HIS VIEWS ON THE MONETARY ISSUE OF THE DAY.

OBJECTION TO SILVER CERTIFICATES

w Views and Policy on Financial Ques-Including Silver Seigniorage, ade and Finance in General as Set Forth in His Testimony Before the Secret Meeting of the Judiciary Committee.

seigniorage, bonds and finance in gen- of voting on the free silver question."

Concerning the coinage of silver again be presented to this congress.

Signiorage, Representative Oates The facts is also being noted that of seigniorage, Representative Oates

Secretary Carlisle-Well, the effect of that would be that the secretary of the treasury would issue silver certificates calling for dollars. I suppose when there were no dollars behind them and if they came in for redemption, as they might, the secre-tary of the treasury would be com-pelled to use gold or whatever else he had to redeem them.

Mr. Beatner-Could you not coin the silver and use that?

Secretary Carlisle—Yes, in about two years. It would take about that

W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania-Have Congress May Be Called Upon to Define you not got enough aliver to redeem Secretary Carlisle-No. sir: certifi-

cates are outstanding against what we have, except about \$5,000,000 or Mr Stoner-What would be the objection to issuing certificates on ac-

count of the seigniorage? Secretary Carlisle—I was going to state that if we should issue certificates with nothing behind them but bullion I think they would be greatly discredited in the public mind.

Mr. Stone—And in order to keep up

the credit you would have to redeem them in gold?

Secretary Carlisle—They would have
to be redeemed in something.
Mr. Stone—If you redeemed it is
silver it would be discredited and you would have to redeem it in gold? Secretary Carlisle—They would call for silver dollars and there are no

silver dollars to redeem them. In answer to a question as to how fast the coinage seigniorage could be coned, Mr. Carlisle said: "If all other coinage was suspended at the mints, I estimate that we could coin

or \$48,000,000 a year." The bond question was treated very the following colloquy:

Mr. Stone-I understand your purpose is simply to sell bonds to redeem United States treasury notes and the surplus to replenish the reserve fund?

Secretary Carlisle-That is my purpose, but I want to say to you gentle-men that the secretary of the treasury may be confronted hereafter with a sentative O'Neill was postponed unti very serious question as to what he will do in the event congress fails or refuses to make provision to allow the deficiency. Suppose, for instance, congress passes a law, which it does every session, making appropriations for some particular purpose -the payment of pensions for illustration-and makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to pay them out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated-which is the language of all of your appropriation laws and the secretary of the Interior makes a requisition upon the treasury department for department , money to pay pensions. The secretary of the treasury finds no money in ment. the treasury not otherwise not appropriated except the money that has en realized from the sale of bonds. He will be confronted with the question whether he will stop the payment work upon rivers and harbors, whether he will withhold salaries or use the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Boatner-Would you consider it improper to give your opinion as to the duties of the secretary of the treasury?

Secretary Carlisle-I will give it very plainly. I believe that it is my duty to pay pensions and all other public obligations and, unless conress stops me, I shall do so. While stay there I shall endeavor to maintain the credit of the government by paying its obligations. Mr. Bostner—Out of the proceeds of

the bonds which you now propose to

Secretary Carlisle-I would not use the proceeds of bonds if it were posto avoid it, but I would not let the obligations of the government go to protest and fail to pay the appro priations made by congress for legitimate purposes and for carrying on the expenses of the government as long as there is a dollar in the treasury.

Mr. Carlisle further stated his re-Inctance to resort to bonds. As to the kind of a bond he thought congress would authorize there was the follow

Mr. Patner: The plan that you suggest to remedy this trouble will be for the secretary to issue bonds for a seific purpose, is that the point? Secretary Carlisle: I think a short time bond should be authorized bearlug a low rate of interest, to be issued in small denominations, which I think would be taken largely by the people who have money in the savings banks. and the secretary could sell them or the proceeds in payment of ex-

revenue which could be collected in time for this fiscal year.

FOR FREE SILVER COINAGE.

Another Fight for It to Be Made Shortly by Mr. Bland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The strength developed by Mr. Bland's silver seigniorage bill leads to the belief that another movement will be made for unlimited silver coinage as a sequence of the passage of the silver seigniorage bill.

Mr. Bland introduced a bill "for the free coinage of standard silver dollars" and it went to the coinage committee and was about to be discussed when Mr. Bland asked that it be temporarily laid aside in order that the seigniorage bill might first be acted on. As to the measure Mr. Bland said to-day: "It has been put aside for the present but will probably be taken WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary up later. No definite plans have yet Carlisle's exact views and policy on been made, but it is evident that many fibancial questions, including silver members want the opportunity again

eral, are set forth in the testimony of Representative Williams of Illinois, the secret hearing of Secretary Car- one of Mr. Bland's lieutenants, says lisle before the house committee on that he has no doubt that the free judiciary recently. This is as follows: silver question, pure and simple, will

asked: "I want to ask you if there is about twenty-five Republican mem-any objection to the proposition about bers counted in favor of the seigniorcoining the seigniorage and issuing of following up the measure with a free coinage bill.

Representative Tracy of New York, one of the anti-silver leaders, says that a bill for unlimited coinage of silver could not pass the house.

Mr. Bland's free silver bill repeals that portion of the act of 1883 which prohibits the coinage of standard silver dollars. It also repeals that por-tion of the law of 1887 that provides "for the coinage and legal tender power of silver dollars of 412% grains standard silver."

RECEIVERSHIP PROBLEMS.

the Status of Court Protected Roads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-There is a movement in the house to urge upon the judiciary committee an investigation of the management of railroads under receivers appointed by the federal courts. So many complications have arisen lately as the system of receivership control has spread, that the matter has been brought before the committee in several of its phases.

the committee on judiciary from reviewing the actions of the courts un-necessarily is that the judiciary is a co-ordinate branch of the government. Its members hesitate to take any action which might look like interference by one branch of the govern-ment with the functions of another.

THE HOUSE'S SESSION SAD.

Work Cut Short by Mr. Houk's Death-Eulogies on Other Dead Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-To-day was set aside by special order for eulogies about 4,000,000 silver dollars per month upon the life and character of the late boat. Representative O'Neill of Pensylvania The story of the men excited much which hung over the bar. It was and the late Senator Stanford interest here, but the frightful con-of California, but on account of the duct of the prison officials could hard-death of Mr. Honk of Object has condense of the duct of the prison officials could hardelaborately by Mr. Carlisle. His pur- of California, but on account of the pose as to using the proceeds of the death of Mr. Houk of Ohio that order sales of bonds is sharply set forth in was vacated and the house adjourned was vacated and the house adjourned out of respect to the memory of the dead Ohio representative. In his prayer at the opening of the session Chaplain Bagby referred feelingly to Judge Houk's death.

Upon motion of Mr. Loud the time for paying tribute to the memory of sentative O'Neill was postponed until Monday at 3 o'clock.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

A Clause in an Appropriation Bill Affecting Veterans' Resting Places. MILWAUKER, Wis., Feb. 12.-The Telegraph of this city has advices

from Washington that the house com mittee on appropriations has tacked a clause to a bill which it recently reported, which will take the control of the national soldiers' homes from the boards of manfor agers and place them entirely under the control of the war depart

Little Money for the River.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Chairman Blanchard says that the river and harbor bill will probably not be ready to of pensions, whether he will stop the report to the house for at least three payments upon public buildings, weeks. Speaking of the size of it he whether he will stop payment for says that it will be a very small bill, probably carrying about \$10,000,000, as the determination has been reached not to have any new improvements provided for in this bill and to cut the appropriations for projects now under

NEW KANSAS DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court Restores Sheriff Mortgage Sale Fees_"Bull Pens" Upheld.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 12.-Among the opinions handed down by the supreme court this morning was one by Chief Justice Horton, holding that section of the Douglass mortgage redemption law relating to the fees and commissions of sheriffs unconstitutional and of no effect. It provided that when land was bid in by or for the "prior creditor" the sheriff should receive no

commission for the sale. Another interesting case decided was one involving the right of cities to compel offenders against ordinances to work out their fines. The court held that ordinances of this kind were not unconstitutional and could be enforced. Justice Allen, populist member, dissented.

Shot by a Jenious Husband.

SCRANTON, Kan., Pub. 12 .- Last night about midnight Samuel Cannady, iving south of here, followed Ezra Miller, who had accompanied Cannady's wife to the railway station, and shot him through the abdomen. A family quarrel caused Mrs. Cannaly to leave home and start back to M saouri where she formerly lived. Miller was sent to Topoka for medical treatment. Cannady fled.

penditures and redoem them out of the further revenues. That was my recommendation on the subject simply because I saw it was impossible for fix the time and place for the concentration to provide by taxation and green convention. The Republican committee of the

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

FRIGHTFUL TREATMENT OF RUSSIAN CONVICTS.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT MADE PUBLIC.

Innumerable Instances of Lopping Off of Fingers and Arms by Saber Strokes, While Cannibalism, Under Stress of Famine, Has Been of Common Occurence - Murder to End Their Misery.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.-The government commission appointed to investigate the convict prison at Onor, on the island of Sighalien, has issued a report which shows that there have had been expanded by, say the been instances without number of merciless cases of beating and lopping in Johnson's "Lives," or by the whole off of fingers and arms by saber series of the Waverly novels or by strokes, while cannibalism, under half the fiction together with much stress of famine, has been of common occurrence. Murder followed by cannibalism has been frequent with the since the death of Charles Dickens. sole object of ending a miserable ex-istence. It is related that there have and of genius, seizing the pen for a even been cases where several convicts have disputed for conviction of murder when in fact they were not

guilty of any such crime. During the whole year of 1892 there was an almost continuous string of convicts carrying the corpses of convicts from Onor to Rikovskay, the residence of the authorities. In nearly every case the bodies were frightfully mutilated. The bodies were buried without the slightest inquiry on the part of the authorities as to how the wounds were inflicted.

wounds were inflicted.

The treatment of the prisoners is said to be most shaineful. No doctor ever visited the prison and convicts who failed to perform their work on account of sickness were placed on half diet in the piace called hospital and when it became apparent that they would be unable to perform they would be unable to perform further duty they were dispatched like animals with a revolver by the inspector and were registered on the prison books as having died from a disease.

The principal author of the atrocities, it is asserted, is a former convict back in the thirties, and the first inn of the name of Shakoff, who was a fa-An influence which tends to restrain vorite of the district commandant and was promoted to be inspector.

Fugitives Stories Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.-The dispatch from St. Petersburg, giving the details of the terrible condition of affairs in the Russian prison on the island of Saghalien, was brought to public attention several months ago by the arrival here of five escaped convicts who had been picked up at sea in a scow by a whaler. The men had escaped from the island and had been ten days at sea in a small open

ly be believed. They were exhibited for a time in a dime museum. One of them has been arrested here for burg-lary; one has been sent to New York by people interested in his case, and the others are drifting about San Francisco without employment.

EAT HORSES, DOGS AND CATS.

The Lower Classes of Saxony Not at All Particular in Their Meat Diet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. -James H. Smith, commercial agent at Mayence, has sent to the state department the following statement of the meat diet of the lower classes in Saxony:

"With regard to the diet of the poorer class s of Saxony, it is noteworthy that, according to official publications now at hand, 4,277 horses were slaughtered in Saxony last year; that is 352 more than in 1891. Of dogs, according to official statement, there were 422 butchered, thereby, however, is apparently meant only the number of those killed in slaughter houses, for the number of dogs actuately slaughtered must be considerably larger, when there is such a comparatively large consumption of dog flesh by the poorer classe of the people. Even cat flesh is not disdained by many persons and badgers, foxes, sparrows and crows are

REBELS GAIN A VICTORY.

A Point of Land Near Rio Janeiro Cap-

tured After a Sharp Fight. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The navy department to-day received the fol-

lowing cable: Rio, Feb. 9.—This morning there was a sharp engagement at Areia point, resulting in some insurgent BENHAM. success.

Areia point is a projection of land not far from Nietheroy which is in the same part of the bay of Rio de Janiero. Apparently it would be a good place for land operations against Nietheroy.

Chairman Wilson in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.-Congressman William L. Wilson of West Virginia, author of the famous Wilson tariff bill now pending in congress, is the honored guest of Kansas City today. Accompanied by his wife and youngest daughter and Congressman John C. Tursney, he arrived at the Union depot over the Santa Fe railway from Chicago at 9 o'clock this more He was given a reception at the Auditorium to-night and spoke briefly to a numerous crowd. He said the tariff bill would certainly pass the senate and become a law by June 1.

Removed Republicans Reinstated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-Complaints were recently filed with the civil service commission charging Collector of the Port Wise of San Francisco with removing four Republican employes a' the end of the probationary terms and subsequently filling the vacancies with Democrats. An investigation was made and the "easury department has ordered the reinstatement of the four Kepublicars.

WRITERS OF THE SEA. An English Author's Claimfor American

L ter ture.

Until Richard H. Dana and Herrian Melville wrote, the commercial sailor of Great Britain and the United States was without representation in literture, declares W. Clark Russell in the North American Review. Dana and Melville were Americans. They were the first to lift the hatch and show the world what passes in a ships forecastle; how men live down in that gloomy cave, how and what they eat and where they sleep; what pleasures .hey take, what their sorrows and wrongs are; how they are used when they quit their black sea parlors in response to the boatswain's silver summons to work on deck by day or by night. These secrets of the deep Dana and Melville disclosed. By doing so they-the one by a single volume, the other by four or five remarkable narratives-expanded American literature immeasurably beyond the degree to which English literature works of two-thirds of the poets named of the philosophy, theology, poetry and history that has been published handspike, prized open the sealed lid under which the merchant seaman lay caverned. The light of heaven fell down the open batch, and the story of what had been happening for centuries in the British service, for years in the American was read. Did any good come of it? I should have to ask your patience for a much longer paper than this to answer that question. But as a literary feat! in an age, too, when men thought most things known. Americans! honor your Dana and your Melville. Greater geniuses your literature has produced, but none who have done work so memorable in the history of their native letters.

Old Jesse Brown's Sign.

'The founder of the Metropolitan Hotel came to the Capitol from Battletown, Va., and his name was Jesse Brown," sa'd an old Washingtonian in the lobby of that hostelry to a Washington Post man. 'That was way that Brown opened was called the Indian Queen and was located on the present site of the Metropolitan. Subsequently the old Indian Queen was torn down and the present house erected on the site.

"Jesse Brown was a great character, and his house was the resort of all prominent men of the day. I remember being in the old tavern which Jesse kept in Battletown before he moved to the capital. It was an oldfashioned Virginia tavern, where the office and bar were all in one room. One of the first things that attracted one on entering was a unique sign flant inscription.

"HI! JESSE BROWN can lick any : man in Battletown.

Browning's Courtesy.

Mrs. Andrew Crosse tells in the current number of Temple Bar an amusing anecdote about Browning.

"On one occasion Mr. Browning's son had hired a room in a neighboring house in which to exhibit his pictures. In the temporary absence of the artist Mr. Browning was doing the honors, the room being half filled with fashionable friends.

"Mr. Browning was standing near the door when a visitor, unannounced, made her appearance. He immediately shook hands with the stranger, or tried to do so, when she exclaimed: Oh, I beg your pardon, but please, sir, I'm the cook.

...Mr. Barrett asked me to come and see his pictures.' 'And I am very glad to see you,' said Mr. Browning. with ready courtesy. Take my arm, and I will show you round."

An Eye to Business.

Museum manager- . The preacher at our church last night talked about a Mrs. Lot who had turned into a pillar of salt."

Assistant- 'Yes; I've heard about

Museum manager- 'Well, why in thunder didn't you let me know about it? I'll bet four dollars some other museum will get hold of the freak before we do."-Judge.

Seeing Is Helieving.

Do Rigear.

Chollie-Er-aw-Miss Figg May I dare to offeh my beart and hand to the fairest of her sox, the wese without a thorn?

Miss Laura-Mr. Slopheigh, you are the fourth to propose to me in those very same words.

Challin-Ya-aa All of ough fellahe use that fawm of proposal don'tcher-





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Sheely block.
Omaha. Neb.

SHERIFF SALE.

Court of the Third Judicial District of Nebrasks, within and for Lancaster county. In an action wherein Alonzo D. Bairfs, is plaintoff, and Belen A. Outhwaite, et al are defendants. I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 20th day of February, A. p. 1894, at the east coor of the Court House, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebrasks, offer for sale at public aucticathe following described eal estatetawit:

Lot seven [7] in block eleven [11] of Lavender's addition to Lincoln Lancaster county Nebraska, and lott- ur (4) in block three (3) in Field and Barrislon's addition to Lincoln Lancaster county Nebraska.

Given under my hand this loth day of January, A. p. 1894.

Fred A. Milliff. FRED A. MILLER. Sheriff.

Notice of tale Under Chattel Mortgage Actice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage cated the 13th day of June 1893, duly filed in the office of the County Clerk of Lancaster county Nebraska, on the 14th day of June 1893, and executed by H. E. Ring to Humphrey Brothers Hardware Company to secure the payment of the sam of \$50.50, all which sum together with interest at ten (10) which sum together with interest at a (10) per cent thereon is low due and unpaid. Said p ortgage co ering and conveying to the said Humphrey Brothers Hardware Company to secure the payment of seld at m of money one (1) four (4: shovel badger, one (1) mare one (1) four (4 shovel badger, one (1) mare nule, brown, nine years old, one (1) brown horse mule, about nine years, called Jack and Jennie. Detault havit g bett made in the payment of said sum of money and no suit or other proceedings having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, and for the further reason that said marigages feeling itself insecure and unsafe, therefore the said morigages will sell the property therein, and above described, as follows, to wit: One four-thorse badger, one main mule, brown nine. above described, as follows, to wit: One fourshovel badger, one mare mule, brown, nine
years old, one brown herse mule about nine
years old, called Jack and Jennie. All of
which property is now in the possession of H.
E. Ring on the farm kept by him near Agnew,
Larcaster county, Nebraska. Said sale will be
at public auction in front of what is known as
the smith feed anble, Ne. 918 "K" street, in the
city of Lincoln. Li braster county, Nebraska,
on Friday, February 16th, 1894, Leginning at 11
o'clock of said day.

Dated this 23rd day of Jarnary, 1894.

HUMPHREY BROS, HARDW-RECO...
32:4

Mortgagee.

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Attorneys at Law, 1026 OSt. Lincoln Neb NOTICE.

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Send your name and address on a postal card for information regarding Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 this enterprise. You may become a OSt. charter member and secure a home and permanent employment without money. A start for a New and Nobler Civiliza-THE COMES NATION.

Greensburg, Indiana.

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Spurgeon's Own Words.

"DEAR MR. CONGREVE: Afa rule I have no Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale is ned ty the (lerk of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Nebratourt of the Third Judicial District of Nebratour of Nebrato of your remedy He seemed at death's



ing your medicine. I do not go by hear-RRV. C. H. SPURGEON. say, but testify to what I have seen with my own eyes. I believe that you have saved num-bers from Consumption. I have friends with coughs and weak lungs, who speak of your medicine with sincere gratitude. Personally, I coughs and weak lungs, who speak or your medicine with sincere gratitude. Personally, I find it most useful in the case of wearing cough. Very reluctantly do I give testimonials for publication; but I send you this as your due. What I have seen of God's healing power through you, demands of me that I speak for the good of others. I have those around me whose health I value, and they are living with the seases that yours is a very beneficial preparanesses that yours is a very beneficial prepara-"Yours heartily, (Rev.) C. H. SPURGEOR.

"WESTWOOD," Beulah Hill, England." G. T. Congreve's Message to America:

The above letter from the late emi-nent preacher, C. H. nent preacher, C. H. Spurgeon, is one of thousands of test-imonials to the won-derful curative prop-erties of my Balsamic Elisir, which not only cures consumponly cures consumpstant and permanent relief in cases of Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Influenza and all Chest affec-



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personal observation, and my deaire is to
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which, even in the advanced stages of that terrible disease, may be used with certainty of

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