

GARFIELD EXPENSES.

TWO REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE TO ADJUST THEM.

The Majority Favors Large Fees, Promotion and Compliments.—The Majority in Favor of Setting the Expenses of the President's Illness on Business Principles—Report on Sorgum Sugar Culture—Northwestern Confirmations—Crookedness Charged in the Quartermaster General's Office—Results of the Republican Caucus—General Capital News.

Feeding the Physicians.

COMPLIMENTS AND CASH DISTRIBUTED.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The majority report on the bill reported from the select committee to audit the expenses of the late president, sets forth that after giving such attention to the subject as its importance demands your committee are of the opinion that congress may properly and legally assume the expense attendant upon the illness and burial of the late president upon the ground that he was stricken down while he was and because he was in the discharge of his duties as commander in chief of the army and navy, and as chief executive officer. Many claims have been rejected, not all of which were without merit. Others have been allowed in part only and all have been rigidly scrutinized; so much so that your committee feel authorized to say that those claims presented to you are correct and just.

The report refers to the grave responsibilities, the assiduous care and unremitting devotions and long continued service of the surgeons and attendants, and makes honorable mention of the services of Dr. Smith Townsend, Dr. Chas. B. Purvis, and Surgeon General Barnes, of the army and navy, and of Dr. Nathan S. Lincoln, who were called immediately after the shooting occurred, and says they did all that science and skill could accomplish towards the patient's relief, and to produce a reaction from the shock.

Commemorative mention is also made of Gen. Col. Rockwell, J. Stanley Brown, and G. O. Root, etc., who, the report says, directed their whole attention to the president's illness to his comfort and service. The committee concludes by urging the passing of the bill agreed upon by the majority.

Among the claims passed and allowances made are the following: To Mrs. Garfield, \$50,000, less the amount paid the late president on account of his salary; Dr. Bliss, \$25,000; Dr. Agnew, \$15,000; Dr. Hamilton, \$15,000; Dr. Reyburn, \$10,000; Dr. Boynton, \$10,000; Dr. Susan Edson, \$10,000; Wm. J. Cramp, steward, \$3000; R. S. Jennings, for cooling apparatus, \$1000; many department expenses in connection with the cooling apparatus and expenses of the marine band, \$2,782; R. Speer, undertaker, \$1,885; C. A. Benedict, cobbler, etc., \$887; Independent Ice company, \$1,516; H. L. Clegg, street sprinkling, \$270; C. J. Jones, board of carriages, etc., at Elberon, \$1,092; C. F. Schmidt 50 cents, and H. W. Alvord, 75 cents. The employees at the executive mansion during the illness of President Garfield, thirteen in number, are allowed additional pay, ranging from \$375 to \$120 each.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The report of the minority says: We do not object to the payment by the general government of the funeral expenses of the late president, who was struck down in the performance of his duties, because of his occupying a public station. Our objection to the report grows out of the recommendation for payment for the services of the medical men and surgeons who attended the late president. We are perfectly willing to concede that a liberal compensation should be allowed to the physicians and surgeons, a compensation in excess of what it was possible for any medical attendants to have earned in ordinary practice during the time, but the sums recommended to be paid by the majority of the committee are excessive.

We are of the opinion that there was no extraordinary skill exhibited in the treatment of the president, nothing calling for extraordinary allowances for professional services, but while we are willing to be liberal, we could not consent to the manner of payment recommended nor to the extravagant and wanton lavishness of public funds.

We also respectfully protest against that part of the report of the majority which recommends the promotion of Surgeon General Barnes to a major-general's rank and retirement thereunder, and to the recommendation for the promotion of Dr. Woodard from a major to a lieutenant-colonel, with rank and pay of the latter officer. This committee has no objection to make any recommendations with regard to military distinctions. We are willing that the government should come to some to pay such sums for professional services as might lawfully have been recovered from the estate of the president, and we are desirous of treating such claims as are claims against the estate of the deceased, rather than as properly cognizable by congress.

We are willing therefore to appropriate to the estate such portion of the unearned salary of the late president as would cover all such claims, but we cannot agree that excessive sums shall be appropriated for professional services.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the majority of the committee, together with the bill accompanying said report, be recommended, with instructions to the committee to require all persons having claims cognizable by said committee to present the accounts thereof, and to require the claimants in all cases to furnish proof as to the value of the services rendered or material furnished and in case of allowance for professional services as physician or surgeon, to make such allowances only as would be properly payable to and provable against the estate of the late president and to provide in the bill, when so reported, such further appropriation of the unearned salary as would lower the amounts audited for such professional services.

(Signed) JOHN S. BLACKBURN,
WM. M. SPRINGER,
BENJAMIN LEFÈVRE.

Republican Caucus Work.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—One of the principal topics of discussion at the caucus of Republican members of the house Friday evening was the importance of expediting business in the house and avoiding as far as possible the delay incident to the frequent adjournments by various measures. Upon the question of consideration of Representative Robinson's resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the caucus

authorizes Chairman Robinson to appoint a committee of seven, of which he is ex-officio chairman, to determine the measures now upon the calendar or which may come before the house this session. He has designated Representatives Robinson, judiciary committee; McKinley, ways and means; Bissell, appropriations; Bingham, postoffice and post roads; Pound, public lands; and Burrows, territories; such committee to be appointed by the committee until the contested cases, which the house is now considering, have been disposed of. These are the cases of Lynch vs. Chalmers, for the Sixth district of Mississippi; Mockey vs. O'Connor for the Second district of South Carolina; and Bibb vs. Hull, for the second district of Florida. In these cases the contestants are Republicans, and are supported by majority reports of the election committee. After these the tariff commission bill takes precedence under the special order of the house, continuing until the same is voted to antagonize the general appropriation bill. Other measures for consideration, for which special orders were made by the house, are the bills for distribution of the unappropriated money of the General Fund, a bill to relieve Congress and the executive departments by referring consideration of a private claim to the court of claims, a bill to enlarge the powers and duties belonging to the department of agriculture, a bill to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious disease among domestic animals, a bill for the construction of a new building for a congressional library, and a bill to establish a national code for the District of Columbia. As soon as the tariff commission bill has been disposed of the above measures will determine which of the above measures shall have precedence, and the Republican members in accordance with the caucus action will abide by the decision of the committee.

In addition to the bills mentioned, the house

has before it, as unfinished business, Reed's amendment to the house rules and twelve bills.

Happy Republicans.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Republicans are well pleased with their work in the house of representatives to-day and are in better spirits to-night than for a long time. They say even should they be beaten in the congressional elections this will be on the Pacific coast through anger at the veto. The working of the present bill, if it is signed, will put the party in shape for 1884. Failure through Democratic opposition, of the second attempt to get the bill extending the charters of national banks in a position which would make it possible to secure its passage at this session is not disengaged to the Republican campaign committee. Even if the matter is left open for another session, it is hoped the influence of the banks will be exerted on behalf of Republicans with more than usual vigor.

The Party Fight Will Soon Begin.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The house Republican caucus committee are assured that by Wednesday or Thursday enough of their Republicans will have returned to put the house again under Republican control. The committee will then bring on the Lynch-Chalmers contest, and the first strict party fight of the session will be on. The threats of the Democrats to filibuster in this case may not be carried out, because of the very strongest case. Southern members are unanimous in demanding that the bill be made in this case, because it narrates the whole question of contested seats in the south. Republicans are assured of a solid greenback and independent vote to unseat Chalmers, and Greenbacker Home will be seated in the place of Wheeler in the Albany contest, by the same vote which will seat Lynch.

Chances of the Chinese Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Page has carefully canvassed the senate upon the chances for the final passage of his Chinese bill, and he is quite certain that it will go through just as it came from the house. The amendments passed by the senate committee on foreign relations are not acceptable to the Pacific coast members. They were substantially urged when the voted bill was before the senate, success. That bill passed by a large majority, and was referred to the committee of provisions than the present bill. Neither page nor Senator Miller are able to think of any senator who voted for the first bill who will oppose this one. They expect to have a two-thirds vote for the present bill and with out much debate.

The Way Claims are Allowed.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Glasyee, the claim agent here, made a statement to the house committee regarding the method of passing claims in the quartermaster general's office. He said that the clerks were exercised with the clerks in the claims bureau under which the clerks would borrow money and never pay, and that these loans were virtually a fee for favors received. Members of the committee say the statement is not well founded. There appears, however, a general sentiment among the members of the committee in opposition to the manner in which the claims are examined and passed upon in the quartermaster general's office.

Sorghum Sugar.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The National Academy of Sciences, at a meeting in November last, appointed Prof. Chandler and Dr. Moore of New York, P. S. Smith of Kentucky and Dr. Geo. S. Mann of the Mississippi Agricultural college, and Profs. Brewer, John and Silliman a committee to investigate and report on the sorghum sugar industry with reference to the methods employed and results obtained in the experiments by Prof. Collier during the past three or four years at the department of agriculture. The committee made its report to-day. It is a voluminous document and approves all the chemical work done by the committee, and particularly by Prof. Collier. It declares sorghum to be sugar producing plant next to the sugar cane of Louisiana and the tropics; that it is so in actual sugar contents, and that it has a continental spread of variability and a adaptability to various soils and climates of the United States.

General Capital News.

FOLGER'S VIEWS WANTED.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Senate finance committee made an effort to have Secretary Folger appear before them to-day and give his views upon Carlisle's bill for the extension of the whisky bond period, but he replied that he could not come, owing to illness in his family, and he did not fix any day when he would appear. The committee hope to get his views this week sometime. It is known that he opposes the bill.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Theodore Covins, of Illinois, United States consul at Apia; Stephen W. Duncombe, of Michigan, register of the land office at Aberdeen, Dak.; Thomas G. Allen, of Michigan, receiver of public moneys at Aberdeen, Dak.; Vincent W. Bayless, receiver of public moneys, at Pan Craie, Wis.

NOMINATIONS.

The president nominated postmasters as follows: Phillip Struber, Naperville, Ill.; Leonard McMurtry, Lacon, Ill.; Martin Mulligan, Delavan, Wis.; Jerome C. Knowlton, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Patrick Dowling, Toledo.

RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY.

The senate committee on railroads agreed to recommend the passage of the bill incorporating the Cherokee Central railroad company with the right of way through the Indian territory from Fort Smith, Ark., along the Arkansas, Grand and Verdigris rivers to a point on the line between Indian territory and Kansas near Arkansas City.

AN ADVERSE REPORT.

The house committee on the Pacific rail road to-day presented an adverse report on Representative Bingham's bill proposing an appropriation of \$50,000 to enable the secretary of war to purchase the Pacific telegraph line and branch.

MISUSE OF FUNDS.

A petition has been referred to the house committee on Indian affairs charging that the funds intended for the education of Indians are being used to advance certain sectarian interests and entering a protest.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The house committee on civil service report to which was referred several bills to enlarge the scope of the agricultural department has virtually agreed upon a substitute for the bill, which provides for a department of industries and four bureaus, one of which is to be designated as a bureau of agriculture. The bill provides for a secretary who shall answer to the president to promote J. H. Woodard and an attorney to him to manage such allowances only as would be properly payable to and provable against the estate of the late president and to provide in the bill, when so reported, such further appropriation of the unearned salary as would lower the amounts audited for such professional services.

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