

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

BILL IN ITS FAVOR PASSES THE SENATE.

LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS.

Measure in Behalf of This Institution Also Goes Through-It is Believed That Both Measures Will Become Laws.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—(Special.)—The general deficiency bill passed the Senate after midnight. The amendments providing for the payment of \$25,000 to Richmond College, on account of damages done by Federal troops, and the payment of \$20,000 to the Richmond Locomotive-Works, on account of losses and damages sustained in the construction of the battleship Texas, were adopted. The bill is being enrolled, and will be sent to the House some time during the night.

The passage of the Richmond College amendment was secured by Senator Martin, and its adoption is due to his personal efforts and influence. The bill goes to the Conference Committee to-morrow, and the belief is to-night that both of the Richmond items will be sustained by the Conference Committee.

McKINLEY AT WASHINGTON.

Arrival of the President-Elect—Enthusiastic Welcome.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—William McKinley entered Washington to-day as a private citizen, and as quietly and unostentatiously as any private citizen could, under similar circumstances. At the request of the President-elect, he did not appear in military or other display on his arrival.

NAVY PAYMASTER ABSCONDS.

He Takes His Check-Book With Him—His Accounts Short.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Paymaster John Corwine, United States Navy, stationed at Newport, R. I., has absconded, taking his check-book with him. This statement is made on the authority of the Navy Department. Yesterday afternoon Paymaster Corwine cashed a check for \$2,000 and then left Newport. An investigation of the accounts shows that he is between \$5,000 and \$10,000 short, exclusive of the amount of yesterday's check.

BRYAN IN DELAWARE.

He Speaks on the Science of Government—Corporations.

DOVER, DEL., March 2.—William J. Bryan reached Dover shortly after noon to-day, and was met by a committee from the Legislature and taken to a hotel where an informal reception was tendered. The late Democratic candidate, Mrs. Bryan and her daughter were the guests of the wife of United States Senator Kinney. At 2 o'clock the members of the Legislature and constitutional convention, and about 200 townspeople gathered in the court-house, where Mr. Bryan made an address. He spoke upon the science of government, and never touched upon the subject of corporations, which at some point in the address he said that no one wished to tear down corporations; but, when legislative bodies gave them the same power as individuals, they gave them enough.

AN ALLEGED FILIBUSTER.

Steamer, Thought to Be Laurada, Under Suspicion.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The captain of a tug arriving in this port to-night reported that the steamer thought to be the Laurada, a three-masted schooner and a lighter were beside the Laurada, unloading goods onto the tug. When the tug was setting out on a filibustering expedition to Cuba, and that the goods taken on board are probably arms and ammunition for the insurgents.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT.

He and Mrs. Hobart and Their Young Son Arrive.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The special train bearing Vice-President-elect Hobart and party arrived at 3:25 o'clock this afternoon. There were no special demonstrations attending Mr. Hobart's reception.

DINNER AT WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. McKinley Too Much Fatigued to Be Present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The President fortunately recovered from his rheumatism attack this evening sufficiently to assist Mrs. Cleveland in entertaining the President-elect at dinner.

husband. At the last moment she felt too fatigued to leave her rooms. The dinner was purely an informal domestic affair. The others were bid-dens, and at 7:30 o'clock three of the four persons in whom the interest of the entire United States is just now centered sat down to a beautiful repast in the small private dining-room of the Executive Mansion. The charming hospitality for which the Cleveland has been noted was exemplified throughout the evening.

HEAVY CUT IN STREET DEPARTMENT.

It is Only Given \$20,000 for General Work, or About \$8,000 in Excess of Contracts Already Made—How Other Departments Fare.

The budget of appropriations for the various city departments, adopted by the Common Council on Monday night, was the subject of general discussion throughout the city yesterday. It seems to have given pretty general satisfaction. The feature most complained of was the extremely small allowance to streets generally, which was only \$20,000.

As stated in yesterday's Dispatch, the budget appropriates in the aggregate \$1,322,849—the amount of the estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1897. The sums asked for by the several departments, added to the regular, fixed charges, reached \$1,466,753.33, and these figures did not embrace the return of the \$70,000 due the sinking fund, which the budget does provide for.

The budget for 1896 contained appropriations amounting to \$1,229,970, while there was actually appropriated during the year \$1,468,445.66, and the sum expended was \$1,285,897.72. The overdrafts last year reached \$84,463.18, while the unexpended balances were \$126,173.21—\$59,602.22 being the interest and redemption account.

The retrenchment for this year, as can be seen, has been about \$150,000, when it is considered that this year's budget makes an appropriation of \$453,000 for interest and redemption, as compared to \$322,387.78 paid out on this account last year. This year's budget also provides for the payment of \$70,000 to the sinking fund.

THE STREETS' APPROPRIATIONS.

In 1886 the Street Department was given \$159,878.22, which embraced appropriations of \$88,775.61 to streets generally, and \$71,102.61 for the department only. The year reached \$84,463.18, while the unexpended balances were \$126,173.21—\$59,602.22 being the interest and redemption account.

STATEMENT COMPARING THE TWO YEARS' APPROPRIATIONS.

Interesting Figures as to the Budget of 1896 and the Amount Spent With the Sums Asked for This Year and Those Allowed.

Table with 4 columns: Approp'd 1896, Expended 1896, Required 1897, Approp'd 1897. Rows include Interest and redemption, Balance due sinking fund, Assessment of taxes, etc.

Commission Merchant Falls.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 2.—The St. Louis Brothers' Commission Company, with offices in the Merchants' Exchange building, made an assignment to

LAST YEAR AND THIS.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1896 AND 1897 COMPARED.

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ST. LOUIS, MO., March 2.—The St. Louis Brothers' Commission Company, with offices in the Merchants' Exchange building, made an assignment to

streets of the city this year for work not already under contract. The Finance Committee contends, however, that, as about \$15,000 worth of this work has not yet been commenced, and \$7,000 worth is just completed, the extra appropriation is really for improvements in 1897. The Street Committee lacked about \$30,000 of consuming its allowance to streets generally last year, and the members feel that the Council should have given them something more than what they left over.

AS TO THE WATER-METERS.

In the tables given herewith, it will be seen that the Water Committee asked for \$50,000 for the purchase of water-meters. In order to commence the work of metering the city, and solve the water troubles which have confronted the city for so great many years, Superintendent Bolling, of the Water Department, thought this sum would enable him to make a fair start in this direction, and enable him to begin the city's water-supply. The Council and the Finance Committee, however, only allowed \$25,000 for meters, this sum being deemed sufficient to make a practical test, as it will purchase 1,000 meters.

There was a reduction of \$4,828 in the pay-roll and expense account of the city schools, which may necessitate the closing of the public schools about two weeks earlier in the heated part of June.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.

As to the contingent fund, the budget for 1897 appropriates \$7,659.88. While the 1896 budget only appropriated \$2,062.38 to this account, the sum expended therefor was \$14,329.26. By agreement the Council is not to increase this or any other account this year. The allowance for this year is \$7,659.88, as compared to \$11,000 last year, and that to the Mechanics' Institute is \$5,000, instead of \$6,000.

The gas-works of this year get \$25,000, as compared to \$18,574 in 1896—this difference appearing largely in the oil and expense accounts.

By the lapsing off of the denominational churches, which have heretofore received aid from the City Council, the city will this year save \$2,500. The institutions which heretofore have gotten assistance this year are: The Free Dispensary and Emergency House; \$30; Little Sisters of the Poor; \$20; Protestant Episcopal Church; \$20; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; \$70; St. Paul's Church Home; \$35; St. Paul's Home for Aged Women; \$25. An appeal was made by the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was denied by the Finance Committee.

The accompanying table shows the sums appropriated and expended in 1896, and amounting to the departments appropriated in 1897, and the sums appropriated in the budget of 1897.

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A RIOT AT CANEA.

TURKISH SOLDIERS MUTINY BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT PAID.

THE GREECO-CRETAN SITUATION.

Two Notes to Be Sent by the Powers to Greece, Demanding Withdrawal of Land and Naval Forces from the Island.

LONDON, March 2.—A riot occurred at Canea, Crete, to-day, in which Suleiman Bey, colonel of the Mussulman gendarmes, was fatally wounded by his own men. Several other Turkish officers were wounded. The outbreak was caused by the gendarmes not receiving their pay.

Notice of the revolt was sent to the various consulates, and foreign marines were dispatched to the scene. Several officers were killed, and the gendarmes were quartered. This not having the desired result, the marines fired upon the gendarmes, wounding several of them. The rioters then began to yield.

The disturbance caused a panic in Canea. ATHENS, March 2.—The Greek Vice-Consul at Canea reports that the Mussulmans there are threatening to proclaim the independence of Crete, and to murder the Beys, because of the obstacles which the latter have placed in the way of their efforts to induce the Greek Government to save the women and children of Canea, and to spread the bala-bala plague now prevalent in India and adjacent countries.

The fortifications built in Canea, valued at \$137,710, were passed without a word of discussion, except a short speech from Mr. Hawley (Republican), of Connecticut, criticizing the fact that the fortifications, on whose efficient arming some \$28,000,000 have been spent, are left practically without garrisons, and that there are no men trained as artillerymen to man the splendid steel guns provided by the liberality of Congress.

THE REMAINDER OF THE DAY'S SESSION.

The remainder of the day's session was occupied by the general deficiency bill, which appropriates \$104,839, nearly two millions more than was in the bill as it passed the House.

At 5:30 a recess was taken until 8 P. M. THE EVENING SESSION.

When the Senate resumed its session, at 8 o'clock, the House bill imposing heavier penalties for mutilating coins was taken from the calendar and passed. It increases the penalty for mutilating coins from \$100 to \$1,000, and makes unlawful the attempt to pass, the importation of, and the possession of mutilated domestic and foreign coins, with intent to defraud—as well as the mere act of mutilation.

A default agreement was agreed to on the sundry civil bill, and a further conference asked on the amendment yet in dispute. Of the 122 amendments disposed of by the Senate, 114 recommending that the House agree to amendments amounting to \$51,735, and that the Senate recede from amendments amounting to \$39,800.

At 12:30 A. M. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The old controversy between the Senate and House over the matter of the inauguration of President came to the surface, when the House rejected the Senate's amendment, making payment for claims for sugar-bounty in the McKinley act, amounting to \$1,805,000.

A conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was presented, but it was not satisfactory to the Senate, and was disagreed to, and a new conference ordered.

The general deficiency bill was next taken up and passed. The provision for the payment to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of \$1,309,427 was amended, so as to provide that the money be retained in the Treasury until the Pacific Railroad is paid.

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IS CALLED TO OLEM.

REV. MR. MOREHEAD ASKED TO TAKE A PASTORATE THERE.

LIKELY THAT HE WILL ACCEPT.

He is Reticent on the Subject, But Says the Field is a Most Inviting One and That the Church is One of the Handsomest.

A special received by the Dispatch last night from Roanoke states that the Lutheran church of Salem was extended a call to Rev. John Alfred Morehead, of Richmond, to the pastorate of that church.

Mr. Morehead has been pastor of the First English Evangelical Lutheran church in this city for about two years, and under his ministrations the growth of the congregation has been considerable. The church to which he is called is the most important in the State. It is a collegiate church, and is attached to the Roanoke College. From an architectural point of view the edifice is very beautiful, and the stipend attached to the pastorate is a fairly large one. Mr. Morehead is a graduate of the college, and is a brother of Professor Morehead, one of the faculty, who is at present studying Teutonic at Leipzig, Germany.

HE IS RATHER RESENTFUL.

When Mr. Morehead was seen last night by a Dispatch reporter he said that he had not been officially notified of the call, though he had received a private letter from Professor Drear, principal of the college, proposing him for it, and expressing his conviction that the church had unanimously decided to extend a call to him, at a meeting held last Sunday night. He could not, he said, discuss the matter at this juncture, as obvious reasons.

IS A FINE CHURCH.

In speaking of the importance of the church, and of the beauty of the building, Mr. Morehead said that he wished the church in Richmond was as large as the one at Salem. His work here had been very pleasant, and he was convinced that a great future lies before the church. The membership has increased from 150 to 200 since he came to Richmond, and is still growing.

He is certain that the congregation of the First English Lutheran church here will make a great effort to keep their pastor. He is very popular and greatly beloved. He is a powerful and eloquent preacher, and has worked indefatigably among his flock. The fact that the actual membership of the church is 200 is no criterion of the size of the congregation, as the assembly to bear his dislocations.

HO: FOR WASHINGTON.

To the Inauguration of President McKinley.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway Company will sell tickets to Richmond to Washington, and return, March 1st, 2d, and 3d, and for morning trains March 4, 1897, for \$2.50. The tickets are good for return on the regular trains per day in each direction, specials will be arranged for at hours to suit.

Special cars for organizations. Short line between Richmond and Washington.

Frequent fast trains. No transfers. Organizations wishing special cars should arrange for same at C. A. Taylor, Traffic Manager.

To Washington via Chesapeake and Ohio.

The special train leaving Richmond to-night, via Chesapeake and Ohio, at 11:35 o'clock, furnishes a most convenient and inexpensive trip to the inauguration. This train will reach Washington at 7 A. M. on the 4th, and will leave returning at 11 P. M. of the 4th. Only \$1.50 for double berth sleeping-car will be attached at cost of \$1.50 per double berth.

The ticket rate is \$3.50, good for return on March 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

This train will carry coaches for those not desiring sleeping-car accommodations. Sleeping-car berths can be reserved on this train to Washington, and return, at \$1.50 per berth, and \$1.00 per berth for return on the regular train.

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