

IS NOT AN HONEST DEMAND

President Harrison Believes the Wall Street Stringency to Be Fictitious.

CAUSED BY DESIGNING SPECULATORS

Artificial Demand for Gold Created by Hope That an Issue of Bonds Could Be Forced—Plain Statement from the President.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 112 FORTNEY STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.

Wall street excitement today permeated Washington. News of a slump in the stock market and of a threatened panic, accounted for an increased demand on the part of representatives of New York banking houses for an issue of bonds, and by renewed reports of immense shipments of gold, caused the keenest interest in the intentions of the secretary of the treasury. This interest was only intensified by the absence of President Harrison, who, putting no credence in the representations of an impending necessity for the issuance of bonds, has

been steadily quieting the stock market. He has been steadily quieting the stock market. He has been steadily quieting the stock market.

It can be distinctly stated on the highest possible authority that President Harrison is opposed to issuing bonds, and that he believes that the demand for gold for shipment is artificial, and is the result of a conspiracy

to force an issue of bonds, which would be taken up by the conspiring bankers, and which afterwards would command a premium. Statements have been made both to the president and Secretary Foster about this demand for gold, which subsequent events have shown to be false—whether deliberately false or not is an open question.

It is believed that a political as well as a financial plot, involving the creation of this artificial demand for gold. The suspicion is that certain capitalists who controlled large sums toward the secretary of the treasury, and who threw upon the Harrison administration the responsibility of buying gold.

When President Harrison left the city on Thursday afternoon for Benning, Md., it was reported that he had "backed down" from his position against a bond issue and had ordered Secretary Foster to issue bonds, and all right to issue bonds, and soon it was announced, a bond issue would follow. Just before leaving the white house the president was visited by two distinguished New York bankers who informed him that they could exchange gold for legal tenders, but they were authorized to say that the latter offer was not a government proposition.

He had not, he said, altered his views. He was yet opposed to a bond issue. He believed that the conditions were worked up by designing speculators, and it was his opinion that if they could be made to understand that there would be no bonds issued, this artificial demand for gold would immediately decrease, and the apparent necessity for a bond issue would disappear. The president stated further that he himself had no direct control over the secretary of the treasury, and that the authority to issue bonds was vested solely and wholly in the secretary of the treasury. The president, he said, could only advise the secretary and had the absolute power to act. The only power vested in the president was in the control of the office of secretary of the treasury.

The president's statement in this particular was significant. He undoubtedly intended to impress the secretary of the treasury with the fact that the latter officer, knowing that though an issue of bonds was not advised by the president, it could be made, if it was deemed advisable, but the responsibility of it must rest with the officer making the issue, and the president of the United States would be absolved.

So the fact that the president has thus impressed upon the secretary of the treasury his views, and had left the responsibility entirely with the latter, soon became known, and those whose wishes were born of the thought caused it to be reported that the president had consented to an issue of bonds. That is all there is to the report. The president is unchanged in his opposition to a bond issue.

Considered in his opinion. The action of Senator Sherman today in urging his proposition for a 3 per cent bond issue as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill is interpreted by many at the capital to mean an effort to pave the way for a future issue of bonds.

Several senators on both sides of the chamber, including Mr. Sherman himself, took occasion in their remarks to state that they do not believe in the government's power to issue bonds at any amount. The issue of itself could not be considered as a part of an end to conciliate in Wall Street against the credit of the government and the stability of the money market.

For Cedar Rapids Building. Bids were opened today by the supervising architect of the Treasury department for out-structure work, brick work, iron and wood work, ceiling and roof construction and covering for superstructure of postoffice building at Cedar Rapids, Ia. Bidders were as follows: M. N. Neely, Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$88,500; time to complete, July 1, 1893; J. D. Gardner, Chicago, \$28,150; time 300 days; C. Wallace & Sons, Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$30,700; time 300 days; C. E. H. Smith, Chicago, \$28,700; time October 15, 1893; J. D. Gardner, Chicago, \$21,350; six months; W. C. Green & Co., Chicago, \$29,500; 270 days; A. H. Connel & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$27,500; November 1, 1893; M. N. Barrett, Austin, Ill., \$22,500; eight months; V. J. Gabel, Peoria, \$30,135; six months; C. C. Olinde, Chicago, \$30,355; nine months.

PASSED THE PENSION BILL

Forward Action Taken Upon it by the House of Representatives.

JOHNSON OF INDIANA CREATES A SCENE

Speaker Crisp Compelled to Order Him to Take His Seat—Sherman's Amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill Opposed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—There was no personal conflict on the floor of the house today, although there was a strong undercurrent of bad feeling. In four or five instances a passionate word would have worked the passion and the pension appropriation bill was passed.

The postoffice appropriation bill was considered without final action. The car coupler bill was postponed until Tuesday next, and then Mr. Morse charged Mr. Tarsney with reading garbled extracts from his remarks yesterday. Mr. Tarsney did not reply, and the matter was dropped. Senate bill was passed extending to the North Pacific ocean the provisions of the statutes for the protection of fur seals.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana, in calling the attention of the speaker to what he thought was a misapprehension on the part of the chair, in one of his statements was aggressive in his manner and in his speech and was requested by the chair to take his seat, but Mr. Johnson proceeded in an impassioned manner and out of order to continue his remarks.

Johnson Ordered to Take His Seat. Peremptorily the speaker, whose patience had been sorely tried, ordered the gentleman from Indiana to take his seat. Mr. Johnson—The gentleman from Indiana is able to take his seat and will do so if the chair will permit him.

The pension bill was taken up and its consideration completed. Mr. Crisp said he wished to reply to the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Turpin of Alabama. That gentleman had stated that there was a man employed in the pension bureau at a salary of \$1,800 a year who was drawing a pension of \$12 a month for total deafness and who was stationed at the telephone. He (Crisp) had received certain information in regard to this case in the pension bureau. In the first place the man was a democrat, in the second place there appeared among the names of the men who were pensioned occasionally the name of Judge Gresham (laughter).

Passed the Pension Bill. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. After a short confusion, during which the speaker appealed to the gentlemen to conform to the rules of the house and not violate them, the bill was passed.

IN THE SENATE. Sherman's Proposition to Issue Additional Bonds Vigorously Opposed. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The sundry civil appropriation bill occupied the exclusive attention of the senate today. The amendment which had been discussed on Wednesday and the effect of which is to continue in force the law providing for federal supervision of the currency, introduced by a party vote. All the committee amendments having been disposed of and the bill being open to general amendment the question as to the issue of 3 per cent bonds to maintain the gold reserve was precipitated on the senate. The answer was offered by Mr. Sherman and a point of order was raised against it by Mr. Stewart.

Stewart Opposed to a Bond Issue. In the course of the discussion of Mr. Sherman's amendment providing for the issue of 3 per cent bonds, Mr. Stewart said there was no necessity to issue bonds. There was plenty of coin in the treasury. There was over \$600,000,000 of silver coin and silver certificates and \$108,000,000 of gold, thus making a total of \$708,000,000 of coin, or which might be converted into coin. If silver was good money for the people it was as good money for everybody and there was plenty of it.

Chilblains and Frost Bites. A few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm will relieve the itching and burning irritation caused by frost bites and chilblains, and its continued use soon effects a permanent cure. Pain Balm is also a sure cure for rheumatism. 50-cent bottles for sale by all druggists.

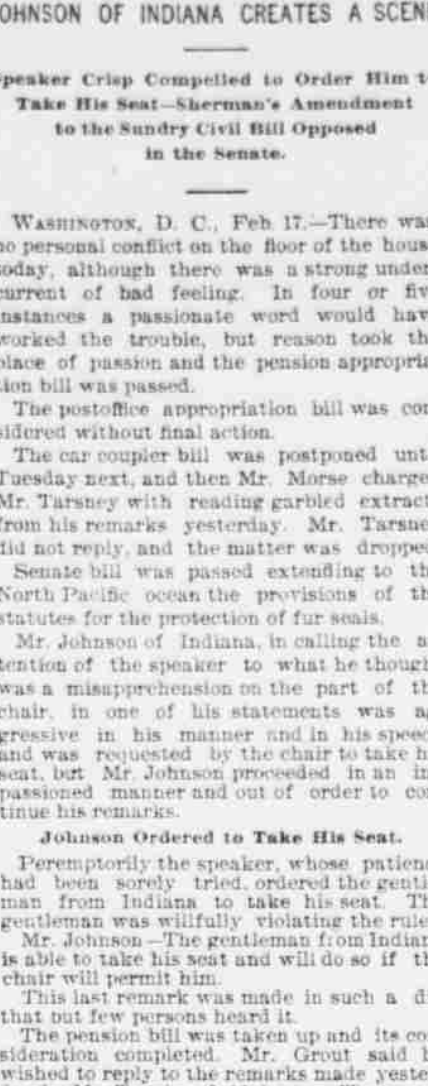
POLICE PICKINGS. Taken in on Suspicion—Italian Gaubiers—Identifying Swindlers. Mounted Officers Byrnes and Haze arrested J. M. Garner yesterday afternoon for stealing a tin cutting machine from the Harbison & Fisher Packing company at Shoeny. The machine is valued at \$100. Last evening Ed Tuttle called at the station to see about getting Garner out on bail, and he was at once taken into custody on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery.

Opposed to Annexation. Senator Pettigrew says he announced himself against the annexation of Hawaii before he had any idea what the attitude of President Harrison's administration would be on the subject, and therefore he could not be opposed to it for the purpose of being factious. His reasons for opposing annexation since ten days or more ago fully given in a 13c special.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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