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SAVED TO THE STATE

Nearly Half a Million of Appropriations Unexpended.

TWO BIENNIAL TERMS COMPARED

Proposal to Save Money in Transporting Insane Patients—Railroad Commission's Defense.

SALEM, Jan. 9.—Tomorrow or the next day the state tax levy, which was 4-10 mills in 1894, will be fixed for the ensuing year. Secretary of State McBride is back at his desk and digging away at the estimates. From an interview with him today some comparisons were arrived at which will be of interest to every taxpayer. The general appropriation bill of 1891, providing for the expenses of 1891 and 1892, exclusive of the railroad, amounted, in round numbers, to \$1,014,000. Appropriations made by special acts for the same years amounted to about \$136,000. The actual expenses of the state for all purposes, exclusive of the cost of the management of the trust funds, and including the expenses of the militia and the state university, for the years 1891 and 1892, amounted to about \$1,270,000. This sum includes expenses for buildings, repairs and improvements, the cost of the postage railway and other items of that kind amounting in all to about \$250,000. The actual appropriation bill of 1893, providing for the expenses of 1893 and 1894, amounted to about \$1,417,000. Appropriations were carried in other acts passed in 1893 aggregating in the neighborhood of \$120,000. The total amount of appropriations for the support of the state university and the militia for the year 1894, items of expense which had previously always been provided for by taxes levied specially for those purposes, amounted to the expenses of the legislative sessions of 1893. The general appropriation bill for 1893 and 1894 included considerable sums for new buildings, repairs and improvements, as well as the appropriation for purchasing the stove foundry (\$95,000) and provisions for the deficiencies of 1891 and 1892 (about \$135,000). It is impossible now to give an exact statement of the total disbursements from these appropriations during the last two years, but it is thought they will approximate \$1,625,000. This includes the cost of new buildings, land and improvements for the several state institutions, the Soldiers' Home, the world's fair exhibit, other new or unusual special appropriations provided for in the general fund, and the expenses on account of the support of the militia and the state university. It will be seen from these figures that upwards of \$450,000 of the appropriations of 1893 will probably be unexpended. And in this way:

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Quay said he desired to know if the senator from Missouri would permit him to give a reason why he should not introduce an amendment of that character at present in the senate. He asked the senator whether it would not be well in a great corporation to mention the names and salaries of employees in the reports made by corporations under the income tax, to compel a publication in such a form that the names of employees should be accessible to the public. Continuing, he said:

"A circumstance which happened within the last 24 hours has called my attention to the problem of mentioning the names of the employees in the reports of the corporation. It happened that a gentleman who is very high in political position in Philadelphia, no less a personage than a republican national committee member of the upper branch of the state legislature, a judicial officer of the city of Philadelphia and probably the leading member of the Pennsylvania state bar, in giving a reason why he could not preserve his pledged faith and could not do what ought to be done in regard to an important nomination made there, stated that he was under a heavy salary from a great corporation for the last three years; a salary large enough to maintain his family, and he was compelled to do what the corporation wished to, and not what he desired, and felt he could not do. The amendment I suggest is pertinent simply in this respect, that men in such a position, with high power for good or evil, ought not to be allowed to manage an action in the interest of the public, or in the interest of any party, when in reality they are serving these great corporations. They ought to go about and meet their fellow citizens and openly with the dollar-mark of the corporation upon their heads, and I think such an amendment as I suggest should be inserted in the bill before it passes."

Then on motion of Daniels, the senate proceeded to the consideration of the Sibley claim bill, and Daniels advocated the measure. Platt opposed the bill. He saw no reason why it should be passed, and he would not be in the case. The discussion was continued till the close of the morning hour, when it went over without action. Then the Nicaragua canal bill was brought forward, and Hays made a speech favoring the construction of the canal by the government exclusively and consequently opposing the pending measure. An attempt to have an agreement for taking the final vote next Saturday failed, by reason of an objection from Turpie. Just before the close of the day's session, the question of American vessels of war at Honolulu was revived in the shape of a resolution offered by Aldrich, declaring it as the sense of the senate that one or more ships of the American navy should be kept there. The resolution went over till tomorrow, when it will come up in the morning hour. The senate adjourned at 5:30, after an executive session.

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DID NOT POSSESS ENOUGH NERVE

It Could Not Surmount the First Parliamentary Obstacle Placed in Its Path.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Carlisle currency bill, which has been under debate in the house for two weeks, was ignominiously defeated today. It had never nerve enough to surmount the first parliamentary obstacle placed in its path. The committee on rules, in obedience to the decree of Monday, brought in an order to close general debate and proceed under the five-minute rule until Saturday, when the final vote should be taken; but the supporters of the bill showed lamentable weakness. They were unable to order the previous question, the demand therefore being refused, first by a rising vote of 124 to 123. The advocates of the bill were dumfounded when they discovered that they had been beaten in the preliminary skirmish, and the order was withdrawn. The committee on rules reversed the committee on rules had had in four years. An analysis of the vote shows that all of the 124 votes in favor of the bill were cast by democrats, who had republicans, 29 democrats and 8 populist votes against the motion, it was pointed out that 34 were cast by democrats defeated for re-election.

With the single exception of Chairman Springer, the members of the committee were banking on a majority against the defeat of the rule, that the bill was killed. They also agreed that no further currency legislation was possible at the present session. Speaker Crisp and his democratic associates of the rules committee, have realized for several days that there was a majority against the bill, and the result today was accepted without surprise. Springer, who has been in charge of the Carlisle bill in the house, said, after the test vote against the bill:

"I will make no effort to take up the bill again this week. It would be well for the house to turn its attention to other business, and then, after a rest from the financial debate, it may be made apparent that a majority will support the bill. I do not expect the majority vote on the rule puts an end to all currency legislation. So far as I am concerned, I shall continue to press the subject until something is achieved."

It is understood that the members of the committee on rules anticipated the possibility of such a vote as the house gave today, and were tacitly agreed to drop the currency bill if that vote with the rebuff it has.

Carlisle went up to the capitol at 1 o'clock this afternoon and went immediately to Speaker Crisp's room. The speaker notified Springer, Hall and other friends of the currency bill of the secretary's proposal, and they met in conference. The secretary remained nearly an hour. He expressed regret at the action of the house today, but does not despair of the currency bill still passing the house. He suggested that it would be better not to move in the matter again for a few days, but that the intervening time be occupied by the friends of the bill in consultation with the silver and other democrats who opposed it today with a view of agreeing to some compromise which will meet, or partially meet, this objection. Before leaving the capitol, Springer secured several copies of a substitute bill, which he carried back to the department, and which it is understood he will consider carefully and endeavor to so amend as to win the support of the majority. Springer said there was no probability of another caucus being held to consider the financial question.

Speaker Crisp, although a staunch friend of the Carlisle bill, takes its side-tracking philosophically. He confessed his surprise, however, that the resolution from the committee on rules should have been defeated. He is the more surprised inasmuch as the rule had the unanimous indorsement of the caucus. The speaker was told that the majority vote against the bill objected to the rule on the ground that it was so framed as to cut off amendments. The speaker replied that this was a mistake; that it did not differ from the committee on rules should have been simply limited the time when debate should close, as in the purpose of all rules of a similar character. He regarded it as unlikely that the committee on rules would report another measure, and he thinks the committee has done all that lies within its power to facilitate action on the measure, and that when next it is brought to the attention of the house, it will be upon a motion from Springer to go into committee of the whole to consider it.

Bland, the exponent of the silver element of the house, who aided in the defeat of the rule, said:

"The vote undoubtedly means the abandonment of all hope to pass the Carlisle bill in its present form. But it is too soon to say it ends the possibility of any legislation by this congress. As long as the effort is made to give a monopoly to national banks and exclude silver, no plan will be found. There may yet be time to frame a measure adequate for the present situation, but it is certain any such measure must give proper recognition to silver."

The views of Bland and his associates led many members to believe the reverse of the day might be turned into victory by making concessions to the silver men. Their votes would be much more than sufficient to carry the rule and the bill. It would be such a radical step, however, in bringing silver into the question, that conservative men did not regard the plan as feasible. It was, however, the main topic of prospective action.

On the republican side, the opinion was generally that the defeat of the rule ended all chance of currency legislation in congress. Reed would not enter into a detailed discussion on the turn of affairs. The republican leaders in the house assert they had agreed to offer no marks of parliamentary obstruction to a vote, whatever, if they had been permitted to vote first on the ninth and tenth sections of the bill. Reed was on his feet for recognition with a draft of a rule in his hand providing for a vote on the bill according to this plan, that is: Voting for the ninth and tenth sections first. The republicans would have all votes for this rule. Walker, of Massachusetts, who had led the republican opposition, had determined to withdraw his bill, which he had previously notified the house he would offer as a substitute, and which was the only plan proposed by a republican. He says, also, that no amendments would have been offered to the Carlisle bill by the

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