

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The President in Retirement Preparing His Annual Message.

THE PENSION LIST FIGURES.

The Secretary of the Interior's Estimates Call for \$166,831,350, in Addition to Which There is a Deficit of \$10,508,621 to Be Made Up.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—President Harrison has begun the writing of his annual message to congress. He desires to give it his close attention until it is concluded and denies himself to as many callers as possible. He will continue to do so until his message is concluded.

The secretary of the interior has transmitted to the secretary of the treasury the estimates required to pay pensions for the next fiscal year. The sum of \$166,831,350 will be necessary to pay pensions on account of the army and navy, including the maintenance of pension agencies, clerk hire and other incidental expenses. Of this amount it is estimated that \$165,000,000 will be paid directly to pensioners.

In addition to the estimate \$146,737,350 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, a deficiency of \$10,508,621 is asked. During the first fiscal year of the present administration an estimate of \$89,500,000 in round numbers, was sufficient to pay pensions and other incidental expenses.

The civil service commission has more requisitions for both male and female physicians for the Indian service than it is able to fill. There is also a dearth of teachers for that service, especially for the second and third districts, embracing the states in the extreme northwest and southwest. The examinations for 1893 will begin in January.

The Vatican and the Fair.
Notwithstanding opposition in the navy department, it is certain that a United States naval vessel will be assigned the duty of conveying to this country the exhibit of relics relating to the discovery of America loaned by the Vatican from its museum for the World's fair. Secretary Tracy, it is understood, is heartily in favor of assigning a naval vessel for this duty, but certain influences against the idea are working in the department. Objection being based on the ground, which is believed to be strictly conscientious, that assignments of this character should not be given vessels of the government.

Unless some well founded reason should intervene the United States cruiser Newark will be given the assignment. President Harrison has given the Vatican assurances that a naval vessel will carry the relics to this country, and Cardinal Rempolla, the papal secretary of state, has requested that one of the government vessels be assigned to the duty. It has also been practically decided that the United States gunboat Bennington shall convey the Columbus caravels from Huelva to America.

Secretary Tracy appointed a court of inquiry to investigate and report on the partial destruction of the culvert of the League island navy yard dry dock. Commander J. B. Coghlan, who was in charge of the dock at the time of the accident and consequently will be made the subject of inquiry, has been before court martials twice previously—once in San Francisco and once in this city.

In San Francisco he was charged with writing an article for one of the newspapers there, reflecting on the actions of naval officers. He was acquitted, the proprietor of the paper refusing to testify against him. Later he was court martialed here for writing to Mr. Moran, a clerk in the bureau of navigation of the navy department, an abusive letter for forwarding an order transferring him from one ship to another.

In the latter case he was found guilty and sentenced to suspension from rank for one year, and publicly reprimanded in a general order by the secretary of the navy.

The Senate Secretaryship.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It is understood here that General A. B. Upshaw, formerly of Tennessee, now of New York, who was assistant secretary of the interior during the Cleveland administration, will be a candidate for the secretaryship of the senate after March 4. Another candidate for the pleasant place now occupied by General Anson G. McCook is Colonel L. Q. C. Washington, of Louisiana, for many years past an able correspondent of southern newspapers. It is rumored that Congressman Hemphill, of South Carolina, who was defeated for renomination, will also join in the race with General Upshaw, Colonel Washington and General Martin McMahon, with other candidates yet to hear from.

Hippolyte's Revolution Scheme.
PANAMA, Nov. 28.—A revolt is said to have been suppressed in Hayti. It was of no importance and has not been followed by any executions. The adherents of General Manigat claim that Hippolyte himself instigated the revolt in order to have an opportunity of suppressing it.

Sunk with All on Board.
HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 28.—The schooner Warrrior, which left Newfoundland for North Sydney some time ago, is reported to have foundered and carried with her all on board.

A Rich Silver Strike.
SILVER CITY, N. M., Nov. 28.—At Lone Mountain, about ten miles southeast of this city, the largest body of silver ore ever struck in New Mexico is being opened.

Guilt of Murder.
AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 28.—Henry Ramsey, charged with the murder of Robert Harris, marshal of Summerville, a suburb of Augusta, was found guilty.

He Killed a Sheriff.
PLAINVILLE, Ga., Nov. 28.—Sheriff McGinnis, of Calhoun county, was shot and killed by a railroad man he was trying to arrest.

General Crawford Dead.
NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 28.—General Robert B. Crawford, who commanded the brigade of the Connecticut national guard from 1871 to 1875, is dead.

The Yale-Harvard Freshmen.
BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Six to six was the score of the great football game between the Harvard and Yale freshmen eleven on Jarvis field, Cambridge.

St. Louis Panicstricken.
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—The typhoid fever is spreading rapidly. Over 1,000 cases is the record for the week, and the city is on the verge of a panic.

THE LATEST NEWS!

OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY.

RICH AND POOR ALIKE.

MONEY! -x- CLOTHES!

You have Money.

You may not have much,

But You have some.

You Need Clothes.

You Should have Clothes

You MUST WEAR CLOTHES.

No matter whether you are Rich or Poor, you owe it to yourself and family to make whatever money you spend for Clothing bring as large returns as possible.

OUR CLAIMS.

We claim we can do this very thing for you.

We know we can give you more and better goods for your money than any of our competitors.

We have the largest exclusive retail clothing store in Central Pennsylvania and sell more clothing than any two of our competitors, consequently we must buy more.

It is in the quantity that we must buy that we get the first advantage.

OUR ADVANTAGE.

The large amount of goods that we handle enables us to buy them fully 20 per cent. less than small dealers.

You see we buy them cheaper, therefore can sell them cheaper.

Again we say, we sell more Clothing than any two of our competitors—another reason why we can and do save you money.

It is in the quantity of goods we sell, not on the sale of a single suit, that we depend for our profits.

WE SAVE MONEY FOR YOU.

We show you an assortment from which you surely can make a selection.

We give you goods that fit; that are well made and for style are not surpassed by the best Tailors

THIS IS WHY YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF AND FAMILY TO GIVE US A VISIT, INSPECT OUR GOODS AND PRICES, AND BUY YOUR CLOTHING

AT

FAUBLE'S

NEW STORES,
BROCKERHOFF BLOCK, - - - BELLEFONTE, PA.

PENSION LAW DEFECTS.

General Bussey Calls Attention to Them in His Annual Report.

MONEY PAID WRONGFULLY

There is at Present No Proper Provision to Enforce Its Repayment, and Legislation to That End is Recommended. Provisions for Idiotic Children.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The annual report of General Cyrus Bussey, the assistant secretary of the interior, has been received by Secretary Noble. It deals exclusively with the work of the board of pension appeals, of which the assistant secretary has direct charge, and with the purchase of Indian supplies at the government warehouse in New York.

The report shows that on July 1, 1891, there were 5,000 appealed pension cases on file with the board, and that this number on June 30, 1892, had been reduced to 4,349. There were 4,298 appeals filed during the year. Of the 4,939 cases acted upon during the year the decision of the commissioner was sustained in 3,955. Action was reversed in 464 cases, 201 were dismissed and 409 cases were reconsidered by the commissioner pending an appeal.

In his discussion of the pension laws General Bussey calls attention to several defects in pension legislation. As an instance of such defects, he says that from an early date in the history of our pension system there have prevailed, under different administrations, conflicting opinions as to the power to enforce the reimbursement of money paid in excess for pensions in conformity with either inaccurate or illegal certificates, issued through mistakes, either of fact or of law, in the adjudication of claims by the bureau of pensions, and, consequently, in the absence of a clear legal provision on the subject the government, having no authority to plead a past overpayment as an offset to current payments of pension, has been compelled to submit to serious losses of money, which, having been once improperly paid either to claimants or pensioners, were irrecoverable under any established rule of departmental practice. The commissioner says:

Reverting.
"A memorable illustration of this fact was given in a large number of applications for readjustment and for increase that were filed in the bureau of pensions during the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, upon which considerable sums of money were paid improperly to certain pensioners by the authority of the commissioner in violation of both law and practice, but without either the knowledge or the consent of the secretary—losses for which there should have been a reimbursement of the treasury under the same law in pursuance of which the pension itself was granted.

"The means employed, whether by claimants or attorneys, to procure these excessive allowances will not be here discussed, but the evil itself confronts the department, and the need for a legal remedy is emphasized not only by consideration of justice to the great mass of honest pensioners, but by the proper requirements of the pension system. It is equivalent in its effects to a discrimination in favor of unlawful claims and claimants."

In order to supply a remedy he recommends that congress be requested to enact a law that shall expressly authorize the department to treat all improper, illegal and excessive payments of pensions, whether caused by fraud or by mistake, as prepayments, to be charged against the current pension with the view of readjusting or equalizing current pension payments within the discretion of the secretary. He continues:

"In the list of applications for widows' pension under section 3 of the act of June 27, 1890, my attention has been drawn to a number of cases wherein, according to the law, the claimant has been necessarily denied pension because the soldier on whose death the claim was based, although serving 'ninety days or more in the army or navy' as shown by the evidence, had not been 'honorably discharged' prior to death, but had died while, for instance, on individual furlough and absent from the technical line of duty in the service. It seems that both the spirit and the object of the act of June 27, 1890, would be emphasized and observed by an amendment of this section that would be applicable to such meritorious cases of dependence and distress, and I respectfully urge that such an amendment be adopted by congress."

Insane Children.
General Bussey renews the recommendation he made in his annual report of 1890 as to the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, which provides pensions for minor children who are "insane, idiotic or otherwise permanently helpless." He says:

"The clause properly provides that the pension granted to such children shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability, but under the law as it stands, in order that such children shall be pensioned during life, or during the period of such disability, it must appear that the father or the mother died prior to the expiration of the limit affixed to the pensionable minority period—viz., sixteen years of age, and therefore if, when the parent dies, the insane or idiotic or otherwise permanently helpless child is more than instead of under sixteen years of age, a minor's pension cannot be allowed. In view of this fact, I respectfully suggest that the act should be so amended as to admit all insane, idiotic or otherwise permanently helpless children to minors' pension, regardless of the date of the parent's death or remarriage, at any period prior to and including the age of twenty-one years.

"The experiences of the past year impel me now to further suggest that in cases of 'insane, idiotic or otherwise helpless children' of deceased pensioners, the pensionable age limit be abolished so as to admit such children at any date to the pension roll."

In concluding his report General Bussey says:

"I am gratified to be able to say that the pledge of the nation (expressed a century ago) that 'if any person, whether officer or soldier, militia or regular, called into the service of the United States be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at public expense,' has been redeemed with fidelity. In compliance with the provisions of the various pension laws, on June 30, 1892, there were borne on the pension rolls the names of 836,087 pensioners, 179,928 more pensioners than were carried on the same rolls at the end of the preceding fiscal year, and 487,000 more than were on the rolls June 30, 1887."