

HAWAIIAN TREATY RECALLED

Mr. Cleveland Takes it Out of the Hands of the Senate.

OPPOSED TO IT IN ITS PRESENT FORM

De Desires That a Senate Committee Shall Visit the Islands Before Definite Steps Are Taken—Important Meeting of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The senate discussed today for nearly an hour the question as to the reception, at the present extraordinary session, of any business of a legislative character. While there was some difference of opinion as to the abstract right of permitting the introduction of bills or joint resolutions involving legislation, there seemed to be a general concurrence of views that it would not be desirable to have any matters of that kind acted upon, or even presented. Nevertheless, a resolution offered for maintaining that sentiment was not acted upon, but went over till the next meeting of the senate, which will be on Monday.

The feature of the day's proceedings was the presentation in executive session of the president's message, withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty. The message of withdrawal was brief and formal, merely requesting the return of the treaty. It is understood the reason for the withdrawal is that Cleveland is opposed to it in its present form. It is said he is prepared, however, to make another treaty, but prefers that a committee of the senate should visit Hawaii before the matter is finally determined on.

Credentials of Montana's New Senator.

Mr. Teller presented the credentials of Lee Mantel, appointed by the governor of Montana because of the failure of the legislature to elect a successor to Mr. Sanders. Mr. Teller asked that they be laid on the table for reference to the committee on privileges and elections, when chosen, in order that it might report on the regularity of such nominations, of which he understood there were several. It was so ordered.

It Was Decided That When the Senate Adjourned It Be Monday.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon presented a joint resolution to amend the constitution to provide for the election of United States senators by the people. This led to a discussion as to whether legislative business should be performed at a special session called for executive purposes. The general tenor of the remarks was to the effect that, while there was no law to prevent the general custom had been to receive resolutions and bills, but not act on any thing which the senate could not deal with conclusively, without the concurrence of the house.

Mr. Manderson of Nebraska presented a resolution excluding such business out it was allowed to go over without action.

Mr. Harris asked Mr. Sherman whether he had found a single precedent in the whole history of the government where, when the senate was convened in executive session, any action looking to legislation had been taken.

Mr. Sherman Quotes a Precedent.

Mr. Sherman stated in reply that he had before him a statement of what had occurred in 1873, when the senate decided by two yeas and nay votes that it was not proper to receive petitions. He found that Senator Howe of Wisconsin had gathered the precedents and had shown conclusively that at different periods from 1829 down to 1873 had been received and resolutions had been offered.

Mr. Harris remarked that the presentation of petitions fell very far short of the introduction of bills or joint resolutions requiring the action of both houses of congress, and which were in every essential respect the beginning of legislation.

Mr. Dolph said that he was quite indignant as to whether the senate might adopt the introduction of legislative business. He had a joint resolution which he proposed to introduce.

Mr. Harris—Is it a joint resolution?

Mr. Dolph—Yes.

Mr. Harris—Then I object to its being introduced.

The joint resolution was read. It was one calling upon the president of the United States to take such measures as he may deem necessary to bring about a settlement between the governments of Spain and the United States for the relief of Antonio Moresca, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

The question was further discussed by Senator Platt, who believed it competent for the senate to transact any business, by Mitchell, who said the senate had not been convened in executive session, but in extraordinary session, and by Vest and others.

Mr. Manderson's Legislation.

Then Mr. Manderson offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that at this extraordinary session the business transacted should be confined to executive matters and matters requiring the action of the senate only.

Mr. Cockrell Objected to the Immediate Consideration of the Resolution.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that "no legislative business shall be received or entertained at the present session of the senate, he subsequently modifying it by inserting the words "except resolutions."

Mr. Harris asked Mr. Hale whether he deemed it proper to accept the resolution. He said he considered the action of the senate on a treaty as legislative business, in contradistinction to executive business.

Mr. Hale said that he put it in out of an abundance of caution, because there were senators who believed a treaty the highest form of legislation.

Mr. Harris—Nevertheless, I hold that the form of the action of the senate on a treaty is purely executive.

Mr. Hale—The insertion of those words will do no harm at any rate.

Mr. Mills—A treaty may require the action of both houses.

Mr. McPherson called attention to the fact that it might be necessary to require committees to perform certain labor looking to legislation and to inquire whether Mr. Manderson's resolution or Mr. Hale's substitute would exclude that being done.

Finally the senate went over until the next meeting of the senate. After an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

ON THE ISSUING OF BONDS.

Opinion Delivered by Solicitor General Aldrich on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Some time ago, when the question of the power of the secretary of the treasury to use any part of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve was under consideration, the attorney general instructed Solicitor General Aldrich to look up the matter. His opinion was given to the effect that the secretary of the treasury has a continuing power to issue bonds to redeem the legal tenders of 1862 and 1863 that is not affected by the fact that there is no requirement that the legal tenders be redeemed in gold. But the solicitor general was not prepared to recommend the use of silver therefor, as it might cause a panic, though it could undoubtedly be done legally. The secretary has the power to issue bonds, redeemable either in gold or silver, the law merely stipulating that they shall be redeemed in coin. This opinion was never delivered as the occasion did not arise for it.

Mr. Aldrich is of the opinion that there is no positive provision of the law requiring that the \$100,000,000 gold reserve shall be kept intact.

Free Gold in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The treasury today received gold at several points. In New York the gain made in gold was \$100,000, while at New Orleans it received \$30,000 in gold in exchange for a like amount in silver certificates. No intimation has yet been received that any gold would be exported on Saturday from New York and at the present rate of exchange it is thought that none will be taken out of the country.

The treasury has now more than \$1,000,000 in free gold in the usual condition of trade this is likely to be increased, rather than diminished. It was quite plainly intimated in the treasury department today that as between the issue of bonds and the use of a portion of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve necessary to maintain the parity of gold and silver, Secretary Carlisle will resort to the latter plan, but that he does not anticipate that the necessity will arise to do so.

HILL AND CLEVELAND MEET.

They Hold a Long and Secret Conference in the Executive Chamber.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Political circles are agog over the fact that Senator David B. Hill spent nearly half an hour in private consultation with President Cleveland at the white house this morning.

The interview was, of course, of a strictly private character, but from the fact that it had been previously arranged and from its length, there can be little doubt that it was of more than a mere social character.

Mr. Hill, by virtue of his office as a senator from the state of New York, would be obliged by the unwritten code of official etiquette to call on a president elected by his party, unless the personal relations between the two were of such a character as to make a personal visit out of the question. But an official visit of this character would not last more than a minute. Twenty minutes is an unusual length for any caller, no matter how distinguished, to remain in the president's room during his busy days in the executive mansion, and if Mr. Hill and Mr. Cleveland talked away nothing for a third of an hour while a crowd of patriotic citizens were waiting to be heard, they were particularly that none of their remarks were overheard. When Mr. Hill had finished with the president he lost no time in leaving the white house and walked rapidly away with Colonel John S. Mearns of Buffalo, who had been a member of Mr. Cleveland's staff while the latter was governor of New York.

The newspaper men went into executive session and discussed the incident. The result of their deliberations was an agreement to offer the following: "Five hundred dollars reward—This sum will be paid for a stenographic report of the conversation between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill. Also \$100 reward for an instantaneous photograph of their meeting. Also \$100 reward for a thermometer reading (Fahrheit) of the temperature of the chamber at the time."

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

They Have Not as Yet Agreed Upon the Line of Action to Be Pursued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Immediately after the adjournment of the senate the democratic caucus committee retired to the room of Senator Ransom and remained in session until 3 o'clock, at which time it adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. It was reported that a general party caucus would be held Saturday, but a member of the committee said this afternoon that if the committee did not make better headway than it was now doing there would be no caucus on that day, as the committee had nothing to report. It is possible, though, that the committee on privileges and elections may be determined upon first, so that if there should be any contests it would be worked upon then as speedily as possible.

There was also a story out today that the committee intended reporting in favor of a plan which should take all patronage from the elective officers of the senate and cause all appointments of senate employees to be made by the caucus direct, in relation to this, however, it is known that the committee has had all it could do to consider the important subject of the committee without going into the other matters of the organization of the elective officers of the senate and the reorganization of the clerical and working forces. It may be, though, that if good results come out of tomorrow's session, the committee may call the caucus together Saturday and make its report. Nominations are now being laid over; members of the executive branch of the government cannot be sworn in until they have been confirmed, and cannot be confirmed until the senate has organized its committees.

CARLISLE'S STATEMENT.

He Will Exhaust All Power to Maintain the Parity Between Gold and Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Secretary Carlisle this morning authorized a statement that he would exercise all the power and discretion invested in him to uphold the credit of the government and maintain the parity of gold and silver. This statement was made to brush away rumors about what he contemplated doing as to maintaining the gold reserve intact, as to issuing bonds or as paying United States notes in gold, or United States treasury notes in silver when the gold was exhausted, etc. The example of \$1,000,000 in gold has been followed by the Chicago bankers, who today offered \$500,000. It is believed the bankers of other cities will follow suit, and there is a feeling of relief as to the gold balances. Unless the export Saturday is unusually heavy, of which no information has yet been received, the treasury will have ample gold to supply the demands.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed his son, Logan, clerk of the Treasury department.

HAWAII'S COMMISSIONERS.

They Will Request an Interview with Secretary of State Gresham.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—None of the Hawaiian commissioners were ready to pass an opinion upon the meaning of the withdrawal of the treaty.

"We are willing," said one of them, "to discuss the matter with the new secretary of state and endeavor to meet the views of the present administration. We are not bound to any particular wording of the treaty. Whether we would discuss a treaty looking to any other form of union with the United States I cannot say at present."

It is said it is the purpose of the commission to request a conference with Secretary Gresham at the earliest convenient time upon this new phase of affairs.

Secretary Gresham was asked whether or not there was any explanation to be made of the withdrawal. "No," he replied, "at least not at present."

War Vessels for Alaskan Waters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The continuation of the operation of the modus vivendi through this season will necessitate the sending of vessels to patrol Bering sea. The ships on the Pacific station available for this work are few, most of our main vessels being in the Atlantic or on their way there to participate in the naval review. Of the vessels in the Pacific, the Thetis, Bear, Ronger, even the mining cutter Corwin, and the fish steamer Albatross, are available for this work. The Navy department, it is understood, does not wish to send the Ronger, Thetis and Bear until the Hawaiian matter is settled. So, it seems, that likely the Corwin and Albatross may be pressed into service.

Fate of the Block Tin Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—It can now be stated definitely that the block tin bill failed of enactment after passing the house and being unanimously reported to the senate from the committee on finance.

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MOSHER HAS NOT SKIPPED

His Friends Declare That the Financier Will Be Ready for Trial.

BILL DORGAN ON THE WITNESS STAND

He Remembers Very Little of Recent Transactions Concerning the Capital National Bank Case—Purchased the Penitentiary Contract.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Despite the lurid announcement of an Omaha paper that C. W. Mosher had skipped the town, he was still at his home at 10 o'clock this morning. The rumor has been sprung almost every day since Mosher's release on bail that he had left between days, but he is still here, and says he will stay till the thing is ended. The story probably had its origin in the fact that when the deputy sheriff who was detailed to summon Mosher to appear before the district court and testify called at Mosher's home, he was informed that Charley wasn't there. This answer is returned to all callers except a few intimates and attorneys.

Mosher has not appeared in court, however, and his attorney, C. O. Wheldon, says he will not with his consent or connivance. He maintains that as Mosher is a defendant in the suit on which his testimony is sought to be maintained, and as he proposes remaining here until the case reaches a trial, he cannot be compelled to testify before the trial comes off and that it is a shrewd attempt, on the part of L. C. Barr to find out in advance what the defense to his actions will be.

Dorgan on the Stand.

Bill Dorgan was called to testify in the garnishment cases this morning in a terrible condition mentally, and all attempts on the part of attorneys to get him to remember anything about his connection with Mosher were futile. After the case adjourned, however, William remembered all his old friends and was speedily himself again. He acknowledged to having purchased the penitentiary contract from Mosher, but all endeavors to get him to tell how much he paid for it were useless. He didn't know whether it was \$150 or \$100,000, or whether it was nearer \$1,000 than \$100,000. He said in reply to a question that his first official act after taking hold down at the pen was to sign a \$20,000 note for Mosher, and he had been doing the same or similar things at intervals ever since.

He maintained that the reality transferred by Mosher was not to the or default creditors, but was intended to secure him in part for notes he had signed as surety for Mosher. He said the property was worth but \$7,000, and the notes three times that amount.

D. E. Thompson was examined further in regard to the holdings of gas stock by Mosher, but little in addition to what had already been printed was obtained. Mosher has, according to the books of the Farmers and Merchants Insurance company, \$25,000 worth of stock, but had sold it to his father-in-law, Henry Mansfield of Peoria, as security for notes signed for Mosher and money loaned.

The examination was continued to an indefinite date.

In the Paper Business.

W. B. Miller, the young fellow arrested Tuesday night on the charge of attempting to pass a forged check, appears to have been engaged in the wholesale paper business, three forged checks having already shown up. One was for \$250, payable on Gen'l, another for \$7.80 passed on Calvin V. Keith, and another for a small amount passed on a dry goods house.

He was arraigned this afternoon on the first two charges and bound over in \$1,000 bail, furnished by Hiram A. Kreamer. The young fellow has wealthy relatives in York county who will help him out. He ascribes his fall to the fact that he got in trouble with a young woman and compromised on \$500 in monthly installments and promised to earn the necessary amount and tried the bogus check racket. The name of D. Holm was signed to all the checks.

City in Brief.

The Morning Citizen is the title of the new morning paper heralded to appear about this date. It is a small six-column folio, but isn't backed by unlimited capital, but doesn't look it, and is independent in politics.

Robert J. Sparling is under "arrest in Justice Bergott's court on the charge of embezzling the Denver office of the United States treasury notes in silver when the gold was exhausted, etc. The example of \$1,000,000 in gold has been followed by the Chicago bankers, who today offered \$500,000. It is believed the bankers of other cities will follow suit, and there is a feeling of relief as to the gold balances. Unless the export Saturday is unusually heavy, of which no information has yet been received, the treasury will have ample gold to supply the demands.

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ORCHARD AND WILHELM CARPET COMPANY

(INCORPORATED.)

WE OPEN NEXT WEEK

Directly opposite the ruins of the old store

With an Entire New Stock

CARPETS AND DRAPERIES

THE NEWEST THINGS from the looms of the leading manufacturers. The designs and colorings are so very different from those of a year or two ago that any one contemplating refurbishing or re-decorating should see the new things. We shall be glad to show you although you may not be ready to purchase at once; it will help you to decide what you want.

This spring's importation of China and Japan matting is very novel in style and makes a most desirable floor covering for warm weather at small cost.

Our stock is too large for our store, so we have rented a warehouse to store all but sample rolls and are thus enabled to show a great variety in all grades.

ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO.

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The eminent specialist in nervous, chronic, private, blood, skin and urinary diseases. A regular and registered graduate in medicine as diploma and certificate show is utilizing with the greatest success the latest and most advanced medical science, night and day, in the treatment of all cases of chronic disease. New treatment for loss of vital power. Parties unable to visit may be treated at home by correspondence. Medicine and instruments sent by mail or express accurately packed, no marks to be made on containers or sender. One personal interview or proffered. Consultation free. Circulars in any language sent free. Book (Mysteries of life) sent free. (1000 hours) a.m. 109 p.m. Sundays 10 a.m. to 12 m. Send stamp for circular.

shooting himself in the mouth. Death was instantaneous. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by a pistol ball fired by his own hand.

Fighting for County Printing.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At this afternoon's meeting of the County Board of Supervisors a good republican victory was secured. In January the board let the contract for county printing to the Journal, a local populist paper. A protest was made. The case attracted considerable attention and interest on account of the long and bitter fight waged over it. It was shown that the contract was let to the highest bidder, that members of the board held an interest in the paper, and that all bids were illegal, having been filed after the time provided by law. The board reconsidered the letting of the contract and instructed the clerk to advertise for new bids. The republican members were elected.

Cedar River's Ice Gorge.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Neb., March 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—An ice gorge in the Cedar river has carried away two spans of the wagon bridge just north of town and the bridge on the east side is seriously threatened. Do not delay, the electric light was cut off, and the electric light was cut off. The board reconsidered the letting of the contract and instructed the clerk to advertise for new bids. The republican members were elected.

Called a Kansas Minister.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The First Baptist church of this city has extended a call to Rev. A. B. McClure, D.D., of Fort Scott, Kan. Rev. Mr. McClure has accepted the call and will begin his pastorate next Sunday.

Raided a Jewelry Store.

OSCEOLA, Neb., March 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Thieves entered the room of C. W. Broken, a jeweler of this town, last night and took jewelry to the amount of \$480. Sheriff Miller arrested John Johnson, John White, James