

WILSON MEN TO GO

Cannot Retain Federal Jobs in Washington.

A SLATE MADE UP BY FOSTER

Appointments to be made in the interests of the Hume-Ankeny-Foster Combine.

SEATTLE, Dec. 1.—It is highly probable that the first year of President McKinley's second administration will witness a complete change in the personnel of the "Federal brigade" in this state. The influence that secured the appointment of the present set of officials are no longer potent at the National Capital, and very few, if any, of the incumbents entertain the idea that they will be their own successors.

When President McKinley was first inaugurated, March 4, 1897, he found Senator John L. Wilson the sole Republican in either branch of Congress from this state. In the preceding election the state had gone for Bryan, and two fusion Congressmen and a fusion Senator had been elected. Consequently Mr. Wilson, of necessity, was given control of the Federal patronage. He was one of the few leading public men in Washington who had stood true to the principles of the Republican party during that memorable year, but had his own re-election depended upon the result of that contest, possibly he might not have remained in the party ranks. Like nearly all the Western men in Congress he had an embarrassing silver record.

Mr. Wilson found a virgin field. Every Federal officeholder in the state at that time had been appointed by President Cleveland, and it was in strict accordance with party rules and party traditions that they should be supplanted by Republicans. The fortunes of politics had thus placed Mr. Wilson in a very powerful position, which he did not hesitate to take advantage of.

It is well known that Mr. Wilson's course in the distribution of the Federal patronage was productive of great dissatisfaction in the party. To discuss all the reasons for this would take too much time and space. Suffice, therefore, to say that Mr. Wilson, instead of aiming to strengthen the party by re-election, by his appointments, attempted rather to build up a personal machine, the object of which was to re-elect that gentleman to the Senate. His intimate personal and political friends were appointed to office in each and every instance, and the recommendations of the state and county committees were ignored whenever they conflicted with his personal desires.

When Mr. Wilson came up for re-election in 1899, he found himself opposed by a large and influential faction in his own party. His leading competitor was Levi Ankeny, of Walla Walla, who had been appointed to the place with him in 1895, when he also had a strong following in the Legislature.

The fight lasted several weeks and Mr. Wilson realized that he could not win. Then it was that he threw all his strength in the Republican caucus to Mr. Foster, who was nominated and elected. It was generally supposed at the time that an alliance between Messrs. Wilson and Foster, and that they would work in harmony for the control of the party machinery in the future.

This matter is likely to be interesting, as Mr. Frye is said to be very desirous of securing the position. Thus far there has been but little discussion concerning the other offices. One of the first men to go, however, will be Frederick A. Wing, Superintendent of the United States assay office in this city. Mr. Wing is likely to be summarily removed at any time, although Mr. Foster may have sufficient patience to wait until after the 4th of March before doing so. Mr. Wing gave grave offense to the anti-Wilson men last summer by discharging from the United States employ a man who refused to aid in the nomination of Mr. Foster for Governor. That matter was made the subject of a special investigation by the Treasury Department, but no report has been made upon it as yet. Certain it is, however, that Mr. Wing's term in office will be very short.

If current gossip is to be at all relied upon, Congressman Cushman and Jones are to have little voice in the distribution of patronage. They will probably be considered, but that Mr. Foster is to be the court of last resort there is little doubt. Thus far he has shown a disposition to work hand in glove with the

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The House committee on rivers and harbors continued work on the river and harbor bill today. The discussion of various items is proceeding upon the theory that the bill is to aggregate in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. Only a few of the items have been definitely decided upon. It is not probable that the bill will be completed for two weeks.

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CANAL RIGHT OF WAY

Secretary Hay Signs a Treaty With Nicaragua.

NECESSARY PRIVILEGES GRANTED

Similar Agreement Entered Into With Costa Rica and Understanding Reached With Colombia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Hay this morning, for the Government of the United States, and Senor Cova, the Nicaraguan Minister, for his own government, signed a treaty whereby the latter government concedes to the Government of the United States the necessary right and

the Treasury increased by \$1,771,128 during November. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund	\$120,000,000
Gold and silver in fund	74,719,540
General fund	124,500,533
In National depositories	85,013,973
To credit of Treasurer of United States	6,415,980
To credit of disbursing officers	29,176,791
Total	\$339,826,827
Liabilities outstanding	\$35,276,176
Net cash balance	\$304,550,651

SECRETARY OF STATE HAY

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The United States mint executed during November 12,555,000 coins, valued at \$2,544,438.14. Of this \$118,328.14 was of gold and was for the Government of Costa Rica. The rest was in American silver, nickel and copper. The value of silver coins was \$1,908,000 and of base metals \$236,110. The monthly statement of the director shows that the total coinage of the mints of the United States was \$15,545,120, as follows:

Gold	\$118,328.14
Silver	\$1,908,000.00
Nickel and copper	\$236,110.00
Total	\$2,252,438.14

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Federal Government.
Secretary Hay signed a canal treaty with Nicaragua. Page 1.
An American warship will make a demonstration against Morocco. Page 1.
The shipowner's lobby is established in Washington. Page 1.
House Democrats will offer a new Army bill. Page 1.

China.
Conger held a conference with the British and German Ministers. Page 2.
Boxers are active around Tien Tsin. Page 2.
Chinese will defend the Yangtze. Page 2.
Germany's Chinese policy may be adapted to that of the powers. Page 2.
The Chinese court has lost confidence in Earl Li and Prince Ching. Page 2.

Philippines.
Twelve hundred bolomen surrendered at Vigan. Page 5.
The Quim typhoon was the worst in 40 years. Page 5.
Contributions of food are needed. Page 5.

Foreign.
Kruger left Paris for Cologne. Page 1.
His reception in Germany does not promise to be cordial. Page 1.
Beer poisoning cases alarm the British. Page 2.
Socialists dominate the German Reichstag. Page 2.
Domestic.
Senator Davis' funeral occurred yesterday. Page 1.
Eastern football cases: Annapolis 11, West Point 7; All Stars 12, Yale 6. Page 3.
Damaging evidence was introduced against Jessie Morrison. Page 13.

Pacific Coast.
Wilson appointments must go in Washington. Page 1.
University of Oregon defeated University of Washington in football by 43 to 6. Page 4.
Six men instead of four drowned in ferry-boat disaster on Spokane River Friday. Page 4.
Bumper mine was badly injured by explosion of plant which he placed on stove to thaw out. Page 4.

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IMPRESSED BY FRENCH TREATMENT

Cold Reception in the German City May Cause Him to Abandon His Visit to Berlin.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Mr. Kruger spent the morning in conference with members of his party, only receiving three or four persons outside his followers. Just before leaving his apartments he walked out upon the balcony. His appearance was the signal for warm cheering, and the report.

BACK WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has had his name placed on the Republican caucus list. He has been a silver-party man for the last eight years.

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NEW YORK CHARTER REVISION

Recommendations of the Legislative Committee.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The charter revision committee, appointed by the Legislature to suggest such changes as may seem necessary in the charter of Greater New York, made its report public today. It is recommended that the charter be repealed and that all powers of legislation and all powers of fixing salaries be taken away from the administrative departments. This affects the health, police, fire, dock and building departments. It recommends that every head of a department shall have a seat in the Board of Aldermen, so that a large and increased power of legislation be vested in the board of estimate and apportionment. It recommends the abolition of the Municipal Council and the retention of the Board of Aldermen, which shall consist of a president elected by the city-at-large, the presidents of the several boroughs, and a member from each aldermanic district. The aldermanic districts are to be formed after the next Legislative apportionment into two parts of equal size. The president of the Board of Aldermen and presidents of the boroughs will have seats and votes both in the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The commission recommends that the powers of the Mayor be enlarged, that his term be for four years, and that he be ineligible for election for the succeeding term. The Mayor's power to remove certain officers and to appoint officers to hold without definite terms is extended throughout his entire term, instead of during the first six months of it. The commission is satisfied with the scheme of the present charter in regard to borough government, and it recommends a very great enlargement of the powers, duties and responsibilities of the borough presidents, particularly those who deal with public works.

Arrival at Cologne.

COLOGNE, Dec. 1.—A great crowd had assembled and caused a dangerous crush. No official reception had been arranged, and Mr. Kruger drove to the Cathedral Hotel, the crowd cheering as he left the station, and as he drove along the route. The absence of an official welcome is said to have been due to neglect to secure an understanding with the imperial court, which is necessary in the case of visits of the heads of states, hence it is reported that Mr. Kruger will probably not go to Berlin at present.

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