

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

First Session of Senate Opened in Presence of Full Galleries.

HOUSE HAS NOT YET CONVENED

MR. HANNA NOW SENATOR, VICE SHERMAN RESIGNED.

President Sends Kindly Greetings—Mr. Quay and Mr. Cameron Honored by Men who Wear Blouses—Cabinet Confirmed.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The proceedings of the first session of the Fifty-fifth congress were witnessed today by a very large assemblage of spectators in the galleries of the Senate chamber, the Senate being today without the legislative partnership of the House of Representatives, which body will remain in a state of suspended animation until called into renewed existence on the first day of the extraordinary session soon to be convened by President McKinley.

The Republican side of the chamber looked as though the contents of a conservatory had been deposited in it. Magnificent floral offerings had been placed on the desks of numerous senators who had taken the oath of office yesterday, as well as on that of Vice President Hobart. Among the senators who distinguished were Foraker (Ohio), Spooner (Wisconsin), Penrose (Pennsylvania), Platt (New York), and Fairbanks (Indiana).

The Democratic side of the chamber was free from such offerings. Senator Woodcut (Republican, Colorado) back from his European travel in furtherance of an international monetary conference, was in his place and received greetings from his associates. As soon as the journal of yesterday's formal meeting was read the new senator from Ohio, Mr. Foraker, rose and presented the credentials of Mr. Hanna as successor to Mr. Sherman, resigned.

The credentials were read. They were dated at Columbus, Ohio, March 5, 1897, and recite that by reason of the resignation of Mr. Sherman as senator from the state of Ohio, there is a vacancy which the legislature not being in session, the governor is authorized to fill, and he has appointed "Marcus Alonzo Hanna, of Cuyahoga county Ohio, to fill it from today until a successor is elected and qualified."

The credentials having been read, Vice President Hobart invited Mr. Hanna to come forward and take the oath of office.

Together the two Republican senators from Ohio who took the places of Senators Brice and Sherman walked to the Vice President's desk, where the oath was duly administered, to Mr. Hanna, after a round of hand clapping in the galleries, and then Senators Foraker and Hanna took their seats, not together but at some distance apart.

The next stage in the proceedings of the day was the appointment of a committee of two senators, Mr. Allison of Iowa and Mr. Gorman of Maryland, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may desire to make. The next stage was the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Frye (Republican, Maine) directing that until otherwise ordered Mr. Davis (Republican, Minnesota) be acting chairman of the committee on foreign relations—the chairmanship having been vacated through the retirement of Mr. Sherman. And then a recess was taken until 12:45.

During the recess a large artistic structure of flowers in which the national flag was figured out, was placed on the desk of Mr. Quay (Republican, Pennsylvania) with a card showing it to be the offering of "the bourgeoisie and the men in blouses." The flowers which had been previously placed on the desk of Mr. Cameron's successor, Mr. Penrose, were from "the labor union" and figured out the emblem of labor—the heavy, uplifted arm of the worker.

When the recess ended and the Senate was again called to order, Senators Allison and Gorman made their report that they had waited upon the President of the United States and that the President had sent "his kindly greetings to the Senate" and informed them that he would immediately communicate with the Senate in writing. The report had no sooner been made than the President's promise was fulfilled. Mr. Pruden, one of his secretaries appearing and delivering sundry messages in writing.

Thereupon, at 12:50 o'clock, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hale (Republican, Maine) proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 2:37 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

The length of the executive session led to the circulation of several unfounded rumors that a contest was being made against the confirmation of at least two members of the cabinet selected by President McKinley. Rumors had it that the opposition was aimed at Mr. McKenna, selected for the attorney generalship, and Mr. Alger, for secretary of war.

The delay was not unusual. The nomination of Mr. Sherman was confirmed immediately without the formality of a reference to the committee. While this is not the invariable rule, it is generally extended to ex-senators as an act of courtesy. The rule has been proved in the past, however, by several marked exceptions. It was suggested privately on the floor that the whole cabinet be confirmed, but this

was not done, for had such action been taken the compliment intended for Mr. Sherman would have been no compliment at all.

All the other nominations were referred to the various committees, which immediately met in the cloak rooms adjoining the chamber and after an informal discussion of the nominations, made favorable reports in each case.

Mr. Teller addressed the Senate briefly. He said he did not propose to pose any selection Mr. McKinley had made. He recognized the fact that the cabinet was the official family of the executive and the President ought not to be hampered by the Senate in the choice of the men whom he desired for his advisers. He desired, however, to say that he believed that in some cases Mr. McKinley had made mistakes in the men he had chosen. Whoever else Mr. Teller had in mind is unknown, for he mentioned only Mr. Bliss, nominated to be secretary of the interior.

Mr. Teller emphasized the fact that he did not criticize this nomination on personal grounds. He knew Mr. Bliss to be a man of affairs who had been successful and was held high in the esteem of his fellowmen. He did not doubt but that Mr. Bliss would bring to the office all his business and executive ability. But there was more required, Mr. Teller said, than mere business ability. The interior department was one of the most important in the government, affecting interests in many of the states and particularly those of the great west. The secretary annually made more important decisions involving property than did the Supreme court of the United States. The head of this great department ought to be equipped with legal ability and a familiarity with land matters to meet the intricate questions that would come before it, and for this reason, and for this reason only, Mr. Teller said, the nomination was subject to criticism.

Mr. Stewart (Populist, Nevada) spoke briefly in the same vein, corroborating what Mr. Teller had said about the importance of a head to this department who would be able to deal justly and judiciously in the matters in dispute constantly coming before the court of which the secretary was the reviewing judge.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts replied to Mr. Teller's criticisms by praising the ability and qualifications of Mr. Bliss and addressing himself to the one point made by Mr. Teller, asserted that this could be easily overcome by the selection of assistant secretaries who would have those qualifications that would guide the secretary in his rulings.

No other speeches were made. The names of Judge Alger and Judge McKenna were not mentioned in the discussion, and all the nominations were then confirmed without a formal vote being taken.

BETTER FEELING IN THE FUTURE

GOOD EFFECT OF EXPECTED NEW TARIFF LAWS.

Demand for Wool Diminished—Less Cutting of Prices in the Iron and Steel Trade—Failures Number 262 for the Week.

New York, March 5.—Bredstreets tomorrow will say:

The new administration, the certainty of an extra session of congress within a fortnight and the promise of a new tariff bill at an early day which shall provide adequate revenue and protection, have seemed to stimulate a better feeling in trade circles and increased confidence in the near approach of an improvement in business.

The total clearings at seventy-four cities for February aggregated \$3,668,716,566, a decrease of 17.8 per cent. from the January total and 10.2 per cent. from that for February a year ago.

General trade has been interfered with by rain, high water in the Ohio valley, and snow in the northwestern spring wheat states.

South Atlantic and gulf cities have had some better weather, with the merchandise movement equal to expectations. At Chicago and St. Louis there has been a marked increase in the volume of purchases from jobbers, both by interior merchants in person and by mail orders, yet it is probable that the total trade at neither city equals that at a corresponding period a year ago.

The stock market was raided by the bears on the anti-trust feature of the President's inaugural address. London has been weak and sold stocks for the past two days on the unfavorable eastern outlook. The coal stocks have been weak on the publications unfavorable to the Jersey Central company. In spite of its irregularity the market has a very strong tone, the sustaining feature being the refunding plan announced by the Lake Shore company in conjunction with a bankers' syndicate.

There were 262 business failures throughout the United States this week, compared with 258 last week and 270 in the week a year ago.

THE STATE OF TRADE

Outlined in Bradstreets' and Dun's Reports.

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APPROPRIATION BILLS

Reasons why Mr. Cleveland Withheld Official Assent.

PRIVATE VIEWS CONTROLLING MOTIVE

DETAILS OF THE GREAT APPROPRIATION BILLS.

How to Dispose of Them now a Perplexing Question—Forty-five Other Bills that Failed of the President's Signature.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—President Cleveland, as heretofore stated, refused to assent to three of the great appropriation bills because of objecting to matters contained in them. The sundry civil bill, carrying a total appropriation of \$53,030,000, contained river and harbor improvement items to the amount of nearly \$18,000,000. These Mr. Cleveland disapproved, in pursuance of his policy towards this class of public works. An item was inserted by the Senate in the Indian appropriation bill relating to the patenting of claims for land containing gilsonite (a substance somewhat resembling rubber), and this item, it is understood, was the principal ground of objection to executive approval. The basis of opposition to the agricultural bill is supposed to have been the President's support of the policy of the secretary of agriculture upon the matter of distributing seeds.

A fourth bill, the general deficiency, failed to become a law because the Senate and House could not agree as to the payment of certain claims, adjudicated upon and decided against the United States by the court of claims. Provision for which was made by the Senate. As it passed the House, the bill carried a total of \$8,442,027, which was increased in the Senate to \$11,233,940.

The several appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1897-8 as they were sent to the President, carried the following totals:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Agricultural | \$3,182,902 |
| Army | 23,129,344 |
| Diplomatic and consular | 1,695,391 |
| District of Columbia | 6,187,591 |
| Fortifications | 9,517,141 |
| Indian | 7,670,220 |
| Legislative, executive and judicial | 21,690,766 |
| Military Academy | 479,572 |
| Naval | 33,128,234 |
| Pension | 141,263,880 |
| Postoffice | 95,665,338 |
| Sundry civil | 53,030,000 |
| Deficiency (for navy and courts) | 884,885 |
| Total | \$397,525,186 |
| Permanent annual appropriation | \$120,078,220 |
| Grand total | \$517,603,406 |

Adding to this \$8,442,027 for the general deficiency bill which was the sum voted by the House, \$500,000 for miscellaneous objects to the total appropriations for 1898 would be \$526,545,434, against \$515,845,194 for 1897.

How to dispose of the four appropriation bills which failed to become law is a topic of much discussion about the capitol. It was said today that in order to avoid the necessity for appointing all the committee of the new congress, or if possible to prevent reorganizing these committees, committees which usually have charge of the bills that failed—namely, on agriculture, on Indian affairs—the bills will be introduced as they were completed by the last congress and an effort will be made to pass them under suspension of the rules. Speaker Reed has announced that he has no policy to urge in regard to the reorganization for the special session, but there is a widespread feeling among Republicans that it would be a good thing to confine action by the House in the matter of new legislation to the consideration of the tariff bill. But there would be difficulty, it is apprehended, in getting the Senate to follow that example.

The "pocketed" bills of the session of congress ending yesterday, which failed to become law because not signed by the President (exclusive of the four great appropriation bills elsewhere mentioned) were forty-five in number of which eighteen were private pension and relief bills, twelve bills to correct military records of individuals, and four were local legislation for the District of Columbia. The measures of general importance that reached the President and failed were the sundry civil, agricultural and Indian appropriation bills (the deficiency bill not reaching the White House at all), the joint resolution to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases in the United States; the act setting apart certain lands in the state of Washington, now known as Pacific forest reserve, as a public park; to be known as Washington National park; the act to permit the right of way through the public lands for tram roads, canals, etc.; the act to repeal the timber culture laws; the act in regard to the delivery of letters in towns under certain circumstances; the act to require patents to be issued to land settled under the act to provide for settlement of the peninsula of Florida; the act to simplify the system of making sales in the subsistence division of the army and the act authorizing the Galveston and Great Northern Railroad company to construct a railroad through Indian territory.

McKINLEY'S MINISTERS.

A Stronger Cabinet Would Have Been Impossible to Name.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—President McKinley today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

John Sherman, of Ohio, to be Secretary of State.

Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, to be Secretary of War.

Joseph McKenna, of California, to be Attorney General.

James A. Gary, of Maryland, to be Postmaster General.

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, to be Secretary of the Interior.

James Wilson, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

ALLEGED FIRE-BUG.

Trial of Howland Postponed Until Today—Another Fire-Monitor Puritan.

Wilmington, N. C., March 5.—The case of Fred Howland, alleged firebug, came up yesterday noon before Mayor Harris for hearing and was continued till noon today. Today it was continued till tomorrow noon. The case is exciting unusual interest. Howland is connected with some of the best people. A fire this afternoon destroyed Chas. Foreman's turpentine still across the river and was caused by accident. Loss \$3,000; insured.

The Monitor Puritan proceeded to New York today.

There are rumors tonight of Howland's confessing, but inquiry at the jail and from Howland's counsel prove them baseless. His counsel says Howland is not guilty. Other arrests may follow shortly.

H. W. P.

Movements of Ships.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The Puritan is on her way from Charleston to New York to test the big dry dock at the navy yard.

The Castine, after two months' repairs at the Norfolk navy yard, has gone to Newport News to await a draft of men for the ships on the south Atlantic. She will leave for Montevideo next week.

The Katahdin is at Tompkinsville under orders from Admiral Bunce.

OLNEY BECAME DISGRUNTLED

ONLY BECAUSE OF A MISTAKE IN THE PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

Giving Precedence to Members of House Over Cabinet Officers in Seating-Too Touchy.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The cause of Secretary Olney's conspicuous non-participation in any of the inaugural ceremonies is explained as follows: The members of the cabinet in discussing at the cabinet meeting last Tuesday the parts assigned to them in the inaugural proceedings found no provision in the programme for their seats in the Senate chamber or on the stand in front of the capitol. Secretary Thurber immediately communicated with Senator Sherman, chairman of the arrangements committee, who replied that the "heads of departments" had been provided for on the stand and this was found to be true, but they were in the rear of members of the House of Representatives, whereupon Secretary Olney declared he would not go to the capitol at all. All the members of the cabinet agreed upon this action, but when Mr. McKinley came to the White House and started with Cleveland he noticed that the cabinet officers were not going to accompany the parade, and on inquiry learned the reason. Senator Sherman, who was present, immediately offered to give front seats to the secretaries on the floor of the Senate, and Mr. Cleveland's advisers consented to attend the ceremonies. None of them, however, went on the stand as "heads of departments" to listen to the inaugural address, but hurried off to Secretary Lamont's house to bid Mrs. Cleveland good-bye. Secretary Olney did not go to the capitol because he was not at the White House with his colleagues in the morning, being detained at the state department all day by important matters. He went, however, to the ball in the evening prepared to meet Mrs. McKinley according to the adopted programme, but this was discontinued at the last moment by Mrs. McKinley's weak condition, compelling her to have other assistance.

Heavy Loss of Grain by Fire.

Peoria, Ill., March 5.—Union Elevator No. 2, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of grain, burned to the ground last night, incurring a loss of \$500,000. The building is owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and all the grain firms of the city had grain stored in it. The building contained 600,000 bushels of wheat, oats and corn. Fully covered by insurance. No accurate estimate could be obtained of the loss or insurance. The elevator was the largest in this part of the country, being 130 feet high and 280 feet long.

Wood to Succeed Blackburn.

Louisville, Ky., March 5.—Governor Bradley this morning appointed Major A. T. Wood of Mount Sterling United States senator, to succeed Blackburn.

The governor also issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature to elect a senator for the full term.

SCHOOL MEASURE LOST

Bill to Encourage Local Taxation Voted Down.

KILLED BY A HOSTILE AMENDMENT

ELECTION LAW BILL REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Proceedings Yesterday—Omnibus Pension Bill Passed—Penitentiary Appropriation Bill Passed.

Senator Atwater conducted the devotional exercises of the Senate yesterday morning.

Mr. Grant, for the special committee on election law, reported the substitute with a recommendation that it do pass. The bill was made a special order for the night session.

A resolution in favor of W. W. Cooper passed second and third readings.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill to require registration of the names of partners, which was considered immediately and passed its several readings.

Mr. Cannon introduced a bill to incorporate Blackwell's chapel, Brunswick county, which was placed upon its several readings and passed.

A bill to provide for a board of control of public road construction in Mecklenburg county passed second and third readings.

The bill to provide for the maintenance of the penitentiary passed second and third readings. It appropriates \$25,000 a year for two years as a contingent fund, to be used only when approved by the Governor and council of the State.

The following passed third reading:

- To authorize Iredell county to levy a special tax.
- To authorize Forsyth county to levy a special tax.
- To authorize the school committee of Raleigh township to issue bonds.
- To regulate the liability of stockholders in State banks.
- To authorize Craven county to levy a special tax.
- To establish a graded school in Hayville.
- To authorize Forest City to issue bonds.

The following passed second and third readings:

- To repeal chapter 413, laws of 1891.
- To incorporate Highlands Turnpike Company.

The following passed second reading:

- To authorize Currituck county to issue bonds.
- To authorize the construction of an electric light plant at Fayetteville.

The bill to encourage local taxation for public schools came up as special order. After discussion, amendments were adopted substituting school district for township wherever the word occurs, limiting the rate of taxation in districts to ten cents on one hundred dollars and thirty cents on polls, and appropriating the entire sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the special school fund derived from the sale of State lands and held in the treasury for public school purposes.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Ashburn to strike out all after the first section, the effect of which was to distribute the appropriation pro rata directly to the counties. The bill was then laid upon the table. A motion to clinch the fate of the bill was made, and upon that motion the yeas and nays were called.

In explaining his vote against the motion, Mr. Grant said that the action of the Senate upon the bill had the effect of taking a step backward in the cause of education, from which the State would not recover in ten years, as it impaired the principle of local taxation for public schools.

Mr. Utley said that if he should fail to raise his voice in protest against the action just taken he would be untrue to his convictions of duty to his people. He held that the sentiments expressed on the floor and voiced in the action of the Senate doomed the State to remain in ignorance.

The motion was lost and the motion to reconsider prevailed. A motion to refer the bill to a conference committee was adopted and the chair appointed Messrs. Grant, Justice, Atwater and Urley as the committee on the part of the Senate.

The following passed second reading:

- To incorporate the town of Maysville.
- To authorize a special tax in Person county.
- To authorize the payment of the railroad debt of the town of Pollocksville.
- To provide for locating and constructing a road in Craven county.

The following passed second and third readings:

- To protect certain birds in Chatham county.
- For the relief of C. E. Vestal.
- For the relief of O. E. Vestal.
- Supplementary to an act to promote the oyster industry.
- To amend chapter 427, laws of 1895.
- For the relief of Lula Vincent.
- To incorporate Excelsior Artesian Well and Sewerage Company.
- To incorporate the Chatham, Moore and Barnett Bank of Sanford.
- To allow Sampson county to work convicts on the public roads.
- To prevent hunting and fishing in Rockingham county without consent of land owners.
- To amend chapter 341, laws of 1891.
- To extend the time for organizing the Bank of Lumberton.
- To renew and amend chapter 350, laws of 1891.
- To incorporate Hominy Valley Institute.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

McKINLEY'S N. C. VISITORS

NOTED MEN OF THE STATE WELCOMED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The State's Military Attract Attention—The Colonels at the Ball—Minister Ransom Arrives.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The Tribune was at the White House today, shaking hands with the new President and receiving his benediction.

By appointment General Cowles, Col. Mott, Holt, Armfield, Harrell, Lybrook and Williams, members of Governor Russell's staff; Major Hays, Seventh United States Cavalry; Henry C. Cowles, J. L. Scales, Dr. J. C. Carleton, Statesville, and H. S. Leard, of Raleigh, accompanied President McKinley. The delegation was headed by Col. Mott and received a most cordial and gracious welcome. Mutual congratulations were exchanged. The President inquired after Governor Russell and other North Carolina Republicans.

The Raleigh and Concord Companies Made a Fine Appearance in Yesterday's Parade and Got a Good Share of the Cheering.

Mr. H. C. Dockery, Applicant for the Colored Ship of the Eastern District, Returns Home Tomorrow, Fairly Satisfied.

General Cowles and Colonels Mott, Holt, Harrell and Lybrook Attracted Marked Attention in the Handsome Uniforms at the Inaugural Ball Last Night.

Minister Ransom Arrived Tonight. He Will See the President Tomorrow, and if it is ascertained that his successor will not return to Mexico.

Greece Preparing for War.

Athens, March 5.—The cabinet council which met last evening after Premier Delafannis' interview with King George, sat until 1 o'clock this morning. It is reported that the ministers several deliberations of the cabinet were reached.

According to report, the cabinet determined upon the action of the Greek fleet on the coast of Macedonia, with a view of aiding the mobilization of the Macedonian forces, the guarding of the gendarmeries and the depot battalions.

It is estimated that Greece will soon have 100,000 men under arms, including the reserves. The Greek iron-clad Sepzia and Tsara have sailed from the Piraeus under sealed orders.

An American for Chief Justice of Samoa.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—W. L. Chambers, of Alabama, who was formerly United States land commissioner of Samoa, has been agreed upon by Great Britain, Germany and the United States as chief justice of Samoa, to succeed Judge Ide, who is also an American. The king of Samoa makes the appointment, and will undoubtedly confirm the selection.