TELEGRAPHIC.

HERE ARE FIGURES.

Appropriations Authorized by This Session of Congress.

SEEN FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

A Comparison Between the Expenditures of This Congress and the Three Preceding Ones.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee and ex-Chairman Bayne today made public a joint statement concerning the expenditures authorized by this Congress, discussing them from Democratic and Republican standpoints. The total appropriations for the session, including permanent and annual appropriations, is $[illegible], 920,49[illegible].

Mr. Cannon's statement begins:

The appropriations charged to this Congress include $119,664,100 under authorizations, of which amount $[illegible] is for sinking fund and $[illegible] for interest on the public debt, or $[illegible] more than was included at the last session of Congress in the estimates of appropriations, and to the amount of the increase of $[illegible] in the funded indebtedness of the country by the present administration up to February, 1896, the interest and sinking fund charge on account of the bonds issued of $100,000,000 to February, 1896, amounting to $4,400,000, not being included in the estimates as permanent appropriations.

The increase in the principal of the funded debt of the country under the present administration exceeds $262,315,400, which entails an annual interest charge of $11,802,918, and to meet the sinking fund obligations the further sum of $2,623,154.

During the administration of Mr. Harrison the principal of the interest-bearing debt was reduced $256,192,500, so the annual interest charge $11,527,725.

The regular annual bills, including deficiencies, as passed by the House, made a reduction in the total estimates submitted by the Executive of $20,983,[illegible]; they were increased by the Senate $32,920,442.80, and as they became laws they appropriated $10,936,[illegible], $[illegible] less than as passed by the House, $[illegible] more than the bills passed the House, and $13,374,[illegible] less than the estimates recommended by the administration.

The regular appropriations, including deficiencies made at the last session of Congress, amounted to $[illegible], and it increased no river and harbor bill. Excluding the river and harbor act passed at this session, the regular annual bills as passed by the House appropriated only $[illegible], or more than $10,000,000 less than was appropriated by the last Democratic Congress.

Mr. Cannon criticises the treasury department because it has expended $3,[illegible] for the present year in collecting the revenue from customs, estimating at $[illegible], whereas for the last fiscal year 1892, under President Harrison's administration, there was collected under the McKinley act $177,452,000 of customs revenue, at a total cost of only $[illegible].

The following table of appropriations is given:

Fifty-first Congress	$[illegible]
Fifty-second Congress	[illegible]
Fifty-third Congress	[illegible]
Fifty-fourth Congress (first session)	[illegible]

The revenues for three fiscal years of the Harrison administration, ending June 30, 1892, were as follows: $[illegible], 114; expenditures $[illegible], and for the two complete fiscal years of Cleveland's administration, revenues $[illegible], expenditures $[illegible].

ANOTHER WAY OF HUNTING IT.

Mr. Bayne, in his statement says of the total appropriations for the session:

This sum exceeds the appropriation made during the last session of the Fifty-third Congress by $[illegible], and those of the regular session of that Congress by $[illegible]. It is less than the appropriations made by the second session of the Fifty-second Congress by $[illegible], although at the latest session $[illegible] more was appropriated for pensions than at the session. It is more than the appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-first Congress by $[illegible], and $[illegible] less than the appropriations of the second session of the Fifty-first.

The Senate, organized at this session by a combination of Republicans and Populist votes, placing the control of committees in the hands of the Republicans, by its amendments to appropriation bills as they passed the House proposed to increase the total $[illegible], [illegible]. By conference between the two houses this acceptable increase was reduced to $[illegible].

The appropriations made the second session of the Fifty-first Congress exceeded those made by the first session of the same Congress by $[illegible], or nearly 19 per cent. It can hardly be contended that such a large increase should be made at the next session, that the expenditures will not be less than $[illegible].

Contracts authorized by this session for obligations as follows:

Rivers and harbors, $[illegible]; public buildings, lighthouses and revenue cutters, $[illegible] (pensions not included), $[illegible]; new warships, $[illegible], including the Cuban, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

Horses Perish in Flames.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Fire destroyed the building of the American Horse Exchange tonight. Many valuable horses perished in the flames and an unsuccessful effort was made to save the last one. One hundred fire engines also turned.

The value of the property consumed is estimated at $[illegible].

Among the horses destroyed was Rose Ox, a very valuable trotting horse, worth $[illegible], with a record of 2:[illegible].

There were 300 horses in the loft, and only 100 of them are accounted for. Among the owners are: John Dooley, Rockaway, Long Island, worth $[illegible]; Warwick & Hobson, Kentucky, Lone Star, $[illegible]; J. Cohen, Jackson, Miss., horse, number not given, $[illegible]; John Tessmant, Chicago, ten horses, $[illegible].

Reports to be Vice President.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 11.—The Leader (Republican) of this city says today it has positive information that assurance was given to ex-Gov. Bulkley by McKinley during his recent visit in Cleveland that he could have the support of the McKinley delegates for Vice President if he desired, and that these assurances have since been repeated.

CRITICISING A CONSUL.

Havana Papers Protest Against His Conduct.

MADRID, June 11.—A dispatch from Havana says Cuban papers are protesting against the conduct of the American consul at Cienfuegos, in taking Spanish soldiers' testimony at an inquiry.

The above dispatch does not agree with other dispatches to the American Press from Havana, which announce that the local press of Cienfuegos is protesting against the conduct of the American consul at that place, who is charged by the Spanish with allowing false witnesses to the effect that the government troops recently burned the plantation of an American.

The Cretan Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Turkish legation has received from the Sublime Porte, under yesterday's date, the following dispatch: "According to unexpected advices from Crete, the insurgent bands have fled in all directions, leaving behind them their dead and wounded.

Buried Alive.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 11.—It is reported here to the Indian revolt in Oaxaca. Prisoners were shot, particularly at Juquila, where the Indian prisoners were shot, attempting prisoners escape after the fire had ceased, but the news is from Brisco. Messrs. from Juquila Eldred, who for months in Oaxaca, and will interview President Diaz, August 1, in Mexico.

Shot for Love.

LAKE CITY, Colo., June 11.—At the Crystal Palace dance-hall last night Jesse Saunders attempted to shoot Frank McDonald, of whom she was jealous. The first three shots missed, one of which killed Louis Lamy, a young man. The woman then shot herself, inflicting a possibly fatal wound.

Electrocuting Forbidden.

DENVER, June 11.—A special to the News from Albuquerque, N. M., says Judge Crist of the United States district court today issued an order to the receiver of the Atlantic & Pacific railway prohibiting the electrocuting of A. H. U. Bode.

The Cuban War.

HAVANA, June 11.—Maglo Wilson, in an engagement with the Spanish troops near Guantanamo on June 6, was seriously wounded. He is an insurgent leader and is believed to be an American.

Estrada, the insurgent leader, with a number of followers, attacked the town of San Antonio, Rio Blanco, this province. He was repulsed, but in the action he killed twelve of his men. Estrada turned the town, destroying twenty-five houses.

Mr. Williams, the former United States consul general, returned to the capital of Havana today and started for the United States tonight.

VANDERBILT-WILSON WEDDING.

A Topic of Much Interest in Society Circles.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Apropos of the Vanderbilt-Wilson engagement, the Press this morning says: In rating tonight and ever every minute is to reveal the marriage of Miss Grace Wilson, Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. may be throwing his prospective state of the matrimon away. The announcement of his intended marriage was received tacitly by his father. The question as to whether Cornelius Vanderbilt will obtain of his son for setting the special Cornelius Vanderbilt, interesting to society folks, but Mr. Wilson, the father-in-law-elect, is not worrying about that. In a reporter, he said yesterday afternoon that he did not care what Mr. Vanderbilt Sr. thinks or said in connection with the wedding. It would take place, he said, at the time and place announced, and he said no one else.

Cleveland's Hard Work.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The President worked very hard endeavoring to conclude on his home case of the many appeals by Congress in the last two days, steadily refusing to adopt the practice of some of his predecessors and sign late bills under pressure and without the critical necessary to satisfy himself of their propriety. With Mr. Tarbell, his private secretary, he was engaged in this work until a very late hour last night, and started in again at 9 o'clock this morning. As a result, most of the late bills were acted on when the session of Congress closed. All the measures of great importance were either signed or placed in pocket-side after examination as unworthy of approval, and therefore will fail to become laws. The list of "pocket vetoes" will be made public tomorrow.

AT ST. LOUIS.

The National Committee Decides Contests.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The Florida contests were taken up upon the assembling of the afternoon session of the committee. The Lee-Long delegation were seated. They are for McKinley.

The two district contests from Florida were disposed of next. The questions involved in the second district were the same as those in the state at large, and the course in this case before the committee was substituted. The result resulted in the seating of Wallis and McCrary, the Martin delegation, in the First district.

The North Georgia district contest was decided in favor of A. J. Spence and J. B. Cleveland, McKinley enthusiasts.

The Mississippi contests next engaged the attention of the committee. In this state the entire delegation, including the four delegates-at-large and the further district delegates, are contested. The claimants for the seats of delegates-at-large are: On the side Jones Hill, J. S. Barnes, A. M. Lee and L. H. Hampton, and on the other N. A. Anderson, W. S. Rowan, W. A. Alcorn and W. E. Mann. The contests are the result of an old quarrel between Hill and Lynch, both being leaders in colored men.

The committee decided without division, in the Hill congress.

The contestants from the First district were J. N. Burkett and W. E. Harrison, the incumbent W. F. Elgin and E. D. Lillopson. The two latter were seated, and the committee took a recess until 8 o'clock.

After the recess the committee resumed consideration of the Mississippi contest cases, beginning with the Second. The delegates composed of R. W. Rodgers and William Simonton were seated.

After great Senator Hanbrough of North Dakota made a speech of a conciliatory character, and concluded the vote by saying Wade and McCrory, the two delegates, had been unseated instead of the incumbents the committee from the First district, Hanbrough's speech. He said in the time spent in institutional meetings and Yale William's sufficient knowledge of the people. Frank Wade, Republican Party and a bitter Republican, Wade, the name of the contestant, member from New York, was called, he said, to the Senate to Wade, a Democrat. But, proceeded to say to Mr. Vanderbilt (laughter) that Wade was no choice of contestants, that after three years had been put on the chairman seat, which was a bitter blow, and he felt no reason to believe the question was not only understood. If decisions were to proceed in this manner, he saw no ending to unequitable advice from the committee. The Republican party had been in the minority in Congress for years, and he felt it was time to be fair to the minority. The rule adopted in the Fifty-second Congress was a little preferable to the rule adopted in the Fifty-first Congress. The latter rule was adopted by Democrats and Republicans, and it was a little preferable to the rule adopted in the Fifty-first Congress. The latter rule was adopted by Democrats and Republicans, and it was a little preferable to the rule adopted in the Fifty-second