

REVENUE IS INSUFFICIENT

Gorman Insists the Figures of the Treasury Are Inaccurate.

DISCUSSION ON THE CERTIFICATE PLAN

Senate Works in a Currency Debate on a Question as to Whether General Legislation Was Debarred Under the Rules.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—When the senate adjourned tonight it was with the understanding that a vote will be taken on the sundry civil bill at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The financial issue, which has hung like a great menacing cloud over the senate chamber for many weeks, was suddenly and permanently dispelled today. For four hours there was a storm of debate, in which the most important financial figures of the year were listened to by crowded galleries. And then Mr. Gorman, whose financial amendment had brought on the contest, withdrew the proposition and the subject was summarily disposed of. A moment later Mr. Mills' proposition to repeal the law authorizing the issue of bonds was cut off by a ruling of the chair that it was out of order. Thus the financial issue, which had threatened seriously delay to the appropriation bills, was very unexpectedly swept away. Mr. Gorman made the principal speech in advocacy of the proposition or authorizing \$1,000,000,000 of debt certificates to meet treasury deficiencies. The senator called in question the accuracy of Secretary Carlisle's report of the treasury's financial condition for the fiscal year of \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year was assured.

Mr. Hill made a speech against the amendment, which involved several sharp colloquies. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Allison and Mr. Aldrich supported the Gorman amendment. Mr. Voorhes, chairman of the committee, opposed the amendment on the ground that it was needless and was directly opposed to the wishes of the president and the secretary of the treasury. Mr. Hill vigorously argued against the issue of bonds. Mr. Teller finally moved to lay the Gorman amendment on the table, and the senate adjourned. Gorman's final move in withdrawing the proposition. Work on the sundry civil bill was then proceeded with. Among the amendments agreed to was one authorizing the selection of nine commissioners to represent the United States at the international monetary conference. An important amendment agreed to was for a committee of United States army officers to investigate the Nicaragua canal project, going over the route of the canal. Mr. Gorman said the inquiry was desired in order to fully inform the next congress, as it had become evident that the present house would not pass the bill. Chairman Cockrell of the appropriations committee stated that the appropriation bills could now be disposed of on time. It was not felt necessary to hold a high session.

FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE DAY.

An amendment granting Henry Talbot, clerk of the house ways and means committee, \$2,000 for assisting the senate finance committee in its tariff work was agreed to. An amendment was agreed to appropriating \$25,000 for a hospital at Fort Meade, D. C. to take the place of the one recently burned. This cleared the way for the long pending contest over the financial amendment to the sundry civil bill. It is at the close of the bill and provides for issuing \$100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness of small denominations, bearing 3 per cent interest, in order to meet deficiencies in the treasury.

"I make a point of order against this financial amendment on the ground that it is general legislation," said Mr. Berry, democrat of Arkansas. Mr. Hill of New York offered a further amendment that hereafter all treasury bills when presented to the treasury shall not be required, but shall be canceled. Mr. Hill sought to make an explanation of his amendment, but Mr. Mills insisted on the rule and an immediate decision on the point of order. Mr. Hill continued speaking, but was interrupted with frequent suggestions that debate was out of order. The vice president finally requested the sergeant-at-arms to see that order was observed in the chamber. He was about to decide the point of order and had begun the first sentence when Mr. Mills interrupted.

NECESSITIES OF THE TREASURY.

The presiding officer paused in his decision. Then he said: "In view of the remarks of the senator from New York, the question will be submitted to the senate. He then directed a roll call and called on the sergeant-at-arms, with a sufficient force, to maintain order. By a singular and extraordinary situation the order for the vote made the amendment subject to debate, and Mr. Gorman addressed the senate. He said it had become evident that there was to be no financial relief unless it was made part of an appropriation bill. Mr. Wadsworth here interrupted with the query, 'Has the secretary of the treasury notified the senate that he does not want such legislation as this?'"

"That is the whole question," responded Mr. Gorman, "and if the senator will permit me I will in my own crude way present the question of the secretary's statement. 'Is the treasury in such condition that it can provide for the wants of the government?'" asked Mr. Gorman. "Are the revenues coming in sufficient to meet expenditures and the appropriations we are making? If our actual expenditures are greater than our receipts we cannot afford to adjourn until we meet this emergency, unless congress wants more bonds sold to meet our obligations."

Mr. Gorman then unfolded an elaborate table of figures. He said the answers made by the secretary of the treasury in response to inquiries by the senate were on their face somewhat misleading, showing the cause for a deficit of deficiency, but an analysis of these figures presented a far less hopeful aspect. "I think I will be able to demonstrate," said Mr. Gorman earnestly, "that the deficit of the treasury will have a deficiency of \$30,000,000 for the calendar year and \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year."

Mr. Gorman said the secretary's reply to the senate stated that there was \$100,000,000 on hand available to pay ordinary expenditures. He, Mr. Gorman, knew this was a mistake, and he went to the treasury and said to those who had made up the figures: "Your figures are misleading. You have made a mistake." He called their attention to the fact that they had omitted checks, drafts, etc., outstanding. These had been included in the monthly report of the treasury, and there was annually \$75,000,000 available. Here was a mistake of about \$30,000,000 to begin with. Mr. Gorman proceeded to itemize the immense sums due for river and harbor, public buildings, etc. He also took up the secretary's estimates of receipts he hoped to have. These estimated his total expenditures at \$358,000,000. In 1893 the appropriations were \$597,000,000 and already the senate had appropriated \$378,000,000 for this year. This senate will add \$20,000,000. The total will be \$399,000,000 and the senator said he would stake his reputation that it would reach \$400,000,000. "The truth is," said Mr. Gorman, "that they made the mistake about a year ago in making up their balances of \$60,000,000 and they have been trying to adhere to it ever since." In taking up the question of gold payments Mr. Gorman said they all knew perfectly well that the government would always maintain its gold payments.

Mr. Gorman was much diverted and not a little irritated at constant interruptions which led away from his line of argument. Mr. George suggested that the secretary of the treasury ought to show what he wanted without having a guardian.

the president had stated that he had a "comfortable surplus."

Mr. Wills also read executive communications indicating no alarm as to a deficiency. Mr. Gorman closed with an eloquent appeal not to paralyze the operations of the government by the building of our debt, the execution of our public streets, by failing to provide for all emergencies before the adjournment of congress.

MILLS CRITICIZED BOND SALES.

Mr. Mills of Texas followed with a strong criticism of the issuance of bonds. He spoke of the public abhorrence of a national debt. There was a sharp colloquy between Mr. Hill and Mr. Mills as the latter discussed greenbacks in the course of it. Mr. Mills asked pointedly: "What kind of money do you believe in, anyway?"

"I believe in the gold and silver of the constitution," responded Mr. Hill. "I am not a greenbacker now and never have been." "Not a greenbacker?" exclaimed Mr. Hill, derisively. Then, addressing Mr. Hill personally, he said: "When your great state of New York sent Gerrit Smith to the national democratic convention it was on a platform of paying all public obligations in greenbacks. Where were you then?"

"Read that platform," said Mr. Hill. Mr. Mills read the plank concerning greenbacks and then, turning to Mr. Hill with keen satire, added: "Oh! Where was Roderick then? One hint upon his horn were worth a thousand men." The senators were much amused and the galleries again broke into laughter.

"The latter made no response, and Mr. Gray said, sotto voce, 'He was too young.'" Mr. Mills in conclusion declared, with great emphasis that if this amendment was ruled out of order (as it should be) he would offer an amendment which would make it appropriate available until the Tennessee exposition was certified by H. Clay Evans, governor of Tennessee. He said that the Tennessee exposition was in South Carolina and two in Alabama. In each case, he said, the person elected by the people is out of the office and the one not elected is in. Further, he said, he believed the appropriations before the close of the session. Mr. Bates replied he would not be betrayed into a discussion and he would be content to "cross that bridge when we get to it."

No action was taken on Mr. Bates' amendment, and it was left pending when the senate adjourned.

Mr. Stewart entered a motion to reconsider the amendment providing for representation at an international monetary conference. Mr. Wolcott secured the adoption of an amendment appropriating \$100,000 for beginning work on the Denver railway. He then went into executive session, and at 6:30 o'clock adjourned, with the understanding that a vote on the bill is to be had at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

MEXICAN FREE ZONE IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Crane of Texas Objects to the Senate Amendment. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The house met at 11 o'clock today. The speaker laid before the house the president's veto of the bill to pension Eunice Putnam. Mr. Cockrell, democrat of Texas, moved concurrence in the senate amendment. He said that the bill prohibiting the importation of goods in bond from the United States through the free zone of Mexico. Mr. Crane, democrat of Texas, vigorously opposed concurrence in the amendment which struck out the provision limiting the prohibition to any point between the western coast of Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast. This amendment, he declared, would, in effect, prohibit the importation of goods through the United States into the free zone, and the whole abolished the free zone. But 12 per cent of the goods remained in the free zone, and he repelled with vigor the slander that this rule was the abiding place of smugglers and cut-throats.

After some further debate, the report was agreed to, 130 to 12. The conference reports on the bill to pension Eunice Putnam, Hoar and to amend the act for the regulation of steel vessels were agreed to, after which, under the special order adopted yesterday, the house proceeded to the consideration of bills reported from the committee on public buildings and grounds. The first bill called up by Mr. Bankhead was that to purchase the south side of the Mahone square, as a site for a new building for the government printing office, and it caused considerable discussion. Mr. Miliken of Maine declared his opposition to the Mahone site.

While Mr. Abbott of Texas was debating the question of the purchase of the Mahone site, Mr. English of New Jersey asked: "If the house should purchase the notes of Mahone, do you think the senate will be so anxious to purchase the lot of Mahone?" "That is a question which I should like to answer," replied Mr. Abbott. "I would not feel at liberty to cast any aspersions on any member of the body at the other end of the capital."

Later on, while Mr. Meredith of Virginia was speaking of the necessity for the passage of some bill, Mr. English interrupted him: "You mean job, not bill."

"This led Mr. Hicks from Pennsylvania to demand from Mr. English an explanation of the charge that there was a job in the Mahone site. As the hour was drawing near, however, Mr. English had no opportunity to reply. A preliminary snarl developed the house soon adjourned, and the whole question of a printing office was abandoned."

Mr. Cuberson, chairman of the judiciary committee, thereupon called up the conference report on the bill to restrict land territory for judicial purposes; to provide additional United States commissioners, etc. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Henderson then called up the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, and Mr. Loud, republican of California, moved to concur in the senate amendment designed to test the postoffice fund. The bill provides that every mail clerk to live on the line of railroad to which he is assigned, and requiring future appointments to do so.

Mr. Wilson proposed to amend the bill to amend the Chicago public building bill so as to provide for the sale of the old postoffice to the "highest bidder" and was passed with an amendment striking out the words "highest and best" on motion of Mr. Durbin, democrat of Illinois.

Bills Signed by the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The president has signed the act to amend the articles of war for the government of the navy; the section 2455 Revised Statutes, relative to the sale of isolated tracts of public lands less than quarter acre in extent; authorizing the delivery of condemned cannon to certain Grand Army of the Republic posts; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Yellowstone river, Dawson county, Montana; to provide for donating certain naval cannon to the Oregon State Soldiers' Home, Roseburg.

CONTINENTAL'S FIRE SALE

\$50,000 Worth of Men's and Boys' Clothing on Sale Tomorrow Morning.

DAMAGED BY WATER SALE, TOMORROW

A Splendid Suit for \$5, or an Overcoat—\$15 Suits for \$7.50—\$22 Suits and Overcoats for \$10—Boys' Fine Knee Pant Suits \$1.50.

We will have the greatest rush of people at our store tomorrow morning that this city has ever witnessed. We have advertised this great sale of the clothing damaged by water in the Continental at Boston far and wide and we have word from everywhere inquiring further particulars as to when and how the goods will be sold. In another page we will give you a list of the goods nearly all the facts.

The fire which causes this great sale occurred in the Continental in Boston on the evening of January 15th, and a considerable damage because of the flood of water used to subdue the flames. The fire started in the rear of the top floor and worked its way from there to the front, before it was brought under control.

The water damaged nearly the entire reserve stock of spring and winter goods on the evening of January 15th, and a considerable damage because of the flood of water used to subdue the flames. The fire started in the rear of the top floor and worked its way from there to the front, before it was brought under control.

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THE CONTINENTAL IN OMAHA.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Issues in a Special Tax Injunction Suit—Overseer Case. The city of Omaha has filed an answer to another suit to restrain it from collecting special taxes. This is the case of Sam Hawer, the owner of an outside lot on Sixth street. He claims that on August 14, 1894, wooden sidewalk resolution No. 114 was passed by the city council providing for the laying of a wooden sidewalk through his property. Special ordinance No. 1,936 was passed levying a special assessment on the property alleged to be used for the sidewalk improvement. Hawer's proportion was \$418.88. He wants the city restrained from selling his property to collect this tax.

Ghost of a Broken Bank. The affairs of the defunct Omaha Banking company, which went out of business in July, 1888, are being ventilated in Judge Duffie's court. According to the petition filed in the action of J. W. Bedford and other stockholders, debtors and creditors of the Omaha Banking company against C. E. Mayne, ex-statement of assets and liabilities of the company were handed over to Adam Snyder and Patrick Ford, who claimed to be creditors of the bank to the amount of \$5,000. These creditors have carried on the business ever since, but it is alleged have made no report of their proceedings.

Asked in to Settle. Mary J. Perley has commenced suit in the district court against the Masons Fraternal lodge, No. 1,000, of Omaha. She claims that her husband, Isiah Perley, took out an accident policy in the association and while driving across Thompson's Ford on July 11, 1894, was killed by a runaway horse and cart. Her husband, Isiah Perley, took out an accident policy in the association and while driving across Thompson's Ford on July 11, 1894, was killed by a runaway horse and cart.

Hurt His Feelings. Thomas Hart, a saloon keeper at Twelfth and Cass streets, has commenced suit against the Omaha Street Railway company for \$2,000. He claims that the company refused to transfer a chair, which the conductor refused to receive.

Balm for His Burns. George Gallant, a former employe of the Cudahy Packing company, has sued that corporation for \$1,960 damages for injuries received. He was injured in an explosion.

Gets Pay for His Hand. The jury in the case of John Czaplenski, Jr., against Martin Vitder for \$25,000 damages brought in a verdict yesterday for the plaintiff for \$5,000.

Changed the Plans. In Judge Ferguson's court Fred Mengedoff is suing the school district of Omaha for \$207.75. The suit grows out of the Kellom school building.

Leaves from the Docket. The Joseph Schiltz Brewing company has commenced suit against Phillip Schneider, for \$1,408.20 for money and goods advanced.

Had an Eye to the Main Chance. Mr. Percy B. Ford, agent in this city for the Standard Life and Accident Insurance company, a few days since received a letter from a man residing in Idaho, who, it is reported, is going to attempt to colonize on his person. The remarkable epistle is reproduced in the author's own handwriting, and is a pertinent one by means of cold, unsympathetic leaden type, but the name of the gentleman has been suppressed. The letter reads as follows:

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Resolution Supporting Debs Passed—Platte River Canal Bill Favored.

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At a meeting of the Omaha Central Labor Union last night James Healy of the South Omaha federation and Joseph McCleary of Lomax's assembly No. 862 were admitted as delegates.

The law committee requested authority to circulate petitions favorable to the passage of the bill now before the legislature requiring convict-made goods to be stamped as such, which would be manufactured by the man appointed the following delegates to circulate the petitions: E. H. Beckstedt, J. P. Healey, James H. Healey and James Tracy. The petitions will be circulated in Omaha and South Omaha until Saturday evening, and then forwarded to the state senate.

A communication received from the American Federation of Labor advised members of labor organizations to use the press as much as possible for the dissemination of labor news, and to defend union principles through the press.

A committee from the Council Bluffs organizations asked the Central Labor union to assist in building up unions, and several members volunteered their services to that end. The following resolutions were read and adopted: Whereas, Eugene V. Debs, the Napoleon of labor, has come out of the A. R. U. strike with a clean record; and whereas, Eugene V. Debs, with undaunted courage, has withstood the persecution of the 'Trusts' and 'Managers' in connection with his usual conduct; and whereas, Eugene V. Debs will speak tomorrow at the Auditorium in Chicago and promises to stay in the field in aid of his cause; therefore, be it resolved, That the Omaha Central Labor union hereby expresses its fullest confidence in the patriotism, integrity and patriotism of Eugene V. Debs, and pledges its support in his campaign for the uplifting of labor.

Under the head of unfinished business the union went into committee of the whole for consideration of the senate bill, generally known as the Platte river canal bill. The bill was read and discussed thoroughly by the delegates, a large majority favoring the measure. With some amendments, the union will ask. The union strongly favored the construction of the canal by day labor instead of by contract, as provided in the original bill. A motion was passed unanimously to that effect.

BIDS ARE SUBMITTED.

Parties Who Would Construct the New Creighton Theater.

The bids for the new Creighton theater, to be erected at Fifteenth and Harney streets, were opened yesterday in the office of Fisher & Lawrie, the architects of the building. The bidders were as follows: B. J. Jobst, A. W. Phelps & Son, Bassett & Percival, Hamilton Bros., Rocheford & Gould, Stevens, Johnson, Arthur Johnson & Bro, John H. Harte, A. Rosebery, John Withnell and Hannan & Malr.

As soon as the bids can be tabulated they will be referred to the executive committee of the Creighton Theater Building association, after which the contract will be awarded.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair with South Winds for Nebraska Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The forecast for Thursday is: Missouri—Clear; Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Kansas—Fair; south winds. Nebraska—Fair; west winds. Iowa—Fair; south winds.

Local Record. OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Feb. 27.—Omaha record: Maximum temperature... 63 51 37 44 Minimum temperature... 28 22 14 29 Average temperature... 45 42 42 45 Precipitation... .08 .00 .00 .00 Condition of sky... Partly cloudy Partly cloudy Partly cloudy Partly cloudy Condition of wind... S. by E. S. by E. S. by E. S. by E. Excess for the day... .21 Excess for the month... .55 inch Total precipitation since March 1, 1894... 1.52 inches Deficiency since March 1, 1894... 1.52 inches

Reports from Other Stations at 8 P. M.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Temperature, Wind, Clouds, State of Weather. Rows include Omaha, Lincoln, St. Paul, Chicago, etc.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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NEW LIFE. DE. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT is sold under positive written guarantee by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power, Lost Manhood, Quicker Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Diseases, Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. It is a sure and safe remedy, and is written guarantee to cure or refund money. West's Pills cure Sick Headaches, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia and Constipation. GUARANTEED issued only by Goodman Drug Co. Omaha.

CHICKASAW. NEW FACES ALL ABOUT CHANGING. See How the Features and Remodeling of the Face is Done. John B. Woodbury, 127 W. 4th St., N. Y. Director of Woodbury's Facial Bureau.

Dead

men tell no tales. That's not true. They do. They tell tales of mistaken physicians sometimes—oftener of careless selves. Graveyards are full of people who died for lack of common sense. Don't you know of somebody that didn't live as long as you thought he might? Hundreds of

Men

died last year who would be alive now if they hadn't let it run too long. Let what run? Cough—cold in the head—down the throat—in the lungs—more cough—too busy to stop work—finally had to—then called a doctor—and doctor came too late. Don't common sense

Tell

you that in nothing does "a stitch in time" count so much as in lung troubles? Are you on the decline? Lost your appetite—lose half your night's rest—worry—gloomy—you know? Don't worry! Stop it! Worry hurts more than anything else. There's

use to worry. Buy a bottle of Ozomulsion. What's in it? Life! Ozone—Cod Liver Oil—Guaiacol. How's it compounded? Nobody knows as well as Dr. Slocum, and he won't tell. It took too many years' time learning how to ozonize it. The

Tales

of his failures trying to get it exactly right would fill a big book. He don't tell 'em. He's busy making it and curing folks of consumption with it. Want to get hungry? Try Ozomulsion. Want to build up? Try Ozomulsion.

Ozomulsion cures Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pulmonary Complaints; Scrofula, General Debility, Loss of Flesh, Anemia, and all Wasting Diseases. Ozomulsion is a dollar a bottle at your druggist's, or of T. A. Slocum, Cor. 183 Pearl Street, New York City.

Thin, pale women get plump and beautiful on Ozomulsion.

KUHN & CO: 15th and Douglas Sts. Omaha.

AT

1317-1319

DOUGLAS ST.

The Western Clothing Co.'s

Bankrupt Stock of

CLOTHING

Is being sold out by order of the court at

40 Cents the Dollar

on the

A good Suit, Western's price was \$7.50 in sacks only, fashionable cut—pick them out for..... \$2.25

Regular \$5.50 Suits—Single or double breasted cashmere sacks—To bring the people in you can have them for..... \$2.50

All the Western's \$10 Suits—Nicely trimmed and well made. Perfect goods in every way. All you have to do to get one is to pay the cashier..... \$3.50

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters—The Western Clothing Co. always got \$4.50 for them, the best bargain you ever got..... \$1.90

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters—sold for \$6.50 and \$7.50, your choice as long as they last at..... \$2.75

SYRUP OF FIGS

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