

DEBATING THE BOND MEASURE

Silver Democrats and Populists Opposed to the Bill.

REED HAS ONE OF HIS OWN TO OFFER

Some of the Administration Democrats Favor the Late Lamented Cavalite Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The debate on the administration's bill to authorize the issue of \$500,000,000 gold bonds for the purpose of retiring the legal tenders and treasury notes began in the house today and a divergent view at the outset. The silver democrats and populists opposed it outright. Some of the administration democrats, like Hall of Missouri, favored a substitute on the lines of the Carlisle bill, while Mr. Reed, the leader of the republicans, after a speech charging the present trouble to the deficiency in the treasury, introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to sell 3 per cent coin bonds to keep up the gold reserve and for certificates of indebtedness redeemable at the pleasure of the government to pay current expenses until the revenues shall equal the expenditures. The issue of gold bonds, he said, would discriminate against the coin bonds of the past. Mr. Patterson, a democrat from Tennessee, introduced a substitute favoring the issue of gold bonds. The debate under the five-minute rule, which commenced today, was as follows:

Several bills were passed by unanimous consent, among them one to pension the widow of the late Commodore Frank Avery at the rate of \$20 per month, and one for the relief of Kate Eber, an Indian woman. In accordance with the order of the special order adopted yesterday the house then resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider the bill "To Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to Issue Bonds to Maintain Sufficient Gold Reserve and to Redeem and Retire United States Notes, and for Other Purposes."

Mr. Springer, democrat of Illinois, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, opened the debate with a long statement concerning the condition of the treasury. He produced figures to show that there would be an estimated surplus of \$26,000,000 in the revenues at the end of the present calendar year, but a deficiency at the end of the fiscal year, of \$20,000,000. The deficiency now was \$24,000,000, but this would be reduced \$14,000,000 in the coming five months. On June 3, 1895, he said there would be a surplus of \$100,000,000 of surplus revenue. This surplus had been derived from the sale of bonds.

While Mr. Springer was discussing the dwindling gold reserve and the outstanding enormous gold obligations of the government, he was interrupted by Mr. Simpson, populist of Kansas, who asked if the secretary of the treasury was authorized to redeem the legal tender in gold. He replied that the secretary was so compelled by the precedents of former secretaries, or in bad faith repudiate the established policy of the government.

In conclusion he appealed to members to lay aside party prejudice, and as patriots seek the drain of gold and save the country's credit. Mr. Cox, democrat of Tennessee, in opposition to the bill introduced by Mr. Springer with his ability in getting on every side of every question. He made a vigorous argument in favor of the substitute he should offer, which was based on the principle of the Carlisle bill (the issue of circulation by banks on deposit of legal tender), contending that this would take the greenbacks out of circulation without increasing the interest-bearing debt in the country and without throwing the country upon an absolute gold basis.

Mr. Hall, democrat of Missouri, following in the same strain, in support of the substitute. He repeated the further wishing of "dirty linen" on the floor of the house. Mr. Swann, democrat of Virginia, bitterly criticized the administration. The present trouble was due to two causes, deficiency of revenue and the gold drain on the treasury. The house had passed a bill for closing the seigniorage, and the president had vetoed it. Let the responsibility be placed where it belonged.

Mr. Reed, the leader of the minority, then took the floor. He was given close attention. This bill, he began, might exhibit the science of statesmanship, but it did not exhibit the art of it. In order to accomplish anything it was necessary that a bill should pass both houses and be signed by the president. What was wanted was a practical measure that would remedy the evil that has produced this crisis in our national affairs.

DEFICIENT REVENUE THE CAUSE. "In my judgment," he continued, "if the president, when he became convinced that an effort was being made to drain the treasury of its gold, had announced his purpose of maintaining the gold reserve, and that he would limit set by Conrad Jordan, a democratic treasurer, and had followed that announcement with vigorous measures, there would have been no difficulty in raising the necessary revenue. To find a remedy it was necessary to know the cause. The first cause was \$486,000,000 of outstanding paper obligations (paper and legal tender notes) subject to redemption. For a country like this that was an insignificant sum, but it was a heavy load, when the question of the government's ability to pay it, and pay it promptly, was raised. Before anything must have been done to create a deficit. The first cause of the trouble was the gold drain on the treasury, which had already been a drain of \$107,000,000, and which, from present indications, would create a further deficiency, permanent or temporary. The treasury was divided into two sharp divisions. One was engaged in banking and the other in business. The business end of the concern was running astern, as he had pointed out, and the banking end of the treasury had allowed the business end to interfere with the banking department. Discarding the wisdom of those who have insisted on decreasing the revenue, and increasing money to meet the deficiency in that department, it has taken from the banking department funds to create the deficiency in the business department. There was set in operation the endless chain by which we were furnishing gold for the rest of the world. The president had appealed not only to his party associates, but to the opposition for help. As a party man he ought to be melancholy over the prospect, but as a citizen he stood ready to assist his country in the present crisis. Mr. Reed warned the house, however, that there could be no currency legislation at the dictation of any one man—the president, Mr. Springer, the speaker, or any other man. It must be had by the consensus of opinion of the people. There can be no legislation, he added, on the eve of an expiring congress.

"We will know," he said, "that if this bill passes the house it will go no further. But it does seem to me that a practical measure could be presented."

COMBINED BUSINESS WITH BANKING. Continuing as a preliminary before offering his own suggestion, and in order to prevent the accusation of partisanship, he quoted from Horace White to show that the real cause of the present trouble was the deficiencies of the revenues. If the revenues equaled the expenditures whenever a greenback was redeemed it would stay in the treasury. It was the fact of the necessity of its reissuance to meet current obligations that caused the trouble. He fortified his statement with the figures advanced by him some days ago. After all, the showing made under the disadvantages under which the treasury was laboring was a bad one. The remedy for the present condition of affairs was to separate the banking department from the business department of the government. The first step was to make the government revenue equal its expenses.

"But," said Mr. Reed, "to raise revenues would be a confession, and confession means defeat." He said that those in control of public affairs would have command of the revenue question for the next two years. The secretary of the treasury had just reported to the senate that he would have a surplus of \$22,000,000. The secretary had given the last dollar of this surplus, omitting, however, the cents, as otherwise some question might have been raised as to the accuracy of this surplus.

MAKES ANOTHER BREAK

Last Saturday Was Red Letter Day for a Good Many Men.

IT TURNED THE TOWN UPSIDE DOWN

Everybody but the Clothiers Will Be All Right Again Next Saturday, for a Man's Backed to Turn it Back Again.

Perhaps the most wonderful thing that ever happened in Omaha was the sale of overcoats made in this city last Saturday. It was necessary to state what the house was behind it. It was done and everybody knows who "done" it. It was the most phenomenal thing ever conceived. For one thing, it was done exactly as they said they would, and it was only a matter of a few hours until all the overcoats were sold. The store was jammed so thoroughly that there hadn't been such a gathering of citizens in any business house since the Continental had its fire sale over two years ago.

The values there are not in anyway to be compared with the suit and the overcoat. The tentinal has on the tapis for next Saturday, for, of course, you know it was the Continental that had the overcoat sale last Saturday. There isn't a suit in the store that wasn't included in this next Saturday's sale, and knowing that something extraordinary was to be done the management had decided to make a cut that will be clear to the bone. They do nothing by halves; it's worse than half, and if you intend to wear a suit next winter or the next, or the next, or the next, or eight weeks, it will be the gladdest moment of your life when you capture one of the suits that go on sale Saturday morning at the Continental.

HAMLIN LIKES THE NEW SYSTEM. There is less opportunity for fraud in the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Old officials of the Treasury department have much to say about the opportunities for fraud and mismanagement presented by the new system of auditing which was inaugurated as a result of the investigation by the Docket commission. Their view is not endorsed by the present authorities of the department who have supervision of the work. Assistant Secretary Hamlin has made a statement to the house committee on appropriations in which he praises the results of the new system. Mr. Hamlin says that it has been a matter of great surprise and satisfaction with such little trouble and friction, that the new system is already working smoothly, and that many advantages from it have been apparent since it went into operation.

A commendable improvement which he points out relates to the accounts of disbursing officers. Formerly advances were made to these officers simply on their word, and no investigation into their accounts, but the new regulations do not allow advances to be made until their former accounts have been rendered and the auditors have full evidence as to their standing.

"Under the new system," says Mr. Hamlin, "no safeguards of the treasury have been taken down; on the contrary, the new system provides for a closer check upon the disbursing officers of the government by the auditors. The greatest possible check on expenditures that can be had is secured."

Under the old system there were two controllers and also the commissioner of customs, who performed duties similar to those of a controller. The new system has one controller, and the duties of the old controllers are now performed by the controller. The sixth auditor had final settlement of accounts of the Postoffice department, except in the case of the collector, whose decision was final. The accounts of the land office will not be settled by that office even as an auditor would settle them.

"The law simply assigns the controller the duty of reporting to the controller his decision and settlement. That under the old system there were not more frauds and peculations has been due entirely to the integrity of the disbursing officers and those entrusted with the funds of the government, as no control of the accounts of the disbursing officers was then held by the auditors and controllers."

Continual advances were made to disbursing officers as requested by them on requisitions without any knowledge on the part of the Treasury department as to the part of the officers' accounts, notwithstanding the fact that enormous balances were charged against these officers on the books of the Treasury department, running up often into millions of dollars. For example, a disbursing officer in one instance received an advance in December, although there was charged against him on his account, unaccounted for, over \$2,000,000. In the case of accounts for Indian agents they would be in the office of the commissioner of Indian Affairs for a year before being taken up for examination, and they would be in the office of the second auditor for a year after he had received them here he could then send them up for examination, and it would be some time before the auditor could send them to the controller. The controller acts as the repeating officer where there are differences or errors, and his decisions are final. The controller also has to pass upon advances to disbursing officers, and if their accounts are not satisfactory may refuse to countersign the warrants.

Mr. Hamlin says: "The new system brings together all the books of the government so that a single man can see what is made and will be made of the condition of accounts. It has already developed the fact that large balances have been standing against the government unaccounted for, and it will bring these accounts to date."

LENGTHY CABINET SESSION. Administration Wants to Place the New System in Session Today from 10 o'clock until after 2:45. It is understood that almost the only subject of discussion was the pending bond issue. Several prominent New York bankers are here, among them J. Pierpont Morgan, and, while they have not seen either the president or the speaker, it is understood that their views on the situation were conveyed to the president today. No authoritative statement of the character of the cabinet discussion can be made, but it is believed that no final action has been determined upon. It is believed that the conditions with the representatives of London bankers are in progress with indications of an early consummation. There is no longer any expectation of a popular loan to be placed in this country, as in that event the experience of the last few months would be repeated and the government would be understood, is to place the entire issue of bonds with London bankers, who would pay for them in London gold, and thus avoid, for the present, at least, the necessity for paying out gold in exchange for legal tenders. While no definite conclusion has been reached, it is believed that the announcement of the sale of the bonds will be made at an early day.

Some Nominations of the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Postmasters—Spencer Van Pelt, Chenoweth; Ernest D. Mathew, Kewanee, Ill.; A. Saunders, Mankato, Kan. Justice—To the United States District Court of the Territory of Utah, J. C. McNally, in the county of Salt Lake; John T. Lazenby, county of Wayne; Henry Shields, county of Summit; F. W. Chappell, county of Jacob; Isaac R. Wright, county of Sevier. Lieutenant Colonel George L. Gillespie, sergeant of Engineers, to be a member of the Mississippi river commission.

Telegraph Company Did Not Get the Money. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Treasurer Roswell H. Rochester of the Western Union Telegraph company was the principal witness in the Howgate trial today. The government sought to show that the company's \$500,000 had been appropriated by Howgate and his associates, and that these checks had never been paid to the Western Union. The defense objected

FOR A PARK AT APPOMATTOX.

Union and Confederate Veterans Join Hands for a Worthy Object.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—At the annual encampment of camp No. 69 of the Union Veteran Legion last night a resolution was introduced by William Howard Mills and unanimously adopted as follows:

"That to perpetuate the great principles of our order, 'Fraternity, Charity and Protestantism,' and promote the interests of humanity, encampment No. 69, Union Veteran Legion, extends the right hand of fellowship to R. E. Lee camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans of Richmond, Va., and to all confederate veterans everywhere and its assistance to secure an appropriation for the purchase of the establishment of a national park at Appomattox, which shall be accepted by the veterans of the war of the rebellion in the light of another rainbow of promise for ourselves and our descendants of the perpetuity of the Union, and the peace and prosperity of our country, and very respectfully suggest that General Wheeler, Charles H. Grosvenor, Daniel E. Sickles and William B. Bowers of the house of representatives, and General John B. Gordon, Joseph Hawley and John M. Palmer of the senate do confer together to prepare and introduce such a measure as speedily as possible with their pleasure and convenience; and we ask the influence of the press of the United States of America to aid in the creation of a sentiment that shall secure the establishment of the park during the session of the present congress."

"That we request the national commander invite every confederate soldier to pass resolutions in conformity herewith, and every organization of the Union Veterans, the Sons of the American Revolution, every patriotic organization, and every patriotic organization of men and women throughout the United States of America to aid in the fulfillment of the desire expressed in the resolution above mentioned. Lee camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans of Richmond, Va., on Friday, the 1st inst., for the establishment of a national park at Appomattox, Virginia, and to the advocacy thereof and transmit to the members of congress for the districts in which they are located and the senators of their several states."

SILVER MEN CANNOT AGREE. No Free Coinage Bill Will Be Reported to the Senate.

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A vote on a free coinage bill was prevented by the street car strike, the hour for the meeting of the senate.

The silver men developed a difference in their ranks on the question of seigniorage. Senator Sherman, the champion of the conviction that silver coinage should prevail at the old ratio of 16 to 1, argued that it would be a waste of time to report a bill containing the provision of the seigniorage, and suggested that it would be wiser to report a bill which would give the government seigniorage as a compensation for the loss of the silver sent out for free and unlimited coinage, and while they conceded that no free coinage proposition was liable to become a law, the willingness of the republicans to accept the proposition was not a subject for debate.

When a motion for the proposed pressing amendment for an additional tax on beer, Senator Teller said: "I have no such intention. I merely offered the amendment to the treasury, which leaves the gold reserve party to provide a simple means of raising revenues sufficient to meet the expenses of the government, but it has become evident that the treasury is unable to do so by any revenue legislation, and I shall not waste time on it."

IT'S A LOTTERY AND A FRAUD. Postoffice Department Denounces the Eastern States Lottery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The alleged lottery scheme operated by the Eastern Assurance company of Philadelphia resulted today in a fraud order issued by the Postoffice department against the company and its officers directed to the postmasters at Philadelphia and Cincinnati, the principal points from which the street car companies as a rule have engaged in the so-called bond investment business which Assistant Attorney General Thomas condemned as a lottery scheme. The officers of the company, in order to prevent the street car companies from being engaged in the modified plan of business so as to substantially conform to the methods of building and loan associations, Judge Thomas refused to issue an order against the company, and has actually redeemed some of these bonds out of its current income, which is a violation of the law.

The company also advertised that it has Judge Thomas' endorsement of the plan upon which it is operating. He explained the principle of the modified plan, and said it is not true. As the company is not doing business on the plan submitted to him the department has no objection to its operation, but it is actually booming its business by means of the endorsement of the Postoffice department.

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Patents for Western Inventors. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Patents have been issued as follows: Iowa—Jacob Brandt, Davenport, roll paper cutter and holder; Alfred J. Gillespie, Atlantic, automatic dispatch apparatus; George E. Hart, Viola, hoe or shovel; David C. Trester, Anamosa, rope suspension device; South Dakota—Jacob Lampert, Hill City, concentrator; Douglas Shannon, La Salle, brake.

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to this testimony, on the ground that one alleged crime could not be introduced in evidence to prove a specific crime. The court overruled the objection, and the case was referred as to his thorough acquaintance with Howgate's signature, and that the Western Union had not returned any money for the amounts represented in the three checks.

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MORSE

Seven days to quit-- New Firm Then--

Here's where the stock runs into money faster than in any other department, and here is where the most goods will have to be moved. The time is terrible short—only seven days more and we'll be out of business. How do you suppose we are going to reduce this stock unless we reduce the prices? That's just the way it will be done. Marvelous contributions of beauty and value will be slaughtered just as mercilessly as goods in other departments. Come prepared to look—to see—to be convinced by the excellence of these silks and the price that goes with them.

Closing out the SILKS. Colored novelty Silks—24 inches wide, the kind we've been selling for \$1.50 a yd., to be closed now at 85c. A lot of Novelty Silks that we always sold for \$1 and \$1.50 a yard, your choice for 59c. The 1 and 1 1/2 Colored Velvets will be closed out at the ridiculous price of 29c. A lot of Colored China Silks—27 inches wide, the silk we sold for 75c a yard, is now 49c.

Brocaded Silks--All those elegant high class Brocaded Silks, for which this store has become famous, are marked down to about one-fourth their value.

Ladies' Underwear. Children's and misses' fine English cashmere hose, all sizes, regular 75c goods for 75c. Ladies' fine woolen hose with ribbed top, the 35c kind for 15c. Ladies' extra heavy woolen, Jersey ribbed underwear, natural color, 75c quality, for 33c. Ladies' fine woolen combination suits, natural color, the \$3.50 and \$4.00 quality for \$1.97.

Dress Goods. 52-inch wool sacking—52-inch Scotch plaid—English serges and diagonals—40-inch all wool herringbone, blue and black, 75c quality, for 29c. 52-inch French cords—camel's hair, checks, silk and wool novelties, goods worth from \$1.25 to \$2.50 for 49c. 50-inch fine black hop sacking, \$1.50 quality for 69c.

China Department. We have a large line of Haviland dinner sets that we will sell at cost. Decorated dinner sets, 100 pieces, in good English porcelain, \$6.00. Brown bone dinner ware, 100 pieces, in best English porcelain, \$9.75. Moselle Stock Pattern, fine American porcelain, with filled in decoration, set of 100 pieces, \$13.50. Loretto Stock Pattern, gold lined and fine porcelain, set of 100 pieces, \$12.75. Vienna ware, in new decorations, set of 100 pieces, \$25.

All our dress trimmings, of every description, go at half price.

MORSE DRY GOODS CO.

Seven days to close out. New firm then. to enlist in company F. Second Infantry. Delaware was barred from entry on account of a slight failure in the physical examination, and special authority was necessary to legalize his enlistment. C. F. Jiddings of North Platte is in the city on business with the controller of the currency in connection with the North Platte National bank. More Gold Deposited Than Withdrawn. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Advices from New York state that \$28,300 in gold was today withdrawn from the subtreasury in exchange for currency. It is not intended for export. Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold were returned to the treasury, which leaves the gold reserve after deducting the day's withdrawals, \$2,936,442. New Iowa Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—(Special Telegram)—Iowa postmasters were appointed today as follows: New Haven, Mitchell county, Mease Giles, vice Robert Riddell, resigned; Sioux, Plymouth county, G. S. Heffer, vice G. Ritter, removed. Adverse Report on Tinsley's Nomination. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The senate committee on postoffices and post roads today reported adversely the nomination of Albert

inquiry, one month extended; Captain Bernard A. Byrne, Sixth Infantry, one month. ELECTRIC MAIL CARS. Movement Initiated in Chicago to Spread to Other Cities. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The action taken by a trolley company in Chicago in ordering several postal cars will be followed in other cities as soon as the street car companies manifest a disposition to co-operate with the department. In the Chicago case, part of each car is to be reserved as a smoking compartment and the company is taking the step practically on its own risk, as no agreement as to compensation has yet been made with the Chicago postoffice. Postoffice officials hope to have the scheme in operation in all the large cities of the country within a few years. As car companies as a rule have not showed a disposition to give material progress to the movement, Boston is expected to be one of the first cities which this scheme is to be operated, and in Brooklyn it is already in vogue to some extent. The Postoffice department expects to have a general extension of the movement so as to include the principal cities, but material advance in this direction will not be accomplished for some time.

RECOVERING GOVERNMENT LANDS. Bill to Withhold Patents from Roads that Have Defaulted on Bonds. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the house today Representative Cammett of California introduced a bill forfetting to the government all unpatented lands heretofore granted to any company or corporation under the provisions of the Pacific railway acts when any such company or corporation has failed or refused to redeem the bonds issued to such company. As to the lands already patented, which at the time of default remain in the ownership of the company, the secretary of the treasury is directed to take the necessary action required by law to protect the government's rights as reserved by the acts and the secretary of the interior is to withhold all applications for patents when the default contemplated by section 5 of the act of July 1, 1862, has already occurred.

One Iowa Mail Station Closed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—(Special Telegram)—The postoffice at Geneseo, Tama county, Ia., has been discontinued. Mail will go to Traer. Postmasters were commissioned today as follows: Nebraska—Joseph V. Harrison, Indianola; John F. Ebnother, Aspinwall, Iowa; John Finn, Decora; Frank J. Bowers, Finchford; Orlan T. Muzzey, Iveyville.

Suspending Patents on Railroad Lands. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The house today passed the resolution introduced by Representative Cammett of California, directing the secretary of the interior to suspend action on all applications for patents where existing railway grant land until action had been taken to classify them into mineral and non-mineral lands, and requesting information regarding the number of acres of these lands that have been patented.

Delaware May Enlist. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—(Special Telegram)—Upon the request of Congressman Mercer, the secretary of war has issued an order allowing F. L. Delaware of Omaha

Deny the Imprisonment of Professors. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Turkish legation has received the following communication: "It is obvious that the published reports of the imprisonment in Asia Minor of American professors is intentionally malicious. There is not the slightest foundation in the report."

Inspected the Customs Houses. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The official inspection of the customs houses on the Mexican border, ordered by the civil service reform association has been concluded and Civil Service Commissioner Lyman, who made the tour, has returned to the city. The inspection occupied several weeks.

Extra Judge for the Ninth District. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The house judiciary committee today voted to favorably report the senate bill for an additional United States judge for the Ninth judicial circuit court.

Kimball, Orgass, Burton Galters, Stewart Banjos, Washburn Mandolins, Everything in Music, Musical Merchandise Cheaper than other Houses.

New Scale Kimball, Hallet & Davis Popular Hinz Slightly used and Cheaper. Retail, 1513 Douglas, Wholesale, 1614 Iazard, OMAHA, NEB.