FOLD RESERVE RESTORED

Message to Congress Stating that Four Per Cent Thirty-Year Bonds Have Been Placed for the Purchase of Gold Coin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Representative Springer called at the white house this morning to talk over the financial situation with the president. He found the president engaged in writing a message, which he sent to congress later in the day. In it the president announced that a bond issue had been arranged which would place the gold reserve above the \$100,000,000 mark. The message is as follows:

"To the Congress of the United States: Since my recent communication to congress calling attention to our financial condition and suggesting the legislation which I deemed essential to our national welfare and credit, the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued. As a precaution, therefore, against the fallure of timely legislative, and thorough congressional action cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage in default of better means such executive authority as may without additional legisla-tion be exercised for the purpose of reinforc-ing and maintaining in our treasury an ade-

quate and safe gold reserve.

"In the judgment of those especially charged with this responsibility, the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation so unpromising with the omission thus far on the part of congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the secretary of the treasury in the premises as to enjoin immediate executive action with the facilities

"Therefore, in pursuance of section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking whereby bonds of the United States authorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, to the amount of a little less than \$62,400,000, are to be issued for the purchase of gold coin, amounting to a sum slightly in excess of \$65,000,000, to be delivered to the treasury of the United States, which sum, added to the gold now held in reserve, will so rest in such reserve as to make it amount to sweethers. make it amount to something more than \$100,000,000. Such premium is to be allowed to the government upon the bonds as to fix the rates of interest upon the amount of gold realized at the rate of 3% per cent per annum. At least one-half of the gold to be obtained is to be supplied from abroad, which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction.

"The privilege is especially reserved to the government to substitute at par within ten days from this date, in lieu of the 4 per cent coin bonds, other bonds in terms payable in gold, and bearing only 3 per cent interest, if the issue of the same should, in the mean-

time, be authorized by congress.

"The arrangement thus completed, after a eareful inquiry, appears in present circumstances, and considering all the objects desired, to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors between bonds made payable in coin vestors between bonds made payable in coin and those specifically payable in gold in favor the latter as is represented by three-fourths of a cent, in annual interest. In the agreement just concluded the annual saving in interest to the government, if 3 per cent gold bonds should be substituted by 4 per cent coin bonds, under the privilege reserved, would be \$539,159, amounting in thirty years, or at the maturity of the coin bonds, to \$16,174,770. Of course there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to the redemption in gold of the bonds of the government, which are made payable in coin. Therefore, the discrimination in the judgment of investors between our bond obligations redemption in gold of the bonds of the government, which are made payable in coin. Therefore, the discrimination in the judgment of investors between our bond obligations payable in coin and those specifically made payable in coin and those specifically made. It is may come to naught that the United States needed a new and that the United States needed a new and strong American policy; one which would restore "Old Glory" to the seas. We were now paying \$100,000,000 annually for carry-nayable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold, is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that whatever may be our views on the subject, the senti-ments or preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold are not subject to our dictation.
"I have only to add, that in my opinio

the transaction herein reported for the infor-mation of congress, promises better results than the efforts previously made in the direction of effectively adding to our gold re-serve through the sale of bonds, and I believe it will tend, as far as such action can, in present circumstances, to meet the determina-tion expressed in the law repealing silver the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, and that in the language of such repealing act the arrangement made will aid our efforts to insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal powers of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. "GROVER CLEVELAND."

Executive Mansion, Feb. 8, 1895. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Morgan & Co. have received the following dispatch from J. P. Morgan at Washington: "The syndicate sold to the secretary of the treasury 3,500,000 ounces of standard American coin at about \$17.80\(\frac{1}{2}\) per ounce, payable in United States thirty-year 4 per cent bends. The president has cent a message to coagress appropring the sent a message to congress announcing the and stating that he has the option to give in place a 3 per cent gold bond at par. According to the Evening Post, it is alleged on the part of the syndicate that takes the government bond issue that none of the gold patt the the treasury for the bonds shall be withdrawn by its members by any subterfuge what-ever, and, if necessary, the syndicate will import gold on a merchandise basis against the certificates placed abroad, and that these terms account for the high rate of interest paid. It was also learned this afternoon that \$50,000,000 will come from foreign purchasers of money.

WAS NOT A BOND SALE.

Simply Purchased Gold and Paid for it in

Ponds. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The bond transaction consummated today, strictly speaking, is not a sale of bonds for gold, but a purchase of gold to be paid for in bonds. The issue was not made under the authority granted by the resumption act, but under section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: "The secretary of the treasury may purchase coin with any of the the commerce and finance of the United States bonds or notes of the United States author- and foreign countries. bonds or notes of the United States author-ized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest."

The contract was made with August Bel-mont & Co. of New York on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschilds & Sons of London and themselves, and J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York on behalf of J. S. Morgan & Co. of London and themselves, and provides for the delivery to the United States of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United A large number of other banks and financial institutions are interested in the transaction, but their names are not mentioned in the contract itself. The department does not know in what proportions the various parties are to furnish the gold coins or to receive the bonds, as this is a matter for arrangement between themselves. By the terms of the contract the parties are to bear all expense of bringing the gold from abroad. Another stipulation of great importance that Messrs. Morgan and Belmont agree exert all their financial strength and influence abroad to protect the treasury against withdrawals of gold pending the complete performance of the contract. No bonds are to be delivered except in payment for gold

confidently expected by the president that this issue will render an extra session of congress

by the terms of today's agreement will be shipped from London at the earliest day prac-ticable. The agreement on the part of Messra. Morgan and Belmont to use their best en-Prompt Action Follows the Refusal of Congress to Act.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES A BOND ISSUE

Morgan and Bermont to due their best endeavors to prevent gold from being withdrawn from the treasury was understood to mean that no part of the gold bargained for should either directly or indirectly be taken from the treasury, and, therefore, it is fully believed that the reserve will be augmented by the full amount of gold purchased.

TO PAY WAR CLAIMS.

Disposition of Forty Million Dollars to Be Settled by a Special Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-In a report re cently submitted to the house by the war claims committee the statement is made that the total number of congressional and other claims against the government, old and new which no department has authority to audit and settle and which are now pending, is probably under 4,000, aggregating about \$40,-000,000 in amount.

The committee is considering a remedy for this condition of affairs and will suggest a method for the settlement of the claims which "after much study and discussion is thought to be adequate and comprehensive."

This provides for the appointment by the president of a nonpartisan commission of three good and experienced lawyers clothed with full jurisdiction to hear and finally deermine on both the law and the facts, all the the clerk began reading there was a sudclaims against the government now pending, which, under existing laws, no department is authorized to audit and settle, with the right

of which the commission is given jurisdiction are to be barred unless filed in two years. The results to be obtained by this method are set out in the report as follows: "Such a commission could carefully examine every claim that would be brought before it in four years time and furnish congress with a skillful, accurate and honest statement of the law, facts and equities in each case, so that we would be prepared to deal justly and honestly with our creditors, rendering to every man

"Under such a system there could be no doubt of payment; if frauds existed they would be unearthed and exposed and the real truth in each case elicited. Congress would be relieved from much exhaustive and fruitless labors, bad and unfounded claims would be barred and bad and unfounded claims would be barred and the promoters thereof be driven into better business; the claim agents and lobby, if such a thing exists, would be abolished. Many thousands of dollars would be saved each year in printing, and the time of congress and its committees greatly economized for larger and more important affairs. More important than all this, however, the government would be relieved from the scandalous charge of not paying its honest debts, many needy and deserving persons would derive what is rightly due them and the scheme in the end would be a measure of substantial economy to the

MAY BRING IN ANOTHER BILL.

Attitude of the Finauce Committee on the Message Doubtful. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The action of the iouse ways and means committee upon the president's message cannot be predicted with certainty, even by the members of that body, although they were engaged in a canvass of views nearly all day. It is understood that a bill, based upon the president's message, will be submitted to the committee, but the attitude of several members toward it is not known. Representatives Wilson, Turner,

and Representative Gear is ill, leaving ten democrats and five republicans upon the committee to settle the qustion. CAMINETTI'S NEXT STEP.

Move to Compel Pacific Roads to Hold Onto Their Granted Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The next move of the western members who desire the government to take possession of the bond-aided Pacific railroads for default in payment of their obligations will be to try and prevent them from disposing of their granted lands until their financia: relations with the government have been settled.

Representative Caminetti of California has a bill which will be passed upon by the public lands committee at its next meeting to forfeit all the land unpatented when the companies default in payment of their bonds, to withhold action on all applications for patent and to suspend proceedings on application for patents in the case of companies that are bankrupt or in the hands of receivers. The Pacific railroad acts provided for forfeitures of these lands to the government in case the aided companies defaulted Mr. Caminetti estimates that 20,000,000 acres main unpatented and argues that the govern ment will allow valuable assets to slip away from it by permitting the title to any of this land to pass from the companies be-fore the question of foreclosure has been settled.

Record of Imports and Exports. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Acting Secretary Hamlin has, in a letter to the house of rep resentatives, recommended legislation providing for the printing of 1,500 copies for congressional use of the monthly summary statement of imports and exports prepared by the chief of the bureau of statistics and giving the treasury authority to order not exceeding 4,000 additional copies of issue. He says the necessity for the legislation arises from the fact that the new printing law limits the edition of the statement to 1,000 copies. The chief of the bureau statis-tics recorts that the monthly import and ex-

School Money from Public Land Sales. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The disbursements made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, to the states and territories provided in the act of August 30, 1880, ap-plying a portion of the proceeds of public lands to the additional endowment and support of colleges and of agricultural and mechanic arts, have been reported to congress by Acting Secretary of the Interior Sims. The following is the sixth installment of \$20,000 each; Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahona, Oregon, South Dakot, Utah Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Perfect keeping qualities belong to Dr Price's Baking Powder, because it's absolutely

Time for Appropriation Bills. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The house having disposed of the finance bill, will devote the ence abroad to protect the treasury against withdrawals of gold pending the complete performance of the contract. No bonds are to be delivered execept in payment for gold actually delivered.

Those who are in a position to know the president's views on the subject give it as his opinion that the issue will so far restore public confidence at home and abroad that any other issues will be unnecessary, at least until the meeting of the next congress in December. If, however, it should become necessary to protect the public credit. It is confidently expected by the president that this issue will render an extra session of consequences. He considers it a conservative of consequences will be passed without formidable opposition. He considers it a conservative rest of the week and part of next to approorly expected by the president that this opposition. He considers it a conservative ill render an extra session of congress measure since that feature providing for unnecessary.

understood that the gold called for contracts has been very general.

SET SENATORS TO THINKING

President's Message Concerning the Bond Issue Listened to with Interest.

HAWAIIAN CABLE BROUGHT UP AGAIN

News of the Death Sentences of Revolution lsts Not Received with Favor-Republic Must Have a Better Foundation Than Sand Stained with Blood.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The senators ploughed through the snow drifts to get to the capitol today, and the effect of the blizzard was shown by the scant attendance in the galleries. The condition of the Washington poor, resulting from the storm and intense cold, induced Mr. Sherman of Ohio to introduce a bill appropriating \$10,000 and making it immediately available for the relief of the poor. Formalities were dispensed with and the bill was passed without opposition or debate.

The vice president announced the reception of a message from the president. As den suspension of the buzz of comment through the chamber, and marked attention of appeal ir all cases where the amount involved is over \$5,000.

The attorney general is to make the defense in each case. All decisions are to be certified to congress for appropriation, and all claims to congress for appropriation, and all claims.

Mr. Hill commented occasionally with Mr. Wr. Hill commented occasionally with Mr.
Vest as the reading of the message proceeded. Mr. Sherman was apparently one
of the most interested listeners to the message. He turned to Mr. Wolcott as the
reading closed, and the two held an animated conversation, which brought Mr.
Manderson, Mr. Perkins and a group of remathless resolutions around them. The demopublican senators around them. The demo-cratic senators soon formed in knots and discussed the president's utterances. They were joined by Mr. Frye, Mr. Lodge and others from the republican side in the ex-change of views.

Mr. Gorman and Mr. Aldrich rose at the same time to move the reference of the mes-sage to the finance committee, and it was so referred. The routine business of the senate was then resumed, but it received limited attention, as the message proved to be the main topic of the day.

The Hawaiian cable amendment to the

diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was then discussed. Unanimous consent was given that the vote on the cable amendment and the diplomatic and consular bill be taker it 2:30 o'clock tomorrow. The president's message giving Mr. Willis'

latest dispatches as to the sentences of death in Hawaii was then read amid impressive si-Mr. Hale said the tragic and melancholy results foreshadowed by Minister Willis showed the imperative need of a cable. It would have averted or postponed this tragedy. Mr. Teller said the Hawaiian government was acting far beyond the demaends of the occasion. These death sentences would shock the world. Mr. Teller hoped the committee on foreign relations would inaugurate steps toward intervention in order that the death

"But," said Mr. Frye, "they can hang every man in the Hawaiian islands before you get word to them."

Most of the speech of Mr. White was de-Most of the speech of Mr. White was devoted to the cable, but at the close he spoke of the president's message concerning the death sentence in Hawaii. "I do not believe these sentences have bn impost with a view to their being carried out," said he. "The government of Hawaii must be built on something more substantial than sand stained by bleed." Mr. White said this government. by blood." Mr. White said this government should intervene, whether those under sen-Americans were under sentence.

DIFFERENT POLICY NEEDED. The cable project was further discussed by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Perkins. In the course of his remarks Mr. Perkins declared that the United States needed a new and message of Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis as to the death sentences of Hawali had to be taken by a British ship flying the

lag of St. George.

Mr. Morgan supported the cable amend Referring to Mr. Willis' latest dispatch, Mr. Morgan said it strikingly illus-trated the need of speedler communication etween him and the authorities here. The condemnation of an American citizen was by a new and hastily assembled tribunal.

undcubtedly called for speedy interven-While the debate proceeded Minister Thurston of Hawaii entered the diplomatic gallery and was joined by Senator Proctor

of Vermont.

Mr. Morgan attached much significance that no word of opposition had come from England since the senate had passed the Nicaraguan canal bill ten days ago. He said it disclosed that England had abandoned hope of controlling the Isthmus canal and had centered all her energies in controlling western commerce by securing the Hawaiian cable concession. The secretly observed that Great Britain was secretly not. of Vermont. clared that Great Britain was secretly plot-ting to wrest from the United States the ting to wrest from the United States the great coaling station, Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii. This was granted the United States in consideration of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, and yet England was now moving to secure that harbor in connection with her cable concessions, and the president of the United States had advised the granting of the concession. It was part of Great Britain's development of her sea power; part of her determination to control power; part of her determination to control the Pacific; part of her plan to plant herself on Hawaii as the Gibraltar of the Pacific. "It is vital that we act, and act at once, said Mr. Morgan impressively. "I would said Mr. Morgan impressively. "I would rather see every rule of this senate broken than to have this amendment fail. Strong as the ties of Hawaii were to us, she would not much longer be kicked about the American congress. She would at last reluctantly turn to Great Britain."

BETTER KEEP OUT. Mr. Morgan then turned his attention to the latest dispatch of Minister Willis. He defined our policy of nonintervention. In so doing he asked what the United States senate would do if Mr. Kolb sought to forcibly assert his right as governor of Ala-1,000 copies. The chief of the bureau statistics reports that the monthly import and export statement has been issued regularly since September, 1868, and the demand for it has steadily grown. The regular edition is now 4,000 copies, and such is the demand for it that certain numbers are out of print within a year after the issue. It is the only public record made of exports, he says, and gives in addition a great variety of information on the commerce and finance of the United States if she shot a traitor than if she forgave him. But the best thing for the United States to do was to keep out of this new States to do was to keep out of this new phase of the subject.

phase of the subject.

Mr. Hawley then questioned the correctness of Mr. Morgan's doctrine of nonintervention. He said it would be construed as approving of Hawaii's purpose of executing these new imprisoned. hose now imprisoned.

Mr. Morgan rose to say that he simply

neant to assert that Hawaii ought to be Mr. Hawley said he had a personal in-terest in the latest advices from Hawaii. The Mr. Seward under sentence was well known to him. The senator paid the highest tribute to Mr. Seward's ability, and said it was ridiculous to charge him with this con-

spiracy.
Mr. Hale earnestly protested against Mr.
Morgan's apparent spproval of the course of the Hawaiian government in imposing the death penalty. Mr. Morgan—I have no approval. I stated cold, naked rights. I would not sympathize with the execution of any citizen of Hawaii, but I am speaking of her rights as a govern-

Mr. Hale proceeded to urge that Hawalian government was making a grave mistake. Sentence by military tribunals was not according to our method.
"What of Mrs. Surrat, of Captain Wirtz,

what of those summary tribunals?" asked Mr.

Morgan.
"But we woud not follow those examples," said Mr. Berry of Arkansas. Resuming, Mr. Hale said the leniency of the north at the close of the rebellion had been a marvel to the world. Then the senator said:
"And if Hawaii now proceeds with these executions she will be adopting the methods of
Mexico and of South America, rather than those of this country, and this young republic should be warned in time that the sentiment, thus far favorable to them, will be quickly changed if these executions occur. The Amer-

ican people have thus far sympathized with Hawaii, but there will be a speedy change if this birbarcus course is pursued." Mr. Hoar and Mr. Call said they wished to be put on record as heartily sym; athlaing with the protest expressed by Mr. Hale. The diplomatic and bousular bill was then Inid aside. At 5:40 p. m. the senate held a brief executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE RELAPSED INTO QUIET.

Message of the President Received and Referred Without Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Discussion and filibustering on an appropriation to allow congressman clerks at \$1,200 per annum, brought forward as an amondment to the legislative appropriation bill, retarded materially the progress on that measure in the house today. It being evident that a vote on the proposition was impossible today the bill was later in the day laid aside and other business considered until the session adjourned. President Cleveland's message advising congress of an arrangement to sell \$62,400,000 of 4 per cent bonds was received with slight approval of applause on the democratic side. Speaker Crisp promptly referred the message to the committee on ways and means. There was no

debate concerning its reference, and no out spoken objection

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president on the Hawaiian question, and the accompanying papers were read When the reading was completed, Mr. Boutelle asked whether a motion to refer the message and dispatches to the committee of the whole was in order, in view of their demonstrating a remarkable and striking change of the public policy of our government between January 19 last, when instructions were given to Rear Admiral Beardslee, in which the doctrine was laid down that the American citi-zens in foreign climes at the time of a revo-lution and participating therein, forficied their

At this point calls for the regular order were made, and the speaker referred the message and correspondence to the foreign affairs committee.

On motion of Mr. Richardson of Tennessee the bill providing for the immediate relief of the suffering poor of the District of Colum-bia was passed.

claim to the protection of the American gov-

On motion of Mr. Fithian the house agreed to a conference on the senate amendments on the bill relating to the navigation of the rivers, harbors and inland waters of the United States. A dozen or more private pension bills, coming from the two vicevious Friday nights, were passed, and the house at 4:15 p. m., ad-

Rules for Inland Navigation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The senate has, on motion of Mr. Frye, passed the house bill adopting special rules for vessels navigating the harbors, rivers and inland waters of the the harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States. An important amendment recommended by the commerce committee and agreed to by the senate, is that requiring customs officers to compel all sailing vessels to be furnished with proper signal lights. Vessels navigating without complying with the regulations prescribed by law ing with the regulations prescribed by law are to be liable to a penalty of \$200, half of which goes to the informer. The inland waters of the United States are not to be held to include the great lakes and contiguous and tributary waters as far east as Montreal. The bill now goes back to the

Last of the State Dinners. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The president enertained the members of the supreme court of the United States, and of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia at dinner last night. This is the last state dinner of

house on the amendments.

Senator Lodge Has a Bond Bill. WASHINGTON, Peb. 8.—Senator Ludge today (by request) introduced a bill to provide tence of death were Americans or not, but for the issue of \$1,250,000,000 worth of bonds t was certainly our duty to intervene if any payable in gold coin at 21/2 per cent interest to run for from ten to twenty-five years.

Prof. Doremus of Bellevue Medical college, New York, declares Dr. Price's Baking Powder absolutely pure,

ORDERS SENT TO MR. WILLIS.

Secretary Gresham Replies to an Important WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Affairs in Hawaii have taken a turn that has caused the interference of the United States government again, as is made evident by two telegrams sent to congress by the president today. The

first is from United States Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, dated Honolulu, January 30, wired from San Francisco February 6, reading as follows: "Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham, (Telegram):

HONOLULU, Jan. 30, 1895 (via San Francisco. Feb. 6, 1895).—Revoit over, 9th. Cas-ualties: Government, 1; royalists, 2. Court-martial, convened 17th, has tried thirty cases; 200 or more to be tried, and daily arrests. Gulick, former minister, and Seward, former minister, major general of army, both Americans, and Rickard, Englishman, sentenced to death; all heretofore prominent n politics. T. B. Walker, formerly States army, imprisonment for life and \$5,00 fine. Other sentences not disclosed, but will probably be death. Requested copies of record for our government to determine its duty before final sentence, but no answer yet Bitter feeling and threats of mob violence which arrival of Philadelphia yesterday may prevent. Liluokalani made prisoner 16th; 24th relinquished all claims and swore alleor Hawaiians. Government replies to Lil uokalani: 'This government cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability.' for complicty in the late conspiracy. Denies that she had any right since January 14, 1893, when she attempted new constitution. Fully appreciates her call to disaffected to recognize re public and will give full consideration to her inselfish appeal for elemency for partici

In response to the above telegram Secretary Greaham addressed the following telegram: "Mr. Cooper, United States dispatch agent, San Francisco. Forward following by first steamer to A. S. Willis, United States min-

ister, Honolulu: "Gresham to Willis: If American citizen were condemned to death by a military tri-bunal not for actual participation in reported revolution, but for complicity only or if condemned to death by such a tribunal for actua participation, but not after open-face trial with opportunity for defense, demand delay of execution, and in either case report to your government evidence relied on port death sentence. GRESH elled on to sup-GRESHAM."

Cost of Collecting thatoms Revenue. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- In a letter to the house today, Acting Secretary of the Treas-ury Hamlin estimates that \$7,476,723 will be necessary to collect the customs revenue for the fiscal year ending June 39, 1896. The expenses at some of the principal ports are estimated as follows. New York, \$2,255,996 office of the president of the general board of general appraisates. New York, \$2,255,906 New Orleans, \$198,535, Chicago, \$142,525, 506 troit, \$74,335; San Francisco, \$31,897; Port-land, Ore., \$51,951; Port Townsend, \$59,489.

Sent to the Ways and Means Committee. WASHINGTON, Teb. 8.-As a committee of the whole the house was considering the legislative appropriation bill when the president's message was taid before it. The com-mittee at once rose wid the message was read, after which Specker Crisp at once referred it to the committee on ways and means. There was no debate.

Message Referred to the Fin once Committee WASHINGTON, Feb. 8-In the senate to-day Mr. Sherman tutroduced a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the relief of the poor the District of Columbia. The reading of the president's message was listened to with marked attention by the senators, after which it was referred to the finance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 - Minister Thurs WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 — Minister Thurston said today he had not seen the dispatch sent by Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, and when informed that it is said that several death sentences had been imposed by the court trying the rebels in Hawaii, replied he had no information on the subject.

Yesterday's Treesury Statement. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Today's treasury statement shows: Available cash balance, \$142,695,571; gold reserve, \$42,783,063.

Passed the Two Million Murk. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.-The popular subscriptions to the San Francisco & San Joaquin valley road today increased \$130,000, making a total to date of \$2,000,000.

MORSE DRY GOODS CO

The exceedingly short time allowed us by the new firm to close out a sufficient quantity of this stock, leaves us but one alternative-We must cut prices. It stands to reason that we would rather take half and less than half price than lose more than that to the new firm.

Black Dress Goods-

| Black and white dress goods, in silk and Wool mixtures, 40 to 44 inches wide— Goods that we retailed for \$1.00 | .29c |
|---|------|
| io-inch novelties—crepons, etc. Goods that we always got \$1.00 for. Your choice tomorrow | 43c |
| 46-inch whip cords— Those of the \$1.00 a yard quality— Will be closed out temorrow at | 49c |
| 44-inch diagonal dress goods That you delighted in at \$1.25 a yard, Will be at your disposal tomorrow for | .58c |
| All the 52-inch broadcloths— Such as you've paid \$1.25 for— Go tomorrow at | .73c |
| All the 50-inch French cords— Never sold for less than \$1.75— Go in with the rest at | .79c |
| 54-inch cheviots and camel's hairs; The kind we sold for \$1.75; Are yours tomorrow at | .95c |

Colored Dress Goods-

Silks-

All our colored surah silks-That we never sold less than 75c— 49c All silk colored crepe-24 Inches wide-Our regular price was \$1.25, But we clear them out tomorrow at.

Novelty Silks-in a bargain lot. The 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 qualities. We must dispose of them some way. They are awfully low at

Our 26-inch black Velvet, \$2.50 a yard used to be the price; You get them cheaper than we did, For all we ask tomorrow is......

> All our Black Silks at about Half their Value.

Underwear-

The new firm refuse absolutely to accept a single dollars' worth of winter goods from us. What can we do-but cut prices, and while we are at it we will cut them down so low that you will feel impelled to buy. It's like giving them away to make such prices, but there's no better way that we know of.

Men's Furnishings-Men's \$1.50 and \$2.00 finest Llama

Linen cuffs.... 2 per 25c

Men's Underwear-

Ladies' Hosiery-

| Ladies' fine woolen hose with | |
|---|------|
| ribbed top, the 35c kind for | 15c |
| Ladies' All Silk Black and Colored | |
| Hose, in All Sizes. | |
| Our \$1.25 slik for | 770 |
| Our \$1.50 silk for | 98e |
| Our \$2.25 colored silk for | 1 39 |
| Our \$2.00 colored slk for | 1 39 |
| Our \$2.00 and \$2.25 black for | 1,77 |
| Ladies' beautiful opera, extra | |
| heavy weight, silk hose, for- | |
| merly sold for \$5.00, selling out | |
| at | 2.50 |
| Also \$2.00 opera hose | 1.35 |
| Our elegant heavy black silk \$4.00 | |
| hose for | 2.00 |
| Our \$3.75 silk hose for | 1 63 |
| Our \$3.00 silk hose for | 2,00 |
| Our \$2.75 silk hose for | 1.75 |
| Our \$2.50 silk hose for | 1.60 |
| Our \$1.00 silk hose for | 750 |
| Our 90c and 75c lisle hose for Our \$5.00 lisle hose, elegant colors | 50e |
| Our town liste nose, elegant colors | *.00 |

Ladies'

Underwear-Children's and misses' fine English cashmere hose, all sizes, regular 75c goods, for..... 25c Ladies' extra heavy woolen, Jersey ribbed underwear, natural color, 75c quality for Ladies' fine woolen combination suits, natural color, the \$3.50 and \$1.00 qualities for..... 1.97 Combination suits 77c \$4.50 and \$5.00 natural grey combination sults 2 50 \$5.00 black combination suits..... 2.50 \$5.00 white combination suits..... \$2.00 ladies' equestrian tights..... 1.37 \$2.50 ladies' equestrian tights..... 1.73 \$3.00 ladles' equestrian tights..... 2.13 \$1.15 Saxony wool undergarments 77c 75c undergarments, natural color. 37c \$1.25 camel's hair vests and pants 75c \$1.25 Swiss ribbed white union un-Dr. Jaeger's Underwear for men, women and children at half

Notions-Bring down a clothes basket and a silver dollar and we will fill the

basket full of notions for the dollar. We have made the biggest cut here, little things at a price now that you used to pay two, three and even five times as much for a while ago. (per doz.) Darnin

| ALOUMO MILE AND CONTRACTOR STREET | C Toilet Pins(pe |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Darming Cotton | C Twin Stays |
| The Therest in the tot | C Puritan Pins |
| Tributed Buttered Transportations | C Silk Thread |
| Biack Pins 5 | - Addition with come sections |
| Safety Pins 2 | |
| Collars 2 | C Dress Stays |
| | |

| ago. | |
|------|-------------------------|
| 30 | Binding Ribbon 96 |
| 3c | Velveteen |
| 5c | Finishing Braid |
| 60 | Crochet Cotton 6 for 25 |
| 80 | Thread 6 for 20 |
| 70 | Silk Shields19c and 27 |
| 70 | Nickle Safety Pins 4 |

MORSE DRY GOODS COMPANY.

WILLING TO MEET HALF WAY

How Differences Between the Union Pacific and Burlington May Be Settled.

MR. FRANCIS' VIEWS ON THAT BOYCOTT

He is Ready to Raise the Embargo if the Union Pacific Would Lay Aside Its Dog in the Manger Policy.

General Passenger Agent Francis of the

Burlington, speaking of the dispatch from Chicago in The Bee, that the Rock Island and Burlington had agreed to lift the boycott against the Union Pacific, said: "The lifting of the boycott is only conditioned puon a like action on the part of the Union Pacific. We are agreeable to any compromise and would go more than half way to have this matter settled, although the question of compromise did not come from either the Rock Island or the Burlington, be it distinctly understood. We have suggested arbitration, which has met with little en-couragement. We have stated that if the Union Pacific would open its gateways, which it closed to us, the roads mentioned would withdraw the boycott on round-trip tickets and we have later gone so far as to suggest an agreement without abandoning the boycott. We are contending for a principle but we do prove the said. principle, but we do not propose to yield everything in the settlement of this question. Mr. Lomax understands our position per-fectly and it reats with him whether he will meet us half way. As to the Rio Grande Western, I am not in a position to say any-thing. As I understand it, Mr. Bennett has demanded certain consideration as to round trip rates which Mr. Caldwell informs me can easily adjusted when the general passenger agent of the Rio Grande Western meets the other representatives in Chicago, I see no reason for doubting that an agreement will be

LOOKS MORE BRIGHT.

Still Some Hope for the Western Trunk Line Committee. CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The approximated gross earnings of the Atchison system, all lines, for the fourth week of January

progress of the commission. At the same time it declared that it had matters at issue with the Union Pacific which must be adjusted, and the Rio Grande Western could not come in while the adjustment was in progress. This announcement was highly satisfactory to the other lines, and cleared up the sky amazingly. There is every proba-bility that another conference of all inter-ested lines will be called at an early date. A more conciliatory spirit seems to have taken possession of some of the lines, and it looks at the present time as though all

differences could be arranged.
The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern today became members of the Emigrant Clearing house in the Western Trunk lines. Neither of the roads has ever interposed any and their becoming actually members has no significance beyond the added strength im-parted to the agreement by their membership. Suit to Compel Sale of Land.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8 .- A bill was in troduced in the senate today which, if passed, will compel the Illinois Central railroad to sell 150,000 acres of its land in southern Illinois. The land was granted to the company in its charter of 1851, but under that charter land should have been sold in ten years. The land has been held in viola-tion of the charter since 1861, and is exempt from taxation.

Railway Notes. Chief Clerk McNaughton of the Missour Pacific has returned from the Central branch where he experienced the greatest blizzard of his life.

General Manager Dickinson and Preight Traffic Manager Munroe returned Thursday from Denver, where they went on traffic mat-ters between the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific.

Master in Chancery Cornish stated to The Bee that nothing has as yet been done in the case of the fireman who was discharged last summer from the Union Pacific at Laramie, and who sought to be reinstated on the ground that he was ready to go out on his run, but had never been called. Judge Cornish took testimony in this case two weeks ago, but still holds his recommendations in abeyance. As to the garnishment case agains Boyd, it also rests in the judicial mill, from whence it will emerge in good season. WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by

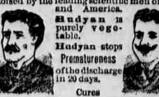
the General Government. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-(Special.)-Pensions granted, issue of January 26, were: Nebraska: Additional—David P. Smith, Reynolds, Jefferson. Reissue—Eli Bingalines, for the fourth week of January amounted to \$981,365, a decrease of \$9,783 from the corresponding week of last year. The earnings of the month to date were \$2,986,334, an increase of \$14,651 over the same period of last year. The earnings of the Atchison system proper were, for the week, \$727,622, an increase of \$18,761, and for the month to date, \$2,197,066, an increase of \$48,748. The earnings of the Colorado Midland increased \$2,081 for the week and \$978 for the month. The Atlantic & Pacific showed a heavy falling off, the earnings for the week decreasing \$27,531, and for the month, \$33,805.

Matters in the Western Trunk Lines commission were looking brighter today. Word was received from the Rio Grande Western indicating that it had no intention of retarding the Rarry, El Paso.

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