IS NOT AN HONEST DEMAND

President Harrison Believes the Wall Street Stringency to Be Tictitions.

CAUSED BY DESIGNING SPECULATORS

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

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BER, WARRINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.

Wall street excitement today permeated Washington. News of a alump in the stock market and of a threatened panic, accompanied by 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 impenditur necessity for the issuance of bonds, has calmly gone duck shooting. Secretary Forter himself intends to leave Washington on Monday for Detroit.

It can be distinctly stated on the highest possible authority that President Harrison is opposed to issuing bonds, and that he be-Heves 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 at pur by the conspiring bankers, and which afterward 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. For example, it was stated by visiting financiers. both at the white house and at the Treasury department, that the gold shipments during the last three days of this week and on Mon-day would aggregate over \$8,000,000—a sum exceeding the total amount of free gold in the treasury. Since this statement was made, however, Secretary Fester has learned that the aggregate shipments will, in all probability, fall short of \$5,000,000, if it does not come under \$1,500,000.

Result of a Conspiracy.

It is believed that a political as well as a financial plot underlies the creation of this artificial demand for gold. The suspicion is that certain capitalists who con-tributed large sums toward the expenses of Cleveland's campaign wish to throw upon the Harrison administration the responsi-

bility of buying gold.

When President Harrison left, the city on Thursday afternoon for Benjies, Md., it was reported that he had backed down from his position against a bond issue and had told Secretary Poster that it would be all right to issue bonds, and soon, it was an-nounced, 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 were authorized to say for the bankers that the government would be compelled to pro-vide itself with coin without their assistance, and they gave it as their belief that the only way out of the dilemma was an issue of bonds. The president summoned Secretary Foster and stated that as he was about to leave the city for a few days, he wanted to restate his position upon the question at issue.

His Views Not Altered. He had not, he said, aftered his views. He

was yet opposed to a bond issue. He be-lieved 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 by this administration the demand for gold would immediately decrease, and the apparent necessity for a bond issue would disappresident stated further that be himself had no direct control over the subject, and that the authority to issue bonds was rested solely and wholly in the secretary of the treasury. The president, he said, could only advise, the secretary had the power to net. vested in the president was in the central of the office of secretary of the treasury. The president's statement in this particu-lar was significant. He undoubtedly in-

mry 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 offic 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 en-tirely with the latter, soon became known, and those whose wishes were born of the 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 presi-dent is unchanged in his opposition to a bond

Considered in the Senate.

The action of Senator Sherman today in urging his proposition for a 8 per cent bond issue as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill is interpreted by many at the capitol to mean an effort to pave the way

for a future issue of bonds.

Several senators on both sides of the chamber, including Mr. Seeman himself, took occasion in their remarks to state that they did not believe that any bonds would be isthe treasury, but that the mere fact that the secretary of the treasury, but that the mere fact that the secretary of the treasury would have power to issue bonds at any moment would of itself sheek the artificial demand for gold and put an end to conspiracies in Wall street against the credit of the government and the stability of the money market. stability of the meney market.

For Cedar Rapids' Building.

Bids were opened today by the supervising architect of the Treasury department for cut stone work, brick work, iron and wood floors, ceiling and roof construction and roof covering for superstructure of postoffice building at Codar Rapids, Ia. Bidders were as follows: M. N. Nenll, Codar Rapids, Ia. \$38,550, time to complete July 1, 1804; Morrison Bros. Chicago, \$28,150, time 200 days; C Son Bros. Chicago, \$28,150. time 200 days; C. Wallace & Sons. Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$35,700. time 200 days; C. B. Carter, Chicago, \$35,700. time October 15, 1802; J. D. Carder, Chicago, \$31,251, six months; W. C. Green & Co. Chicago, \$39,390, 270 days; A. H. Connell & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$27,750. Novomber 1, 1809; M. N. Barrett, Austin, Ill., \$62,553, eight months; V. J. Obst, Peoria, \$30,753 six months; C. C. Gundele, Chicago, \$30,355, nine months.

Opposed to Annexation.

Senator Pettigrew says he announced himself against the annexation of Hawaii before he had any idea what the attitude of President frarrison'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 were ten days or more ago fully given in a

Henry T. Oxnard of Grand Island declares that annexation will prove disastrous to the

beet sugar industry.

"If this country." he says "shows the same liberality toward her home sugar producers for the next infecen years as has been shown to the Hawaiian planters for the same time there will be a clear saying of \$150,000, 000 that we are annually sending about the 000 that we are annually sending abroad to curich foreign producers and manufacturers Hawaii employs the cheap labor of coolies and sends its sugar to the Pacific coast to compete with the beet sugar produced by labor paid on the American scale. If these islanders are to enjoy the same privileres that our own sugar makers are accorded. then a growing industry that will be among the most important of the United States will receive a severe check. I don't see why we should burden ourselves with a territory that has already cost us many mil-lions of dollars, and would divert many millions more to these island planters.

Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are reported:
Nebraska: Original—Foster J. Parris.
Thomas Lewis, Theodore Fredericks, Renewal and increase—Joseph Harris. Origi-nal widows, etc.—Anna M. Howell, Laura Wright, Sarah A. Craig, Mary Madden, Elizabeth F. Lutz, Mary E. Hondrix, Asabel

Webb (father), minors of David Chandler, minor of William C. Walker.

Iowa: Original—Jacob M. Lair, Joseph Poweiker, Marcellus A. Nutting, William P. Smith, William R. Newlon, George C. Osborne, Chauncy C. Roscoe, Martin Russell, James Logan, George M. Neff. Additional—Franklin D. Hubbard. Renewal—James W. LaForce. Supplemental—Robert O. Owens, Increase—Walker Wilson, Patrick Honey, Hiram Hall, Joseph Beerly, Silus W. Reynolds, Andrew J. Besack, Andrew J. Stillions, Charles H. Forman, Reissue—William L. Lawrence, Iver Fredt. Original widows, etc.—Janet Logan, Nancy E. Stults, Aima J. Dunn, Sophia Ashworth, Maria L. Smith, Eliza A. Keithley, Melita Proctor, Christine Kanck, Sarah J. Fairall (mother), John Irwin (father), Caroline C. Crablitt (mother), minor of Adam Hacker, Sydnia G. Smith. Webb (father), minors of David Chandler,

eith Dakota: Original-Marshall W. Hotchkins, Abraham W. Johnson, James Kennedy. Additional—John Brant. Personal Mention.

K. E. Sagren of Butte is at the Law-N. S. Wing of Omaha is at the Louisia. C. E. Perkins of Burlington, Ia., is at the Wing of Omaha is at the Ebbitt.

Judge C. C. Cole of Des Moines is here. should be a division of property; that na-tional banks should be destroyed first. He believes, too, that Cleveland should give him

Assistant Secretary Chandler has affirmed the decision of the countrissioner in the timber culture case of Edgar R. Bradley against Hugh B. Monaghan, from Waterholding the latter's entry for He has also affirmed the decision in the

nber claim of Jenskundson against Hugh Price, from Watertown, against con-

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Numerous Leaves of Absence Granted Bids for Buildings at Fort Crook. Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.- Special Telegram to Tue Bee, -Army orders issued

The leave of absence granted Captain Edmund Luff, Eighth cavalry, January 11, is ex-

tended seven days. Leave of absence for two months, to take effect on or about March I, is granted Second Lieutenant George E. Stockie, Tenth

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the Nineteenth cavalry were made: Second Lieutenant Joseph Frazier from company C to company B; Second Lieutenant John Howand from company B to company C. Leave of absence for two months, in ex-

ension of the sick leave peretofore granted im, is granted Second Lieutonant Joseph C. ox. Thirteenth infantry.

Leave of absence for six months on account of disability, for the purpose of observation and treatment by a specialist is granted Major Joseph W. Wham, paymaster. First Lieutenant George W. Melver, Sevth infantry, is at his own request relieved om duty at the United States Military ademy, West Point, to take effect June 15,

and will then proceed to join his company.

The operation of special orders February 2, directing the transfer of Second Lieutenant William M Wood, Twelfth Infantry, from company A to company I of that regiment, is suspended until further orders.

So much of special orders Legunzy 6.

So much of special orders, January 6, s directs First Lieutenant Stephen M. Foote, Fourth artillery to report in per-son, after the captain of his battery shall have joined it, to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri for special duty pertaining to the World's Columbian exposition is amended so as to direct him to so report without regard to the time the captain of his battery shall join. Leave of absence for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about February 20, is granted First Lieutenant Stephen M. Foote, Fourth

artillery. Second Lieutenant James T. Dean, Third infantry, will repair to Omaha and report in person to Brigadier General John R. Brooke for appointment as aide-de-camp on his

Second Lieutenant Charles W. Fenton Seventh cavalry, will repair to this city and report in person to the adjutant general of the army for further orders. First Lieu-tenant Harry C. Bensyn, Fourth cavalry, will repair to this city via Durango, Colo., and report in person to the secretary of war

For Fort Crook Contracts

Half a hundred contractors crowded into Captain Humphrey's office at the quartermaster's depot yesterday to witness the opening of bids for the erection of a mess hall, one barracks, four double sets of officers quarters, one guard house, one store house, one coal house, one work shop and one stable at Fort Crook.

The buildings are to be constructed of

stone and pressed brick and will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Both complete and incomplete bids were received. Bids for construction, plumbing, gas fitting, steam heating and for cooking apparatus were pened and tabulated.

There were about a fozen complete bids, which ranged all the way from \$182,300, by Moses P. Keefe of Cheyenne to Egars & Bach at \$236,655. The bids will be carefully tabulated and forwarded to Washington.

Chilblains and Frost Bites

A few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Salm will relieve the Itching and burning sensation caused by frost bites and chi-blains, 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 Gamblers-Identifying Swindlers.

Mounted Officers Byrnes and Haze arrested J. M. Garner yesterday afternoon for stealing a tin cutting machine from the Harris & Fisher Packing company at Sheely. The machine is valued at \$100. Last evening Ed Tuttle called at the station to see about gotting Garner out on bail, and he was at mee taken into custody on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery.

Officer S. S. Drummy arrested six Italians esterday afternoon down near Twentieth and Pierce streets for gambling. They were running what they called a rolly-polly game, and it cost a nickel a corner to come in. The gambiers were taken before Judge Berka at once and each one fined \$2 and costs.

Some time ago a pair of red bob sleds was reported stolen, but in some way the record was lost. Chief Detective Haze has located the bobs but cannot now locate the owner on account of the lost record. Isaac Kahn, who was arrested some days

ago for concealing some property stolen from Drewel & Foll, was bound over to the district court yesterday in the sum of \$300. Bernard Barenstein has identified Frank Little, one of the trie of supposed confidence

operators, as the man who passed a bogus cheek on him in payment for feed.

Bert Williams, slias Wellman, who is under arrest for swindling grocerymen, is reported by the mansas City chief of police be a well known "hold-up and con man The offer of \$100 reward by the Omaha Mattress company for the arrest of C. F. bon, who was accused of embezziement,

You don't want a torpud liver; you don't want a bad complexion, you don't want a bad breath; you don't want a headache. Then use De Witt's Little Early Risers, the

Forward Action Taken Upon it by the House

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

sidered without final action.

instances a passionate word would have worked the trouble, but reason took the place of passion and the pension appropriation bill was passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was con-

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 scals:

Mr. Johnson of Indiana, in calling the at tention 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 im-passioned 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 gentle-man from Indiana to take his seat. The gentleman was willfully violating the rules. Mr. Johnson—The gentleman from Indiana is able to take his seat and will do so if the chair will permit him.

This last remark was made in such a din hat but few persons heard it. The pension bill was taken up and its con-sideration completed. Mr. Grout said he wished to reply to the remarks made yester-day by Mr. Turpin of Alabama. That gen-tleman had stated that there was a man emproved in the pension bureau at a salary of \$1.800 ayear who was drawing a pension of \$19 a month for total deafness and who was stationed at the telephone. He (Grout) had received certain information in regard to this case in the pension bureau. In the first ace the man was a democrat, in the sec ace there appeared among the names the men who recommended him name of Judge Gresham. [Laugh-The gentleman referred to was an assistant adjudicating officer. He drew a pension for total deafness of the right car. It was not his business to attend the dephone, but as the 'phone was at the desk another adjudicating officer occasionally he put his left car to the 'phone. [Laugh

Passed the Pension Bill. The committee then rose and reported the

bill to the house. After a scene of confusion, during which the speaker appealed to the gentlemen to conform to the rules of the house and not violate them, the bill was

The house then in committee of the whole receeded to the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. An amendment was agreed to increasing the appropriation for payment of the salaries of postoffice clerks, and without disposing of the bill the house adjourned.

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 amendment which had been discussed on Exports of whe at including flour, from Wednesday and the effect of which is to both coasts of the United States for a full federal supervision of elections, was carried by a party vote. All the committee amendbeing open to general amendment the onestion as to the issue of a per cent bonds to maintain the gold reserve was precipitated on the senate. The amendment was offered by Mr. Sherman and a point of order was raised against it by Mr. Stewart. The point was, after discussion, overruled by the vice president and an appeal from that de-cision was laid on the table by a vote of 28 yeas to 18 nays. The merits of the amend-ment were discussed for the rest of the day and adjournment came before the debate

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 sell bonds to buy coin. There was plenty of coin in the treasury. There was over \$600,000,000 of silver coin and silver bullion in the treasury and \$100,000 of coil thus was in \$000,000 of coil thus was in \$000,000 of coil thus was in \$100,000 of coil thus \$100,000 of coil thus the \$100,000 of coil thus ver coin and silver bullion in the treasury and \$108,006,000 of gold, thus making over \$700,000,000 of coin, or which might be converted into coin. If silver was good money for the people it was good money for everybody and there was plenty of it.

Mr. Mills moved to strike out of the amendment the words "five years after this date," so as to leave the bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the government and he

at the pleasure of the government and he argued in support of the motion. Mr. Shermar said that if the proposition

was not one to provide for an emergency he should feel disposed to accept Mr. Mills' amendment, but he thought it would not be wise to venture on it now. He did not be-lieve that any considerable amount of the 3 per cent bonds would ever be issued. At the same time the contingency should be provided for. The power to issue the bonds would, he thought, enable the secretary of the treasury to maintain the gold reserve without his issuing them.

Teller Fights the Amendment.

Mr. Teller opposed the Sherman amend-ment: he said it would not do to come to the senate with the pretense that the amendment was in the interest of economy. It came to the in the interest of economy. It came to the senate because the bankers and brokers of New York desired that the government issue securities on which they might bank. Had the secretary of the treasury. Mr. Teiler inquired, asked for the proposed relief! Had he not on the contrary asserted again and again that there was no occasion for the sale of bonds and that he did not propose to sell any, and he (Mr. Teiler asserted that no bonds would be sold by the treasury between now and the 4th of blarch next, because it was admitted at the treasury that there was no such emergency as would require it. There was a feeling as would require it. There was a feeling that the republican party had become oblivious to the interests of the great masses of the people and had been paying courteous attention only to capitalists and monopolists. That is," said he, "what sent us to the

Mr. Voorhees supported the amendment. As to the fall of the republican party, all he had to say was that he was thankful to God for manifold blessings. [Laughter.]

Without disposing of the amendment the

OPPOSED TO A BOND ISSUE.

Treasurer Nebeker Thinks it is Not Neces sary-Washington Notes. Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.-Treasurer Nebeker is quite emphatic in his opinion

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



PASSED THE PENSION BILL

that the United States government should not lasue bonds at present, and said today that if either political party issued bonds it would and descreed to be visited with popu-lar condemnation. He received a dispatch from New York this evening stating that only \$780,000 in gold was taken today for shipment abroad. It was thought from previous advices that \$2,000,000 would be reof Representatives.

The Panama investigating committee to-day decided that a subcommittee, to consist of Messrs. Patterson and Storer, should go to Torre Haute, Ind., and take the testi-mony of ex-Secretary Thompson there on

Monday

The mourning with which all the executive departments of the government have been draped in memory of ex-President Hayes was removed today, the thirty days having expired.

LILIUOKALANI'S PROTEST.

Full Text of Her Letter Addressed to President harrison.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17 .- The documents laid before the senate on Hawalian matters contain the heretofore unpublished protest addressed by the ex-queen to the Traders Disappointed Over the Decision to president, which reads as follows:

president, which reads as follows:

His Excellency, Benjamin Harrison, Phissident of the United States: My Great and Good Friend—It is with deep regret that I address you on this occasion. Some of my subjects, aided by allens, have renounced their loyalty and revolted against the constitutional government of my lingdom. They have attempted to depose me and to establish a provisional government in direct conflict with the organic law of this kingdom. Upon receiving incontestable proof that his excellency, the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, aided and abetted their unlawful movements and caused United States troops to be landed for that purpose. I submitted to force, believing that he would not have acted in that manner unless by the authority of the government which he represents. This action on my part was prompted by three reasons—the furnity of a conflict with the United States; the desire to avoid violence, bloodshed and the destruction of life and property, and the certainty which I feel

the United States: the desire to avoid violence, bloodshed and the destruction of life
and property, and the certainty which I feel
that you and your government will right
whatever wrongs may have been inflicted
upon us in the premises.

This appeal is not made for myself personally, but for my people, who have hitherto
always enjoyed the friend-ship and protection
of the United States. My opponents have
taken the only vessel which could be obtained
here for the purpose, and hearing of their intention to send a delegate to present their
side of this conflict before you, if requested
the favor of sending by the same vessel an
envoy to lay before you my statement as the
facts appear to myself and my loyal subjects.

This request has been refused, and I now ask
that in justice to myself and to my people that
no steps be taken by the government of the
United States until my cause can be heard by
you. I shall be able to dispatch an envoy
about the second day of February and that
will be the first available opportunity, and he
will reach you with every possible haste, that
there may be no delay in the settlement of
this matter.

I pray you, therefore, my good friend, that

In smatter.

I pray you, therefore, my good friend that you will not allow any conclusions to be reached by you until my envoy arrives.

I beg to assure you of the continuance of my highest consideration. Lilitokalani, R. Hovoldik, January 15, 1891.

The information conveyed in the San Fran-cisco dispatches relative to the satisfactory progress of affairs in Hawaii was received with much pleasure by the commissioners of the provisional government. The commissioners were shown the dis-Pratt. Hawalian consul general, had sent to Vice President Morton a protest against rati-fying that part of the annexation treaty which applied to crown lands in Hawaii They said that the assertion that Mr. Pratt's wife had any claim to the lands was without

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS. Bad Roads Affect Business in Some Places-

General Trade Features. New York, Feb.17.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Features of the general trade situation this week includes a check to business south and in portions of west and northwest because of unfavorable weather and resulting bad roads. Leading grocery staples, grain, cotton, pork, low grades of cattle and hogs are lower in price, while advances are noted in print cloths. leather, hides, lard, sugar, lumber, rubber goods and in bessemer pig iron and steel at Plutsburg.

continue in force the law providing for federal supervision of elections, was carried by a party vote. All the committee argend. week before. In the like week one year ago ments having been disposed of and the bill | the total was 4.041,000 bushels; two years ago it was 2,089,000 bushels, and three years ago 2.272,009 bushels. Last week New Or leans and Galveston shipped 1.150,000 bushels of wheat, but only about one-sixth of that quantity this week. Gross earnings of railway companies is

1802 furnished an aggregate of about \$880, 000,000 (three-quarters of the approximate total gross earnings of railroad companies) a gain of about 5.6 per cent, but their total net carnings last year were \$310,000,000, an increase of only 2.6 per cent. In 1891 the gain in gross earnings over 1890 was 4.4 per cent, and in net the per cent was 6.2. Collections south, as reported to Baltimore ouses, are delayed by bad roads, but the outlook for spring trade is favorable. Buyers

heaviest in the territories and Australia. Blanket mills are sold shead and carpet mills are busy, while men's woolen wear

WORTH A GUINEA A BOL."

BEECHAM'S PILLS will in future for the United

States be covered with A Tasteless and Soluble Coating, completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy. Price 23 cents a Box. New York Depot 165 Canal Street.

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If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure of Con-sumption were something new and untried, people might doubt; but weat has proved it-self through alrecord as old as our grand fath-ers, means just what it is—

A Specific for Consumption and for all diseases of the Lungs. No treatment in the world can place so many normanent cures of Consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in Nature acts so directly and effectively on the lung membrines and tissues, and so quickly disposes of tubercles, conzection inflammat on collas coughs and all the seeds of Consumption as

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup then any one despond. It has brought the opeless to life and health. It has turned the despair of ten thousand homes into joy. It is doing it now. It will continue to do it hroughout the nges. Dr. Schuck's Practical Treatise on Chica applica, Laure out at much Dis

Dr. J. B. Schenek & Son, Philad lishia, Pa. NEBRASKA National Bank,

U. S. DEPOSITORY, OMAHA. NEB.

Cilicers and Pirzetors—Heary W. Valet oraciten R. C. Cushing, view president, G. S. Marrioz, W. V Morre John S. Collins J. N. al. Patricz, 112818 3 Reed consist. THE IRON BANK.

makers report orders less frequent. Ging-hams are selling abend of anticipations; print cloth stocks are cleared up and prices are higher and prints are active with the general movement in dry goods excellent. The decrease of 1/2 cent in cotton prices appears based on the to some extent, expected free movement, which points, unless there should be a perpendicu-lar drop in receipts soon, to a crop of not far from 6,500,000 bales, instead of the lower totals so vigorously advanced a few wacks totals so vigorously advanced a few weeks

Telegrams from leading southern markets agree that continued wet weather had an unfavorable effect on the general trade. Depression in cotton prices is reported responsible for some of the check to trading on the part of inserior southern merchants. Un-favorable weather, bad roads scarcity of railway facilities, excitement over state politics in Kansas and high water in the Ohio have tended to check general trade in the west. Tobacco sales are free at Louis-ville and Cincinnati, with dry goods, cloth-ing, hardware and shoes relatively most

WALL STREET FOR A WEEK.

Not Issue Bonds. New York, Feb. 17.-Bradstreet's Wall Street Review says: An increase in the, nervousness of the market followed the decision of the announcement not to sell bonds for the purpose of augmenting the gold holdings of the treasury. Disappointment at the frustration of expectations to that effect and apprehensions as to the immediate outcome of the currency as to the immediate outcome of the currency situation have resulted in depression which on Fridny developed into a liquidation of some proportions. Speculation was gov-erned almost entirely by these consider-ations and vibrated in response to the changing prospects of action on the part of the treasury upon the line which Wall street believes to be the absolutely presented on the companion of the necessary one under the circumstances. The industrials and a few stocks which have been unduly prominent in the recent trading

The most favorable incident of the week The most favorable incident of the week was the apparent disposition of London to purchase stocks on the decline here. It is intimated that there is more than the covering of short contracts behind this unexpected attitude, which, it is even asserted, indicates that Wall street approhensions about the outcome of the currency complications are not enter-tained abroad in a corresponding degree. The indifference which London has exhibited toward our market and their volume on Fri-day was such that the exchange declined the engagements of gold for shipment to Europe today, they being curtailed in con-The only feature of the market has been

the case with which the stocks subjected to liquidating process have sold off. An honest pili is the noblest work of the pothecary. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure constipation, biliousness and sick head-

Want Princess Kaiulani for Queen. San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 17,-News was received today from Honolulu that Governor Cleghorn, brother-in-law of the queen, and father of Princess Kniulani, is authority for stating that a document has been drawn up in which Litiuekalani agrees if failing in her efforts to induce the United States gov-ernment to restore her to power, to accept Princess Kalulani as her successor. President Dole of the provisional government says the English business interests of the says the English business interests of the islands prefer that Kaiulani should rule, but they would not object to an American protectorate back of her. The American residents are for annexation.

Perfect action and perfect health result from the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers A perfect little pill.

Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue-nature's food that stops waste and creates healthy flesh. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists. New York, Sold by druggists everywhere.

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OUR EMPLOYMENT DEP'T., ests of both and also our own, by securing

Wyckoff, Seaman & Benedict TELEPHONE 1781 1782 FARNAM ST NERVOUS DISORDERS
EVILS WEAKNESSES DEBILIET ET ... TOAT AS COMPARY HOUSE THOSE OF THE TOAT AS COMPARY TO CHEEK FULL STRESSOFT AND TO CONSTITUTE OF THE STRESSOFT AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

DOES A WORLD OF GOOD.

Why Mr. S. C. Dimick Recommends Paine's Gelery Compound.



the statement that there is no more prevalent inbility to sleep.

The state of excitement in which people of the present day live, the demands of business, the struggle for wealth, position, or even a bare living, all of which were never so great as now, produce just that state of the brain which makes sound and healthy sleep to many an impossibility.

And then how easy things to wrong! And how easily as thousands know, every

thing can be made to go right again. All the functions of the body are under the control of the nerves. And even sound or gans work to cross purposes when contradictory and confusing demands are made upon them by tired, played-out nerves- It is because Paine's colery compound is a true nerve food that it makes people well. Here is a case in point. Mr. S. C. Dimick of Bowling Green, Ohio, whose likeness appears above, writes:

"I broke down from overwork something over three years ago. Our family physician said that my trouble was heart disease, and said that I had organic trouble.

"After treating me six weeks and becom-

I had no organic trouble with the heart, that condition of mental decangement than the my heart trouble was sympathetic, that I was worn out, and my whole trouble was nervous prostration. He said that what I needed, and what would do me more good than medicine, was absolute rest and a change of climate.

> "Not being fully convinced that he was orrect in his views, I consulted doctor No. 3. this time a homeopathic. He agreed in the main with No. 2, the only essential difference being that he thought one hing was not right. "I decided to try a change of climate, and spent nearly three months in Minnesota. The ollowing winter I had an attack of the grip. which left me in a low condition, and the last

> season I was able to do but little work. "Last winter I had another attack of the grip, and for seven weeks was confined to the house, most of the time in bed. After recovering sufficiently to get about, I concluded to try Paine's colery compound. I have taken several bottles, and it has done me a world of good. I have done more work than I have done before in three years.

"I am surely gaining strength and power of engurance. I am already much better than I expected to be, and am sure that by a faithful use of the compound I shall be fully ing satisfied that he did not understand my | restored."

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Shirts made to wear and warranted to fit are as much of an art as a ready made suit of clothes. We have nothing to complain of. Those we have are cut full enough in the body and are neither too long nor too short in the sleeve. You can have any length of sleeve, open front or back, or both, reinforced front and back, with a yoke, linen bosom, double stitched, with cuffs or bands, full laundered, at 75c cents each. They are Wilson Bros.' make. Look at the display in our window.

We will give you an elegant silk or satin teck scarf for 15 cents. They are also displayed in the window.

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