within six months. The previous operations of the treasury had resulted, he said, in the United States exchanging its own bonds for its own gold, and now Secretary Carlisle had done what Secretary Sherman did time and again when he was refunding the public debt—he had purchased gold in other markets than our own.

NEED OF A GOLD RESERVE.

Mr. Wilson contrasted the situation of the treasury in 1892 with its situation now in regard to the burden to be borne by the gold reserve. Then no greenbacks were being presented for redemption and the reserve was only necessary for practical purposes to support the outstanding silver, amounting to but $200,000,000. Today it supported the entire currency fabric, $500,000,000 of outstanding legal tenders and treasury notes, $500,000,000 of over-valued silver and all the national bank notes outstanding.

"You admit," interrupted Mr. Dingley of Maine, "that $111,000,000 of gold have been purchased to maintain the gold reserve. How did the treasury obtain the money to meet the deficiency in the revenues of $109,000,000?"

Mr. Wilson replied that, as he had stated on a former occasion, it was partly true that by the operations of the endless chain process by which the gold was drained from the treasury, some of the money obtained from the sale of bonds had been transferred to other accounts and had been used to defray current expenses. He called Mr. Dingley's attention to the fact that under the national bank act of 1874, the bank notes, being redeemable by the treasury, could be used by conversion to drain the treasury of gold, as well as the legal tenders.

Mr. Dingley, however, persisted upon a more specific answer to his original question and Mr. Wilson finally admitted that a large amount of gold received from the sale of bonds had been used to meet deficiencies in the revenues.

Then Mr. Dinley, recurring to Mr. Wilson's former statement about the transfer of the bank trust fund to the available assets of the treasury, declared not one dollar of that fund had been used to defray current expenses.

"The difference between your methods and ours," replied Mr. Wilson, amid a burst of democratic applause, "is that when we needed money we borrowed it. When you needed it you borrowed it from a trust fund."

Mr. Dingley insisted that that fund was not used in 1893, whereupon Mr. Wilson cited him Secretary Windom's report, stating that on September 10, 1890, the only available cash in the treasury was the amount of the trust fund turned over to that account in the preceding July. This ended the fencing between the opposing leaders, and Mr. Wilson continued his argument where it had been broken off by Mr. Dingley's interruption.

FOLLOWED SHERMAN'S LEAD.

Secretary Carlisle, in borrowing this gold, had only done what Mr. Sherman had done. He had sold 4 per cent thirty year bonds at the rate of 104½, with the right to substitute at par 3 per cent gold bonds. If the government continued to maintain its traditional policy the four per cent bonds would be virtually payable in gold, because the government was bound to maintain all its currency on a parity. As the gold bonds will be paid in gold, it was the sense of the ways and means committee that there ought to be no hesitation in making these bonds payable in gold, and saving the government interest charges amounting to over $16,000,000. The contract is already made by which the gold is being put into the treasury and placed on vessels for shipment to this country. It cannot be set aside. It was made under ample provision of law. The question presented here is whether we will substitute for a 4 per cent coin thirty year bond a 3 per cent gold bond. Mr. Wilson asserted that for twenty-five years the gold standard had been the practical money basis in this country; that gentlemen confused the standard of payment with the currency of payment. Two experiments had failed to give relief, and now the treasury had been obliged to resort, as it had under Secretary Sherman, to a special contract.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee asked if it would not be possible to raid the gold reserve in the future as it has in the past. Mr. Wilson replied it has undoubtedly been possible since the first day of the resumption of specie payments, but said it would not be done if we can maintain confidence that our currency will be as good as gold.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois said the resolution was whether the government at this late day should, by the extraordinary methods of President Cleveland and his secretary of the treasury, change its established policy under thirty-five years of republican rule and make its bonds payable in gold. Why did not the president, he asked, call the attention of these foreign capitalists to the fact this country had a settled policy. (Applause). If the statement Mr. Wilson made had been true, that coin was really as good as gold and meant the same thing, why had the president not told the capitalists so.

WILL DESTROY THE COUNTRY'S CREDIT.

"I oppose this resolution," he continued, "because it will, in my judgment, destroy the credit of the United States." In the future it would be necessary to put the word gold in every bond. The bondholder was directly interested in driving this country to a silver basis and sending gold to a premium. The Rothschilds by this means could double the value of their holdings. Secretary Folger had extended the vast sum of $300,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds at 3 per cent in the open sunlight before the American people. (Republican applause.) Even the loans of this administration had before been made in the open market with the American people in the light of day; they had been made for ten years at less than 3 per cent. Now there had been made a contract with a foreign syndicate by which the government received $9,500 less than similar bonds were selling for in the open market on the very day the president had sent his contract to congress with the bribe of $16,000,000 to get its consent. A secret loan was negotiated for higher rates than any other government was paying on debts, cheaper than banks can buy them.

"The president," said the speaker, "penned this message not from patriotic purposes, but for politics, and that alone. He wanted to throw the responsibility on congress of making this loan, negotiated by his former law partner." (Applause).

"I say for one," he asserted, "and I hope I speak for the entire republican party and the great mass of the democratic party, that I cannot be made particeps criminis to this attempt of the president to prostitute the financial standing of this great country."

Mr. Cox of Tennessee—How does it happen that by this contract this syndicate will have an option on future bond issues by the government?

Mr. Hopkins—Nobody but this syndicate and the president can arrange that. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Powers of Vermont sent to the clerk's desk to be read an amendment providing that nothing in the resolution should be construed as changing the avowed policy of the government to pay all its outstanding bonds in gold.

CANNON DENOUNCED THE CONTRACT.

Mr. Hopkins then yielded to Mr. Cannon of Illinois. He sketched with biting sarcasm the abortive attempt made to pass legislation for the relief of the treasury, saying the president's last message was responsible for the Springer "second birth." He denounced the contract made by the secretary of the treasury, and when he expressed the opinion that had a republican secretary of the treasury made the contract this democratic house would have impeached him the republican side gave him round after round of applause.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, member of the ways and means committee, opposed the resolution. Addressing himself to the charge that those who were opposing this resolution were aiding to destroy the honor, credit and integrity of the government, he pointed out that without consultation with congress the secretary of the treasury had privately entered into a contract with the Rothschilds of Europe and the Morgans here to purchase gold with the coin bonds of the government at a rate of interest almost 1 per cent higher than the last bond issue and now gave congress the option of substituting for these coin bonds gold bonds at 3 per cent. The only alternative offered congress was to go back on a long established precedent of the government and authorize gold instead of coin bonds. Neither the honor, credit nor integrity of the government was involved. This was an attempt to force a revolution in our financial policy. If gold bonds were issued at the demand of Lombard street never would another coin bond be issued by the government. Then what was to become of the millions of coin bonds sold to our own people. Their value would depreciate. This was a resolution to depreciate them and he would never vote for it. (Republican applause.)

Mr. Daniels of New York in a three-minute speech argued in support of the resolution.

Mr. Coombs of New York also favored the resolution. He did not know whether the secretary of the treasury had made the best possible bargain, but he did know the necessity which drove him to obtain gold was imperative. Had gold not been arranged for the treasury would have been stripped to its last gold dollar before next Saturday. Under such extraordinary conditions an extraordinary contract had been made.

DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OUR OWN PEOPLE.

Mr. Bryan was then recognized to control an hour's time in opposition to the resolution. He yielded fifteen minutes to Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, who gave his reasons why he preferred at this time to forego the opportunity to save the people $500,000 a year interest charges. To do so would be to discriminate against those of our own people, who, in the dark hour of the country's distress, took the government's bonds and kept the government's obligation as good as gold. These people, or others like them, will continue to keep their country's credit good, and all the powers of earth or hell cannot prevent it. (Applause.)

Mr. Livingston of California created an amusing diversion by sending to the clerk's desk and having read amid roars of laughter some extracts from Hood's poems:

"The golden ass or golden bull,
Was English John with his pockets full.
Then at war by land and water,
While beef and mutton and other meat,
Were almost as dear as money to eat,
And farmers reaped golden harvests of wheat
At the Lord knows what per quarter."

And concluding with the well known lines of the moral beginning:

"Gold, gold, gold,
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Heavy to get and light to hold,
Hoarded and bartered, bought and sold."

Mr. Simpson opposed the resolution in a short speech.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Hulick of Ohio, Wheeler of Alabama and Northway of Ohio against the bill, Mr. Bland, the silver advocate, took the floor, and in ringing sentences appealed to the house not to surrender to the gold kings. If this resolution passed Mr. Bland declared that the government would forfeit its right to coin silver.

Mr. Springer insisted that the only question at issue was whether congress would save to the taxpayers $16,000,000.

Mr. Turner of Georgia, a member of the ways and means committee, in time yielded by Mr. Reed, made a strong speech in favor of the resolution, the burden of which was, it was the duty of the government under its plighted faith at whatever cost to maintain the parity of all its currency.

HATCH PLEASED THE SILVER MEN.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri, in a five-minute speech, aroused the opponents of the resolution to great enthusiasm. He had but little time, he said, to explain why he was to be a pallbearer at this financial funeral. In a word, it was because the passage of this resolution would make every debtor in the United States pay his debt in gold. He read, amid much demonstration, a letter addressed by ex-Governor Proctor Knott of Kentucky to Senator Blackburn of Kentucky in which Mr. Knott characterized the pending proposition as "the last insolent demand of the goldites."

"They do not seem to want to leave us a hereafter. Whenever the government agrees to pay gold, silver is doomed for all eternity. As old Judge Forbis said to Johnny Moore: 'Goodby, world; howdy, hell.'" (Laughter and applause.)

The speaker then called upon the affirmative side to occupy some of their time. No one arose, and for an instant it looked as if the advocates of the resolution were exhausted. But Mr. Cooper of Florida took the floor and in fervid tones denounced those who were "trying to scuttle the ship of state."

Mr. Payne of New York said it seemed that nothing had been left out of the bond contract that was possible to put in it to oppress the people.

W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania said he could not see why republicans should not vote for the resolution, although they were not to blame for the bad management that brought about the difficulty. To refuse to make the bonds payable in gold would be to spite the country. The president had twice appealed to the patriotism of the republican party and that appeal had never been made in vain. They should respond again.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa said the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed to go back on the whole policy of his party that had always pledged itself to maintain gold and silver at a parity. The secretary of the treasury was reported to have said to the committee on ways and means that if the gold proviso was put into this issue of bonds, it must go into every future issue. "Do you propose to do that?" he asked, and there were cries of "No, No."

After reading the plank of the last national democratic platform for bimetallism, he said: "Mr. Speaker—I can imagine that your own heart has been warmed many times by that ringing sentence," whereat there was great applause and laughter.

After reading the plank of the republican platform for bimetallism he declared that there was no difference between moral and legal declarations; there was not a debt of the government that could not honestly be paid in silver.

DEMOCRACY OWES CLEVELAND NOTHING.

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska made a half hour speech against the resolution, the passage of which, he began by saying, would withdraw $65,000,000 from circulation. "The president of the United States," he continued, "is a human being."

"Oh, no," shouted Mr. Walker of Massachusetts.

"The president is therefore liable to err," added Mr. Bryan, not heeding the interruption. "He has erred and the democratic party owes him nothing. (Democratic applause). It owes him only the gratitude it would owe the guardian who has squandered a rich estate. He seeks to inoculate his party with republican virus that his party may die of blood poisoning. (Democratic applause). But he has yet one attribute of sovereignty," continued Mr. Bryan. "He chasteneth whom he loveth." (Laughter).

Turning to the question at issue, Mr. Bryan asserted it was a question in which was bound up the welfare of mankind. Pass this resolution, he said, and $16,000,000 would be saved to the people in thirty years. Pass it and they would be robbed of $16,000,000 in a third of that time by the men in whose interest it was passed.

"The issue has come," said Mr. Bryan, in conclusion. "You have got to meet this proposition. On these questions we find the democrats of the east and the republicans of the east lock arms and proceed to carry out their policy without reference to the rest of the country. But, Mr. Speaker, if they do that, they must expect that on the principle of self-preservation the rest of the country will drop party lines and unite to preserve their homes and welfare." (Applause).

The demand of our eastern brethren, both republicans and democrats, is for a steadily appreciating standard of value. They are the creditors; they hold our bonds and our mortgages, and as the dollars come up here and the debts increase, they gather an unearned increment. And the time will come in this country when the unjust exactions and the oppressive demands of our eastern friends shall heal the divisions in the west and south and in the end restore the doctrine of Jefferson, that every man is the equal of every other man, and has an equal right to the consideration of the government. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Reed arose. Instantly the hum of noises ceased, and a hush fell on the house.

NO ROOM FOR SECTIONALISM.

"Mr. Speaker," he began, "that doctrine of the union of the south and west has been preached before and by prophets whose inspiration lasted longer than that of the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. Bryan). (Laughter.) But it has been a failure. It always will be a failure. We not only sent our property west, but we send our children there, and no man who crosses from east to west can fail to be struck by the fact that there is after all an unity of sentiment between the two sections of the country that no language will ever blot out or destroy. The southern and northern democrats may not be able to live together. I am glad they are not able to live together. But I say to you the republicans of the east and of the west and of the north and south have thus far found some method of living together, and they will in the future. (Applause on the republican side.) Now, let me address myself to the comparatively small matter at hand. (Laughter.) I have witnessed periods of great emotion, and I had noticed that it very often happens in the history of this house and of this country that events which seem to be very stirring and striking and to portend a tremendous future are not thought much of a fortnight after their occurrence. I admit, however, the importance in many ways of the proceedings of this house at this time. I wish the results were not a foregone conclusion. I wish there was something more than language left to us today. (Laughter.) But that being all there really is at stake, as the matter will turn out, as the gentlemen know, it seems to me very important that whatever we say here will have a tendency to strengthen the credit of the government. We are not through our difficulty. We have long months in front of us before the period of recuperation sets in. We ought not to say anything, or do anything which will make that period of revival longer in coming than it ought to be. I therefore feel called upon for my part to reinforce the remarks so ably made by my friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Cannon), as to what the government has done in the past with its bonds. Its bonds today ought to stand in the front rank of national bonds if honesty of effort in payment of the same could count for anything in the history of the country.

BONDS WILL BE PAID IN GOLD.

"Gentlemen say we are at liberty to pay these bonds in something else beside the equivalent of gold. Whether we are or not, the fact remains that, urged on by inexorable law, we have thus far paid in gold, or its equivalent, and every man in this house believes we shall do so in the future. (Applause.) This does not in any way militate against anybody's belief as to bimetallism, whether international or national. For men who are in favor of free coinage of silver are so because they believe free coinage of silver would bring silver to a parity with gold. Therefore, all sides of this house—in parties which are recognized in the government of the country—(Laughter) are agreed as to the result. And it is a great pity we should be in a condition so anybody could make any other charge. But diseases lurk ready to attack a system which has been wasted by other disease or by cold or exposure. Now, the trouble of our situatoin is that our body politic, our government, has been so reduced by two years of party rule of such a character that our expenses are not paid by our income, that the government of the United States is for the time being running behind.

"Whatever severity of criticism is bestowed upon the present situation, a greater severity of criticism is to be bestowed upon the past, and this agreement, presented here for the inspection of the house, is in accord, it seems to me, with the government of this country for the last two years. It may be that I judge harshly. It may be that this agreement is the result of the unfortunate condition in which the government was found. It may be no guilt attaches to this except so far as it is the result of causes which never ought to have been set in motion. However, it is, that contract is not presented to us for disapproval.

"It is proposed," continued Mr. Reed, "to reduce the rate of interest provided in this contract, on condition we make the bonds sold payable in gold. That word is practically there now as everyone agrees. This resolution does not involve the establishment of a policy; it is simply an action on a single transaction of the government." Some tell us it would govern all future transactions, but he (Reed) did not believe the secretary of the treasury would make another such attempt after his experience with this. "The policy of redeeming our outstanding obligations in gold was established by a democratic administration. The bonds issued under the contract made by Secretary Carlisle were to procure gold. Does anyone imagine that gold will be refused when they are redeemed? When Secretary Sherman issued bonds for gold he announced that being issued for gold they would be redeemed in gold. The trouble seemed to be many did not understand this. They did not treat the matter fairly when they spoke of it as affecting monometallism or bimetallism. A nation could not be sued. But like a gentleman, it had its honors to preserve. It could not act dishonorably."

NATION'S CREDIT ITS STRONGHOLD.

Mr. Reed called attention to the fact that on June 25, 1890, Messrs. Wilson, Bynum, Turner, Montgomery and Tarsney (all of whom would be found voting for the bill) had voted for the free coinage of silver. A great laugh convulsed the house as Mr. Reed produced the record. The gentleman from Maine frowned, however, and disclaimed any intention of raising a laugh. "I simply mention this," he said, "to show the canstraining influence of those in power." (Laughter.)

"And everyone who is now voting the other way has been retired to private life," shouted Mr. Wheeler of Alabama. (Renewed laughter.)

"A nation's credit is its stronghold," concluded Mr. Reed. "Disasters may happen—a democratic administration may occur—anything, in short, may happen, but the most important thing always is to preserve the nation's credit, and therefore we should not let our indignation at the terms of this contract swerve us from our duty."

Mr. Bynum of Indiana combatted the statemen by Mr. Bryan that the resolution would retre $65,000,000 in greenbacks, and said the democratic administration would be sustained, however fiercely the waves beat against it.

The debate was closed by Mr. Wilson, who admitted the contract made by the secretary of the treasury contained very hard terms for the government, but he believed those terms were the best that could be obtained. But congress could, by giving the secretary of the treasury authority to write in the bond what the contracting parties thought should be there, although all agreed the bonds would be redeemed in gold, save to the taxpayers' $500,000 a year.

In conclusion, Mr. Wilson said no matter how members might differ as to the financial opinions and acts of the secretary, no one in the house who had known him would dare to question his integrity. This statement was heartily applauded.

The speaker's gavel dropped. The hour of 5 have arrived, and, under the special order, the clerk proceeded to call the roll on ordering the resolution to its third reading.

DETAILED VOTE.

The third reading of the resolution was refused, 120 to 167, as follows:

Yeas—

Adams (Penn.),	Fielder,	Pendleton
Aldrich,	Forman,	(W. Va.),
Apsley,	Geary,	Pigott,
Babcock,	Geisenhainer,	Powers,
Baldwin,	Gillet (N. Y.),	Price,
Barnes,	Gillet (Mass.),	Quigg,
Bartholdt,	Goldzier,	Ray,
Barwig,	Gorman,	Reed,
Bickner,	Graham,	Reilly,
Beltzhoover,	Gresham,	Reyburn,
Berry,	Griffin (Mich.),	Richards (O.),
Breckinridge	Grout,	Robinson (Pa.),
Brickner,	Haines,	Russell (Conn.),
Brosius,	Hall (Minn.),	Ryan,
Bynum,	Hammond,	Schermerhorn,
Cadmus,	Harrison,	Sickles,
Campbell,	Hayes,	Sorg,
Caruth,	Hendrix,	Sperry,
Catchings,	Henry,	Springer,
Causey,	Kribbs,	Stevens,
Chickering,	Lapham,	Stone (C. W.),
Claney,	Lefevre,	Stone (W. A.),
Clark (Ala.),	Lockwood,	Stone (Ky.),
Cobb (Mo.),	Lynch,	Storer,
Coombs,	Martin (Ind),	Straus,
Cooper (Fla.),	Martin (N. Y.),	Tarsney,
Cooper (Ind.),	McCreary (Ky.),	Tracey,
Cornish,	McGann,	Turner (Ga.),
Covert,	McKaig,	Turpin,
Crain,	Meyer,	Updegraff,
Curtis (N. Y.),	Montgomery,	Wadsworth,
Daniels,	Morse,	Wanger,
Davey,	Mutchler,	Warner,
De Forest,	O'Neill (Mass.),	Washington,
Dingley,	O'Neill (Mo.),	Wells,
Draper,	Page,	Wilson (W. Va.)
Dunn,	Paschal,	Wise,
Durborrow,	Patterson,	Wolverton,
Enochs (Cal.),	Payne,	Woomer,
Erdman,	Pearson,	Wright—120.
Everett,		

Nays—

Adams (Ky.),	Grady,	McRae,
Aitken,	Griffin (Wis.),	Meiklejohn,
Atkinson,	Grosvenor,	Mercer,
Alexander,	Grow,	Meredith,
Allen,	Hager,	Money,
Arnold,	Hainer,	Moore,
Avery,	Hall (Mo.),	Morgan,
Bailey,	Haralson,	Moses,
Baker (Kan.),	Harris,	Neil,
Baker (N. H.),	Hartman,	Northway,
Bell (Colo.),	Hatch,	Ogden,
Bell (Tex.),	Haugen,	Pence,
Bankhead,	Heard,	Pendleton (Tex.)
Black (Ga.),	Henderson (Ill.),	Perkins,
Blair,	Henderson (Ia.),	Pickler,
Bland,	Hepburn,	Randall,
Boatner,	Herman,	Rich'son (Mich.),
Boen,	Hitt,	Rich'son (Tenn.)
Bowers (Cal.),	Hooker (Miss.),	Ritchie,
Botts,	Hopkins (Ill.),	Robbins,
Broderick,	Hopkins (Ia.),	Robertson (La.),
Bromwell,	Hudson,	Russell (Ga.),
Brookshire,	Hulick,	Sayers,
Brown,	Hull,	Settle,
Bryan,	Hunter,	Shell,
Buck,	Hutcheson,	Sibley,
Bunn,	Ikirt,	Simpson,
Caminetti,	Islar,	Smith,
Cannon (Cal.),	Johnson (N. D.),	Snodgrass,
Cannon (Ill.),	Kem,	Stephens,
Capehart,	Kiefer,	Stephenson,
Clark (Mo.),	Kyle,	Stockdale,
Cobb (Ala.),	Lacey,	Strait,
Cockrell,	Lane,	Strong,
Coffeen,	Latimer,	Swanson,
Coffin,	Lawson,	Talbert (S. C.),
Cooper (Wis.),	Layton,	Tate,
Cox,	Lester,	Tawney,
Crawford,	Linton,	Tabor (Ind.),
Curtis (Kan.),	Little,	Terry,
Davis,	Livingston,	Thomas,
DeArmond,	Loud,	Tyler,
Denson,	Lougenslager,	VanVoorhis
Dinsmore,	Lucas,	(N. Y.)
Dockery,	Maddox,	VanVoorhis (O.),
Dolliver,	Maguire,	Walker,
Donovan,	Mahon,	Waugh,
Doolittle,	Mallory,	Weadock,
Edmunds,	Marsh,	Wheeler (Ala.),
Ellis (Ky.),	McCleary (Minn.),	Wheeler (Ill.),
Ellis (Ore),	McCulloch,	Whiting,
Enloe,	McDearmon,	Williams (Ill.),
Epes,	McKeighan,	Williams (Miss.),
Fletcher,	McLaurin,	Wilson (O.),
Funk,	McMillin,	Wilson (Wash.)
Fyan,	McNagny,	—167.
Goodnight,		

A cheer went up from the opponents of the resolution as the result was announced. Mr. Bland moved to reconsider and lay that motion on the table, which was carried without division, and then, on motion of Mr. Wilson, at 5:40 p. m. the house adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

NO CHANGES IN POSTAL SERVICE.

Senate Votes Down All of the Proposed Innovations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The senate voted today to make no changes in the present railway mail system. The subject has been the chief point of contention of the postoffice appropriation bill. The bill as reported gave to the postmaster general complete discretion in expending $3,200,000 for the postal cars and cut off the present fast mail line from north to south. The proposed changes have created a lively discussion, lasting several days, as they embraced a complete revolution in the present system. All of the amendments were defeated, however, by decisive votes. By similar votes the senate sustained the present fast mail line from New England to the south. After a sharp debate the senate declined to extend the policy for subsidizing fast mail lines. The postoffice appropriation was not passed up to the time of adjournment. During the day the senate received the lengthy letter of Secretary Carlisle conveying the information as to the condition of the treasury, in response to a resolution of the senate.

Mr. Platt, republican of Connecticut, presented a petition and gave dramatic details concerning barbarous executions in the Choctaw territory. He said the facts, if known, would shock the civilized world, as they presented barbarities unparalleled in this country. The petition urged that a law be passed giving an appeal to Indian courts. Mr. Platt said the time had been reached when such a law was imperative in order to end the shocking condition of affairs.

A favorable report was made by a special committee allowing $115,000 to the widows and children of those killed at the Ford theater disaster in Washington.

Mr. Lodge, republican of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the secretary of the treasury for information as to the returns from distilled spirits and what reduction would occur from the prospective close of the distilleries.

Mr. Call, democrat of Florida, then brought forward his resolution for a senate investigation of the Honduras Lottery company's operations in controlling Florida elections.

Mr. Blackburn sought to cut it off by moving to refer it to the committee on privileges and elections, and this caused a hot debate for a time, during which Mr. Morgan, democrat of Alabama, sharply criticized the course of Mr. Call, who, Mr. Morgan said, was seeking to take the advice and assistance of politicians anxious to thrust a federal inquiry into the state affairs of Florida. Mr. Blackburn then moved to take up the postoffice appropriation bill.

The committee amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill providing that the amount for postal car service should be expended by the postmaster general was made the subject of a point of order, and by yeas and nays it was ruled out, 39 to 17.

Mr. Vilas' proposition for government purchase and operation of railway postal cars was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 51 to 10.

Mr. Blackburn's proposition for a 10 per cent reduction on present railway postal rates was laid on the table, yeas, 42; nays, 19. This disposed of all the proposed changes in the railway postal system.

Discussion was resumed on the two important amendments, first, to give the postmaster general discretion over the $3,200,000 for railway postal cars; and second, for the purchase and maintenance by the government of all postal cars.

The presiding officer intervened at this point to present the response of Secretary Carlisle to the comprehensive resolution presented by Mr. Gorman for information as to the condition of the treasury. Its elaborate detail of figures was followed with close attention by Mr. Gorman, Mr. Cockrell and Mr. Allison, although it was too statistical to engage general attention. Before its reading ended, Mr. Gorman proposed it would be desirable to have it in pamphlet form ready for use tomorrow, and this was done.

As on yesterday, the amendment was generally discussed, Messrs. Vilas, Teller, Platt, Carey and others participating.

The votes on the various railway mail amendments were taken at 3 o'clock and defeated. The amendment of Mr. Blackburn proposing a 10 per cent reduction in postal car rates was laid on the table, 42 to 19.

Mr. Vilas offered an amendment fixing the pay of railway mail clerks as follows: First class, not exceeding $800; second class, $1,000; third class, $1,200; fourth class, $1,300; fifth class, $1,500; sixth class, $1,600; seventh class, $1,800—ruled out of order.

Mr. Davis of Minnesota offered an amendment that railway mail clerks hereafter appointed shall reside on their routes—agreed to.

The credentials of Augustus O. Bacon as senator from Georgia for the term beginning March 4 next, were presented by Mr. Walsh of Georgia.

Mr. Butler gave notice that he would tomorrow call up his resolution advancing the pooling bill.

A bill was passed for a public building at South Omaha, Neb., not exceeding $100,000. The house bill was passed for the sale of isolated tracts of public lands at a minimum of $1.25 per acre.

The senate bill was passed granting certain lands in the abandoned military reservation at Fort McKinney, Johnson county, Wyo., to the state of Wyoming, for public purposes.

At 6:15 p. m. the senate held a brief executive session and adjourned.

ARGUMENTS ON THE INCOME TAX.

Taken Up at Washington by the District Court of Appeals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The case of John G. Moore, the New York broker who instituted suit against the commissioner of internal revenue, to test the constitutionality of the income tax law, came up on appeal before the district court of appeals today. The points discussed in the hearing were mainly reiterations of those raised in the equity court several weeks ago. The lower court had erred, it was claimed, in holding the act imposing the tax was constitutional; that the double taxations, as in the case of the complainant, were unlawful, and that the income tax was a direct tax, though not apportioned among the several states, as provided by the constitution. Ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, who made the argument for Mr. Moore, sought to show that the tax was a direct one, and that, even if it were an indirect tax, it was not levied constitutionally, in that it makes an arbitrary distinction between classes of individuals, and therefore lacks uniformity. He also upheld the legal right of the petitioner to bring the suit in its present form.

Assistant Attorney General Whitney, who followed, held there was no ground for the equity proceedings in the case, and reiterated his former contentions as to the constitutionality of the tax. He wanted, he said, to correct a general mistaken impression about the tax. The $4,000 limitation, he declared, does not apply to corporations, and the tax applies to their net profits, not to the dividends.

Mr. Edmunds made a short closing argument, and the count took the case under advisement.

One More Nebraska Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of Solomon F. Herninger for postmaster at Shelton, Neb.

Other nominations were:

War—Lieutenant Colonel Edmund C. Bainbridge, Third artillery, to be colonel; Major Edward B. Williston, Third artillery, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain John R. Myrick, Third artillery, to be major; First Lieutenant William Everett, Fourth artillery, and Henry C. Danes, Third artillery, to be captains; Second Lieutenants E. T. Wilson, First artillery, and M. G. Zalinski, Second artillery, to be first lieutenants.

Navy—To Be Assistant Naval Constructors—Washington L. Capps of Virginia; Frank W. Gibbs of Minnesota, R. P. Hobson of Alabama, Thomas F. Ruhm of Tennessee, H. G. Smith of Ohio, John D. Bueret of Michigan, Robert Stocker of Minnesota, Elliott Snow of Utah, George H. Rock of Michigan, Lawrence Spear of Ohio, H. G. Gillmore of Wisconsin, John E. McDonald of Illinois and Homer L. Ferguson of North Carolina.

WHAT BECAME OF THE GOLD

Carlisle Replies to the Inquiries Made by the Senate.

SOME WENT TO PAY CURRENT EXPENSES

Figures Showing How the Reserve in the Treasury Was Diminished and What Portion Went Toward Concurrent Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Carlisle today sent to the senate his reply to a resolution recently introduced by Senator Gorman asking among other things for information as to what portion of the gold reserve in the treasury on January 1, 1893, had been used for concurrent expenditures, and how much of the fund realized from the recent sale of bonds had been so used and the amount required to place the money so used.

The secretary, in the course of his answer, says that the original reserve, augmented by the gold proceeds of the sales of bonds, was diminished during the period of twenty-five months to the extent of $172,674,315, of which $105,002,143 was directly or indirectly devoted to current expenses and $67,672,172 which had been converted into notes by the process of redemption was still on hand.

"It is proper to state in this connection," says the secretary, "that when United States notes or treasury notes of 1890 were redeemed in gold they were received into and held as part of the general cash assets in the treasury, the same as any other money belonging to the government, and under the acts of May 31, 1878, and July 14, 1890, they are paid out when necessary to defray the public expenses. Whenever it has been possible to do so, the redeemed notes have been used to procure gold coin by exchange with banks and other financial institutions, and in this way a large amount of gold was restored to the gold reserve fund, during the summer of 1893, and some since that time."

A table submitted shows the total assets in the treasury in excess of certificates and treasury notes outstanding on July 1, 1893, were $169,450,681, and on January 1, 1895, $133,297,277. Of the first amount $95,584,413 was gold and of the second $80,891,600. The cash balance in the treasury December 31, 1894, available for the current expenses of the government, but not including the gold reserve fund, is given as follows:

Silver dollars and bullion	$ 7,650,205
Fractional silver coin	14,483,636
United States notes	34,914,157
Treasury notes of 1890	28,269,950
National bank notes	4,759,972
Minor coins	1,104,183
Deposits in banks	15,081,275
Bonds and interest paid	12,247
Total (cents omitted)	$106,375,740

The actual amount of gold in the treasury on July 1, 1894, was $64,873,024, and on January 1, 1894, $80,891,600.

The amount of gold received from the sale of United States bonds from January 1, 1894, on December 31, 1894, was $86,244,445. $117,380,282.

The amount of treasury notes and United States notes redeemed in gold before the same dates was as follows:

Treasury notes	$ 17,804,625
United States notes	123,941,069
Total	$141,745,104

The cash balance of gold on this account of December 31, 1894, was $86,244,445.

The amount of United States notes and treasury notes in the treasury January 1, 1894, exclusive of United States notes held for the redemption of currency certificates outstanding, was $3,289,086. Adding to this $141,745,104, the amount of such notes redeemed to December 31, 1894, as above stated, and $45,117,738, the amount of like redemptions during the following months, gives a total of $193,151,928 of such notes available during the whole period, exclusive of ordinary receipts. The amount of these notes remaining in the treasury on January 31, 1895, the date of the resolution, was $85,627,989, showing that of a total of $186,862,842, redeemed in gold, from January 1, 1894, there has been paid out the sum of $107,523,939, and there was remaining in the treasury a balance of $79,338,903.

Of the amount paid out $67,975,453 was for current expenses and $39,538,486 was in exchange for other kinds of money, including gold. The report also shows that on July 1, 1894, the unexpended balances of appropriations aggregated $78,291,105, and the total amount available for expenditures on that date was $364,616,414, making the total available appropriation July 1, 1894, $442,907,520. The expenditures during the six months ended December 31, 1894, amounted to $186,952,480, leaving an unexpended balance on January 1, 1895, of $255,955,039.

OFFICER GOT THE PROMOTION.

Made No Difference to Him that Minister Moonlight Erred.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The entire diplomatic correspondence betweem the governments of the United States and Bolivia last year was made up of a rather comical little incident which originated in putting our minister to Bolivia, Mr. Moonlight, on the penitent form for violation of the laws of the United States. It appears that it is the custom in that country for an army officer to receive a foreign minister and escort him across the difficult mountain passes lying between the coast and the capital and do everything necessary to secure him a comfortable trip and proper reception. All this was done for Mr. Moonlight by Major Fortun of the Bolivian army. In acknowledgement of the kindness received Mr. Moonlight addressed a letter to the Bolivian minister of foreign affairs requesting that if consistent with the views of the government and the custom in like cases Major Fortun be promoted to the rank of commandant. All this, it seems, was in conformity with custom and the Bolivian government immediately took pleasure in granting Mr. Moonlight's request and the major was duly promoted. But when this incident came to the notice of the State department Secretary Gresham wrote the minister that no matter how usual such proceeding might be in Bolivia it was entirely contrary to section 1571, revised statutes, which in terms forbids any United States diplomatic officer to request any appointment from any foreign nation. So Mr. Moonlight confessed he had overlooked the statute, expressed his regret and addressed a note to the Bolivian minister of foreign affairs explaining his mistake and asking that his former note be regarded as nullity. The correspondence, however, does not show that the army officer lost his promotion in consequence.

POPULISTS ISSUE AN ADDRESS.

Congressmen Urge the Followers to Redoubled Efforts for Silver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The populist members of the senate and house whose names are attached, besides the others whose signatures are given, have issued the following address:

To the Members of the People's Party: Greetings—As early as 1865-6 a conspiracy was entered into between the gold gamblers of Europe and America to accomplish the following purposes: To fasten upon the people of the United States the burdens of perpetual debt; to destroy the greenbacks which had brought us safely through the perils of war; to strike down silver as a money metal, and to deny the people the use of federal money, the two independent sources of money supply guaranteed by the constitution; to fasten upon the country the single gold standard of Great Britain and to delegate to thousands of banking corporations organized for private gain the sovereign control for all time over the issues and volume of all supplemental paper currency. Thus they doubled the demands for gold; forced upon the country an appreciating money standard, entailing an indefinite period of falling prices, robbed enterprise of its just profits, condemned labor to idleness and confiscated the property of debtors. For nearly thirty years these conspirators have kept the people quarreling over less important matters, while they have pursued with unrelenting zeal their one central purpose. At the present moment every device of treachery, every resource of statecraft and every artifice known to the secret cabals of the international gold ring are being made use of to deal a final death blow to the prosperity of the country and the financial and commercial independence of this country. They seek to accomplish their fell purpose before the blow can be averted through the ballot. Their plans have been long matured and their line of action is fully chosen. They address themselves to the one subject—the money question—in all of its breadth and magnitude. This brings the country face to face with a perilous issue which calls for immediate and united action on the part of the people. Every behest of patriotism requires that we shall at once meet the issue and accept the challenge, so defiantly offered.

To falter now is to invite disastrous failure. We earnestly urge the populists throughout the country to concentrate their entire force and energy upon the tremendous contention presented, and thus meet the enemy upon his chosen line of battle. Invite the aid and co-operation of all persons who favor the immediate free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the issue of all paper money by the general government without the intervention of banks of issue and who are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing government bonds in time of peace. In a word, to extend the hand of fellowship to all who agree with you upon the money question, which is certainly the mightiest and most fundamental controversy evolved during the present century.

Signed by the following: Lafe Pence, O. M. Kem, T. J. Hudson, William Baker, William A. McKeighan, William V. Allen, John Davis, W. A. Harris, Jerry Simpson, J. C. Bell, J. H. Kyle, H. E. Boen, H. E