A TREASURY CRISIS.

FINANCIAL SITUATION NOT ENCOURAGING.

GOLD SUPPLY NEARLY ALL GONE.

The Free Silver Men in the House Fillstering Against the Sherman 3 Per Cent Bond Amendment -Secretary Foster Before the Treasury Investigating Committee -Capital News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The fight in the house on the sundry civil bill and the Sherman bond amendment is certain to be a hot one.

The silver men in the house to-day began filibustering against the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. Though the prediction has not been made in open house, the feeling is general among members that the bill will fail to pass and that this will lead to an extra session.

Mr. Holman's cloture resolution prowiding for but four hours debate has angered the silver men exceedingly. Mr. Bland alone wants a whole day. Mr. Pierce is filibustering against anything and everything to stave off the evil hour and Mr. Hatch, enraged at his failure to force the anti-options bill through, snaps at everything.

The bill will have to be considered in committee of the whole and when it is taken up if the opposition is not strong enough to defeat it on a square yote, they will filibuster till the end of the

Mr. Simpson is one of the leaders of the filibustering movement. When it was suggested to him that the course resolved upon will prevent the opening of the Cherokee strip and the pas-sage of important world's fair legisla-tion, he answered that he cared nothing for the comments of the plutocratic

Meanwhile the condition of the treasury gives promise that when Mr. Foster turns it over to Mr. Carlisle there will not be \$1 of free gold in it. At the close of business yesterday there was but \$4,200,000, and it was said to-day that \$3,000,000 of that had been engaged for shipment. Secretary Foster was before the

ways and means committee of the house in secret session for two hours to-day, explaining the condition of the treasury. He declared that there was treasury, but admitted that the situation was one demanding serious consideration and that his estimates of available cash in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year would need to be scaled down to some extent. He thought there would be a surplus in the treasury July 1 next of nearly heretofore sent to the committee on the condition of the treasury fixed the surplus at \$20,000,000. The probabilities for the fiscal year 1894 were that in the absence of some change in the situation there would be a deficit.

Speaking of the frequently repeated assertion that the treasury was now really bankrupt, Mr. Foster said: Once in awhile, when large requisitions have come in on top of each other and I did not want to pay them because we would have to put out gold, which might be rather low at that time, we would potter along for a day or two and then some fellow would say the treasury was bankrupt and all that sort of thing.'

Mr. Foster said that all his statements were based on a continuation of the present rate of taxation; if there were a change, of course his estimates would not stand. He believed that \$50,000,000 more revenue should be raised and put into the treasury in order to make everything safe and the conditions favorable for the proper administration of the affairs of the government. He offered no sugges-tion as to whether this amount should be raised by a loan or by additional taxation. If he were to have been continued in the office of secretary of the treasury he would like to have \$50,000,000 added to the balance, \$25,000,000 of which he would use to maintain the gold reserve, as he believed the treasury would be the better for having on hand \$125,000,000 of gold. There would be no difficulty in getting plenty of gold if he had the money to spare. (Nothing was said about the cause of the present exports of gold or the probabilities of future gold shipments, but he said that he had expected its outflow. In explanation of the reduction in

his estimated surplus for the close of the current fiscal year, Mr. Foster said that the payment of the Choctaw claim had not been estimated when he placed the surplus at \$20,000,000. Its payment would take about \$3,000,000. The receipts had also fallen somewhat below his estimates and at the close of the fiscal year would probably be less than he had estimated.

HIS! FATE IN THE BALANCE.

Congressman Tarsney's Condition Such as to Cause Grave Alarm.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. - Congressman Tarsney's condition grows steadily worse and his friends now begin to fear that he may not recover. During the night he lost strength and slept only when under the influence of morphine hypodermically administered. Unless some favorable change shall speedily occur his recovery can hardly be reasonably hoped for.

Commutation for Wrecker Harper.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The president granted a commutation of sentence to May 1 to Edward L. Harper, ex-president of the Fidelity National bank of Cincinnati, who was convicted of a violation of the federal banking laws and sentenced December 2, 1887, to ten years imprisonment in the Ohio

Extra Session of the Senate Called Washington, Feb. 27.-The president has issued a proclamation convening the senate in extra session March 4 to confirm Cleveland's cabinet and other appointments.

A Batch of Bills.

LINCOLN, Feb. 27 .- The house held session Saturday and the chapiain reminded the various members that it was the last day for introduction of bills and asked that wisdom be given to decide on the best.

Rhodes offered a resolution calling for a committee of five to be appointed to investigate the Lincoln asylum, with power to send for persons and papers. The resolution was called out by a letter published in an Omaha paper, purporting to come from a woman who appeals over a nom de plume for an investigation of "this living hell." The writer declares it a "prison pen for the incarcernation of women whose libertine husbands wish to deprive them of their liberty." The re-solution was adopted, and Rhodes, Jen-sen, Johnson of Hall, Ellis and Nelson were appointed to take a peep into the hades described.

The committee on finance was given authority to visit the Hastings asylum.

Speaker Gaffin appointed Higgins,
Kessler and Gerdes as a committee to
whom the question of appropriating
several thousand dollars for election con-

test expenses be referred.

Bills on third reading was an order of business which was passed over owing to the absence of so many members. In lieu thereof the house went into committee of the whole for consideration of bills on general file.

Horst's bill, house roll No. 73, to pro-

vide that actions on promissory notes must be brought in the county where one or more of the original makers reside or may be summoned, was recom-

mended for passage.

Howe's bill, house roll No. 1, an amendment to the constitution providing for investment of the permanent school fund in school district bonds, was reported with a slight amendment and recommended for passage.

House roll No. 89, by Woods, giving electors the privilege of expressing their wishes at the next general election on a

proposition for a constitutional convention, was recommended for passage.

House roll No. 153, by McKesson, setting aside one acre of ground in Wyuka cemetery at Lincoln as a burial

place for deceased union soldiers, was also recommended for passage.

House roll No. 163, by Higgins, to limit jurisdiction of a justice of peace to the townships wherein he resides, was considered. Jensen called attention to the wording and pointed out that to reach the object desired the bill must say that suit shall be commenced against a person only in the township, wherein such person resides. The bill

was recommitted. House roll No. 99, by Oakley, placing express companies under control of the state board of transportation was laid

House roll 131 by Oakley was freely discussed. The bill was supported by Oakley, who explained that coal companies, the Colorado and Rock Springs, treat their coal as advance charges, and railroads will not deliver until not only the cost of coal is paid in advance, but also freight charges are forthcoming, when in fact the coal is often short in weight. The bill provides that railroads \$17,000,000. His estimate in the report | shall not act as agents for coal com 1-The bill was recommended to pass.

Bribery and "Squealing." A bill introduced by Rhodes, house roll No. 181, is of peculiar interest at this time, because it relates to the crime of bribery. The bill makes two changes in the present law. The first includes executive officers in the list of victims of ducks and jakes, but the other and more and so on through nations. So much ducks and lakes, but the other and more important change makes it possible to for "definitions" of anything. A "possible to tent" and "invisible reality" is eviconvict only one person, either the one receiving a bribe or the one offering boodle. In deciding this matter of conviction it rests with the rapidity with which one or the other gets into court and squeals on the other. The squealer in all cases is to go free. Rhodes supported the bill. Of course that was its passage a broad smile spread around the circle.

Sheridan and Felton did not express any opinion in regard to the justness of the bill. They kept still. Felton did the session when he was approached, as he says, and had a chance to get \$1,000. The bill was recommended to pass.

Nelson's bill, house roll No. 85, appropriating \$2,000 to George Mawer of Fremont, who lost his health as a malitia man in the Indian uprising on the northern border, was recommended for

Burns' bill, No. 209, to prevent cruelty of the Nebraska humane society power to arrest violators, was discussed. Rhodes got funny and wanted to know whether it applied to members of the legislature. Howe volunteered the information that it applied only to horsesnot asses. Then Rhodes sat down. Stevens opposed the bill and in this he was almost alone. The bill was then recommended for passage, the committee arose and its report was accep-

A Maniac Captured. CHADRON, NEB., Feb. 27 .- Saturday

A raving maniac giving the name of Edward Brice was placed in jail here today awaiting identification. When discovered he was engaged in digging with both hands and feet into the side of a clay bank. His shoes were worn out and his hands were badly lacerated by the stony ground. He gave as a reason for his search that his wife and children were buried in the bank and that he would have to find them and also that he must kill several people in order to be even. He was an entire stranger here and there was nothing about him to aid in identification except a pass issued by N. E. Wormley, a Lincoln, Neb., employment agent, giving the date Feb. 14 and the train as No. 41, by which it is supposed he was sent to work on the B. & M. in Wyoming.

His story is that his father's name is T. A. Brice, living near Fulton, Ill., and that his uncles live at Lyons, Ill. As to how he got from Crawford, Neb., to a point nine miles west of Chadron, a distance of thirty miles, he cannot say, but he was seen at dif-ferent points walking. The authorities have wired the addresses given, but have small hopes of hearing from the parties, as his talk is incoherent and contradictory. He is about five feet eight inches in height, of light complex-ion, blue eyes, and weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds. He was neatly dressed and presents a good ! appearance.

Advanced Ideas Regarding the Nature of Money -- Matter and Spirit, and Their Union.

CAN MONEY BE SEEN AND FELT?

An Interesting Letter on an Interesting by an Entertaining Writer.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Feb. 20, 1893. EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:

Some time ago you gave your readers my article "What is Money?" I now beg space for the following notes and comments:

I will be as brief as my capacity to "boil down" makes possible, as I know your columns are valuable.

Every intelligent person, especially a reformer knows how exceedingly difficult, and how nearly impossible it has been, and still is, for promulgators of any new theory or doctrine, however sound or useful it may prove to be, to get the world to practically acknowledge its worth.

Christ, Galileo, Columbus among others are examples.

The "popular" mind runs in grooves. A strange thing is apt to seem "ridiculous" to (almost) everybody. And who doesn's know that "truth is stranger than fiction?"

All advanced thinkers, theorists, innovators and reformers have realized the truth of these lines.

"He is thought a knave or fool Or bigot plotting crime, Who for the advancement of his race Is wiser than his time."

The world has frequently been "confused" by the sudden announcement of 'fine-spun" theories and historical doctrines; but the world's paroxysms on account thereof were not often the fault of the said theories and doctrines.

People in general and some individuals in particular are a good deal slower in confession than in conviction. Of this truth you yourself have daily proof and it is precisely because of this fact that political and other reforms are so hard to accomplish.

The above remarks are prefatory to what I want to say on the regular question to which I now come. Language is a system of relative

words or terms, every member relating to something not one of which however is itself that something. Our word money" relates to a thing, and is not over, but the relative word or name relating to it differs among different people. The Sioux Indians some of whom pass the writer's house almost daily, call money by the relative name, "muzzahscow". Germans use the word "gelt" as their term refering to money, dently a thing (of some kind) different from the various relative names or terms used in speaking about or refering to it.

Now what is the thing itself? Well, we will say that a hard wind is a "potent" and invisible reality. all right, but when Soderman advocated | rifle ball shot from a rifle while it is flying unseen through the air is a potent and invisible reality. The thing called life (of man or beast) is a potent and invisible reality. A man or horse which is a thing, is composed of two things not even mention the incident early in | united; one is matter and the other life or spirit. Both are realities whether separate or united. The matter or flesh is a visible reality. The life or spirit is an invisible reality; and whatever 'potency" the man or horse has, as such, he gets from the invisible life or spirit element his "intangible essence" part, and not from the visible or mate-

rial part. A dead horse was never known to to animals by giving officers or agents kick anybody. Now when a horse does kick we naturally or customarily say, and it is "proper" to say, "the horse kicked." But which really did the kicking, the visible reality or the invisible reality? We can easily see that the visible reality of the horse taken alone is a dead horse, perfectly impotent, and so the kicking must logically have been done by the potent and invisible reality-the life, the spirit which was using the visible reality, or the flesh, muscles and bones as an instrument, a vehicle, a conductor of manifested potency or power the same as Lorenzo Crounse and E. J. Rosecranz are being used respectively as governor of Neb. and sheriff of Sheridan county.

Well, what are we going to do about it if it be shown that we can't see money? Why, get all we honestly can of that thing called money, study the subject thoroughly not setting "disgusted" though somewhat "confused" till we understand it the same as we do other subjects.

From my other article I quote first as

follows: 'Now I shall claim that by money is exclusively meant that particular some thing that is a legal tender for the pavment of debts. Nothing else is money.' And second: "To show that the money quality or property or function is an invisible, intangible essence or entity take your legal tender U. S. money across the line (imaginary line) separating U. S. territory from that of some foreign government. The spirit of the law, the merely visible expression or evidence of which is stamped on your coins and bills which go with them to, but not across the (imaginary) line, and on the other side you will have your coins and bills absolutely intact and you can see them and feel them yet the money attribute can not be seen any more. You have coins and bills but no money. Not even the stamps (which are held by some to be the

worth.

"Potency" which the commercial value of a dead metal dollar or the take-ifyou-please value of a greenback may save in "exchange" in Canada or any other country is equivalent to the value of the carcass of the dead hog

(pork) and is rot a money quality at all.
A live U. S. legal tender dollar, or a horse or hog are compesed as I have shown of two realities united, matter and spirit, the first a visible reality (matter) the other a potent invisible reality (spirit), Now as the carcass of a dead hog (fat and killed for food) would likely be worth more (generally) than the carcass of a dead horse we will take a live hog and a live dollar with us to the Canada line and cross it Then if crossing said (imaginary) line has killed the hog as dead as it has the money principle in the dollar we shall have two dead carcasses "good only for what they are worth" though possibly each may have more value and will go farther toward paying for a suit of clothes in Canada than at home." Thus you see why you imagine you see a potent and invisible reality

(money) that you can't see. L. P. CUMMINS.

COMMENTS.

With a very few words I wish (for the present) to close the discussion on

this phase of the money question. I admire Mr. Cummins' ingenuity as a reasoner, and his ability to make even a dry subject interesting, but I do not see that he proves his point, or advances ideas that are of practical value.

Those who claim that money is "a

visible material thing" only claim that it is "visible," and "material" in the same sense as a horse, a hog, or a governor, is "visible." If Mr. Cummins can prove that a horse is an "invisible

About Reform Books.

BROMFIELD, Neb., Feb. 20, 1892. Editor ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:

Among the thousands of premiums offered by the old party papers there are no books treating on the science of government. I take that as evidence enough that they are paid to keep the people in ignorance.

While men are free moral agents why not improve the opportunity, and let the subsidized press strictly understand that they can no longer hold their subscribers by keeping the people in ignorance on such an important subject?

There are enough scientific and reform books to make a generation of philosophers and every true citizen Y appreciates the efforts of the reform press to put them in circulation that the voters may not be made dupes of any longer. These books enable us to long as the thing to which it relates or to which we refer, is understood. The thing "mousy" is the same the world to which we refer, is understood. The thing "mousy" is the same the world instead of abusing the mind by loading it with sophistry. There is much and of independent thought. Too many rely on others' opinions and are enslaved. Those books are so cheap that all may have access to the channels of thought, and it behooves us as American citizens to throw off the shackles of prejudice, and walk resolutely before prejudice, and walk resolutely fore the world guided by well ground-d opinions of our own; for it was through men and women who had expressed opinions of their own and dared express them that we progressed.

In the strife between knowledge and money, true knowledge is a treasure that rascally cashiers and presidents can not rob one of. If parents will instruct their children in the science of government, they will vote an intelli- 100,000 Acres Just Put Upon the Market! gent ballot at the age of twenty-one; while if not informed they will be very liable to vote a burden on themselves and parents. If we should see reform books offered as a premium by the subsidized press, we would think the g. o. p's. were preparing for the wrath to Yours for Truth. B. F. McDonnel.

A Scene in Congress.

Says the speaker: "The gen leman from New York (Mr. Dunphy) asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the clerk will

report." Clerk reads. Nobody listens. Hub bub all over the hall. Able statesmen cracking jokes, swapping news, etc. Pages laughing, or quarreling, or tusseling near the speaker's desk. Dense clouds of eigar smoke hanging like a haze over the scene.

Says the speaker (after the clerk has rattled off the bill as fast as he possibly could:) "Is there any objection?" Then as usual he adds, "The chair hears none." And in five seconds the bill would have become a law.

"Mr. Speaker, I object." Says the speaker in a tone which might be interpreted this way "The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Watson, confound him!) objects."
Gracious! Wern't the Tammany fel-

lows mad? Didn't they snort?
What was this little matter which was thus thrown on the side-track?

It was a coal proposition to give the city of New York a quarter of a million dollars per annum to increase her postoffice facilities, where they already have from eight to sixteen free deliveries of mail every day. This democratic house was willing to

give it without a word of objection. And yet every democrat in congress knows there are hundreds of rural districts where tax-payers can't get mail once a week Why not divide things around? Why

country neighborhoods some of the blessings of mail facilities? This is a question which democrats will have to answer before many months roll 'round.—P. P. Paper.

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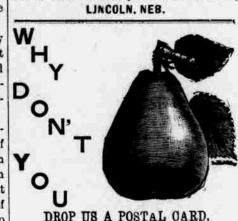
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