Be Much Opposed—Managers Are, However, Hopeful of Reaching Result.

The legislative situation in the Senate when executive session on the Panama treaty was resumed this afternoon presented three possibilities of future adjustment as follows: First, a possible compromise on the statehood bill which would eliminate Mr. Quay and his statehood followers as filibusters, leaving only Mr. Morgan in that role.

Second, abandonment for the present of consideration of the Panama treaty and resumption of legislative business in open session, with a test vote to be taken for the statehood bill on the post office appropriation bill.

Third, indefinite continuance of the existing deadlock, with probability of a special session of the Senate for the ratification of the Panama and the Cuban treaties.

Each of these three possibilities presented difficulties and embarrassments from which every viewpoint it was contemplated by the republican managers. Senator Quay and his statehood followers are anxious to obtain the passage of the Panama treaty, but the other senators, who are the opponents of the statehood bill, are equally anxious to see the bill simply standing pat and awaiting developments.

Much Talk of Compromise. There was a great deal of talk this afternoon about compromise. The only trouble in the way of compromise is the old trouble that has existed all along, namely, that the democrats are opposed to any compromise which does not make separate states of Arizona and New Mexico. Senator Quay has repeatedly assured his democratic allies that he would not accept any compromise which was objectionable to them.

Some of the republican managers were of the opinion today, however, that the democratic senators who are anxious to obtain ratification of the Panama canal treaty might be induced to lay aside their objections to compromise, since it has been so clearly demonstrated that it is possible to continue this deadlock indefinitely and to avoid the ratification of the treaty.

The filibustering of the post two or three days is expected to serve to show the democrats the desirability of compromising with the republican managers on the statehood bill.

Should a compromise be agreed upon, however, there still would be Mr. Morgan to deal with, and he has not indicated any intention to waive his opposition to ratification of the Panama treaty. Some democrats have served notice on the republicans that Mr. Morgan must be pushed to the wall in this little affair; that he must not be coerced by unreasonable length of sessions, but must be given opportunity to present his objections and offer his amendments to his own satisfaction.

Senators Teller, Dubois and Rawlins were seen today to make a compromise, but their declarations, saying that even if the treaty had to go over until after March 4 the Alabama senator should not be subjected to a protracted session.

The republican managers were optimistic today in their belief in a favorable outcome of the existing deadlock by Monday. They went ahead during the afternoon with the formulation of the terms of a proposed compromise which will be offered as to which the consent of the democratic senators will be invited.

Terms of the Compromise. This proposes to admit two states, one to be Oklahoma according to its present boundaries, with a proviso that Indian territory shall be added to Oklahoma in 1906, when the treaty obligations with the Indians will not be in the way. The other state is to be composed of New Mexico and Arizona, under the name of Montana, with the proviso that when the territory of Arizona has a population of 300,000 people it shall become a separate state, providing that the people of the territory agree to be divided into two states, one to be Montana, or New Mexico.

Senator Spooner has been entrusted with the legal questions involved, especially in regard to the rights of the Indian tribes in Indian territory. The Wisconsin senator has been in consultation with the Attorney General and other officials of the government familiar with the subject, and the bill when drawn will be based upon information which Senator Spooner obtains.

Democrats Opposed. While this compromise will be acceptable to the republicans there is yet considerable doubt about the democrats, and so far as can be learned they will oppose it with vigor, which means defeat at this stage of the session. It has been suggested that when the compromise plan is formulated the majority of the democrats will vote for it, if a majority should agree to accept the bill the minority will yield. However, this is only conjecture, and the men who are managing the situation express the hope that some agreement can be reached.

The effect upon the canal treaty will at once be felt, as Senator Quay and other statehood men will not try to prolong the debate on this measure.

APPROVED BY GEN. CHAFFEE.

Court's Findings in Case of Lieut. E. M. Rhett.

First Lieutenant Edmund M. Rhett, Corps of Engineers, was recently tried by court-martial at Washington barracks on the charge of disobedience of orders, in violation of the twenty-first article of war. The specification alleged that Lieutenant Rhett "willfully" disobeyed a lawful order issued in writing by Captain James F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, his superior officer.

Lieutenant Rhett pleaded not guilty to charge and specification. The finding of the court was as follows: "Of the specification, 'guilty, except the word 'willfully,' and of the excepted words 'not guilty.' Of the charge, 'not guilty, but guilty of neglect of duty, in violation of the sixty-second article of war.'"

The court sentenced Lieutenant Rhett to be confined to the limits of the post where he was held, for the period of one month and to forfeit, to the United States the sum of \$50.

General Chaffee, commanding the department of the east, approved the sentence with the remark that in his opinion the evidence as it appears of record established beyond reasonable doubt the willfulness of the act alleged and proved against Lieutenant Rhett, and that the court in its findings has been most lenient.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY

Last of Appropriation Bills Reported Today.

ITEMS IN MEASURE

ALL THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED.

Those Referring to the District, Which Are of Particular Local Interest.

The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the annual appropriation bills, was reported to the House today by Chairman Cannon of the House committee on appropriations. The bill carries a total of \$13,891,326.80, of which \$45,111.85 is for the District of Columbia.

The items of the bill are as follows: Executive office, \$6,206.00; State Department, \$151,356.73; Treasury Department, \$5,172,318.85; interstate commerce commission, \$20,000; District of Columbia, \$45,111.85; War Department, \$34,400; military establishment, \$470,046.90; National Soldiers' Home, \$174,075.88; Navy Department, \$1,731,718.82; Interior Department, \$252,508.35; Post Office Department, \$16,274.87; postal service, \$1,178,222.23; Department of Agriculture, \$10,000; Department of Justice, \$895,556.36; Court of Claims building, \$375.00; House of Representatives, \$121,928.67; Library of Congress, \$10,000.00; Botanic Garden, \$1,500.00; printing and binding, \$475,450.00; Signal Corps, \$1,000.00; claims and expenses, \$6,750.00; Spanish treaty claims commission, award, \$3,000.00; judgments, Court of Claims, \$45,984.00; judgments, Supreme Court, \$6,426.55; judgments, Indian depredations, \$109,847.00; judgments, Supreme Court District of Columbia, \$292,122.04; section 2, audited accounts, \$248,437.61; section 3, audited state claims, \$2,010,864.19; section 4, audited accounts, \$26,074.18.

District of Columbia. The District of Columbia items in the bill include the following:

To pay the deputy coroner for services during the absence of the coroner, for the fiscal years as follows: Fiscal year 1902, \$20; fiscal year 1903, \$20.

Authority is granted the Commissioners to use \$500, in addition to the \$1,000 heretofore authorized, for the hire of temporary clerks from contingent expenses of the personal tax office.

For rent of office rooms occupied by Lee superintendent of property, fiscal year 1902, \$500.

For contingent expenses required for the office of the superintendent of insurance, including rent, furniture, stationery, printing, postage, telephone, and other necessary expenses of his office, fiscal year 1902, \$125.00; general advertising, fiscal year 1902, \$748.67.

For judicial expenses, including procurement of chains of title, the printing of briefs in the case of the coroner, for the District of Columbia, and witness fees in District cases before the Supreme Court of said District, for the fiscal years as follows: Fiscal year 1902, \$700; for the fiscal year 1903, \$100.23.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to allow W. C. Dodge \$25 for services as a witness for the year 1902, for general advertising, fiscal year 1902, \$748.67.

For amount required for the purchase of a contract for street sweeping for the fiscal year 1902, \$34.

For amount required for general expenses, service of the fiscal year 1902, \$159.53.

Metropolitan Police. For additional amounts required to meet the objects set forth in the appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses for the fiscal year 1902, \$1,190.72.

For additional amounts required to meet the objects set forth in the appropriation for the house of detention for the fiscal year 1902, \$1,190.72.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to use from the unexpended balance of the appropriation "to maintain and improve the grounds of the insane," the sum of \$130 in addition to the \$1,000 heretofore made available for the construction, maintenance and operation of public-comfort stations.

For rent of fire department headquarters, fiscal year 1902, \$200; for repairs to engine house grounds, fiscal year 1902, \$100.

The Commissioners are authorized to pay S. D. Walsh & Sons \$16 and Charles Werner \$17 for fuel delivered for the insane by the fire department, fiscal year 1902, \$33.

Public schools—For amount required for contingent expenses, made necessary by the increase of rates of insurance, fiscal year 1903, \$1,000.00; for witness fees, fiscal year 1902, \$125.

For payment of the judgments, including costs, of the District of Columbia, \$6,606.84, together with a further sum to pay the interest, at not exceeding 4 per centum, on the appropriation for the same the same became due until the date of payment.

To defray the expenses attending the execution of the act of the District of Columbia in all cases of indigent insane persons committed or sought to be committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane by the executive authority of the District of Columbia, \$3,000.

Heretofore proceedings by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to admit indigent insane persons, and insane persons having violent or dangerous tendencies to the Government Hospital for the Insane shall be taken in the Deputy Court of said District, and shall be in conformity with the law in force in said District on the 15th day of January, 1899.

That the act of Congress approved January 31, 1899, entitled "An act to change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

For additional amounts required to meet the objects set forth in the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Washington Asylum for the fiscal years that follow: For the fiscal year 1902, \$5,000.00; for the fiscal year 1903, \$4,833.34.

For amount required for the Asylum—For additional amounts required for fuel and light and other objects mentioned under this head in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal years that follow: Fiscal year 1899, \$7,000.00; fiscal year 1900, \$12,000.00; fiscal year 1901, \$12,000.00.

For additional amount required to pay the award for damages in the matter of the widening of Adams Mill road, \$3,200.27.