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FLOUR

Advanced yesterday, and will probably go still higher. For a limited time we will sell as follows:

Dement's Best.

Per Sack..... $ .90
Per Barrel..... 3.50
Per Barrel, 5-bbl. lots.... 3.45

Prudent housekeepers, better lay in your supply of Flour now.

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GROCERS.
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1,000 pair small and narrow feet, sizes from 2 to 3½. Will sell above sizes for less than one-half the cost of such goods at the factory. :: ::
L. A. Treen & Co.
P. S.—If you don't believe it call and see.
707 Front Street

A guarantee of quality in concise form: The brand "Queen" or "1888" when applied to any article of food. Louch, Augustine & Co. : : : : : : :

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Have trouble in getting your watch properly repaired and regulated? When your time piece is out of order bring it to us. We guarantee all work. Prices low.
FRISCH BROS., Watchmakers and Jewelers, 720 First Av.

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TAMPA FLORIDA
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A. P. A. BEATEN AGAIN.

House Rejects District of Columbia Appropriation.

SENT BACK TO THE COMMITTEE

House Passes a Bill to Forbid Prize-fighting in Territories.

Silver Debate Begun in the House—A Cuban Belligerency Resolution Reported to Senate—Vest Follows Up Tillman's Attack on the Administration, Using a Sharp Knife Instead of a Pitchfork.

Washington City, February 5.—In the house the debate on the senate free coinage substitute for the house bond bill was scheduled to commence today, and there was a good attendance in consequence in the galleries. The session opened with an attempt to pass a bill to stop the "pugilistic festival" billed to take place "near El Paso, Tex.," on February 14. Catron, the delegate from New Mexico, asked unanimous consent for consideration of the bill. Catron explained that it was notorious that preparations for a series of fights were now going on at El Paso, Tex. They could not take place there, but were to occur in the territory of New Mexico, which was within a few miles of El Paso. The governor of New Mexico had publicly stated, Catron said, that he knew of no law to prevent the fights. Catron also said that it was the purpose of the managers of these fights to supplement them with bull fights, and some Mexican bulls were now on their way to the United States. In view of the shortness of the time remaining (nine days), he warned the house that if objection were made and the bill was sent to a committee it could not pass both houses and be signed in time to prevent the mills. Knox, Rep., Mass., objected, and the bill went to cimmittee.

The regular order being then demanded, the votes were taken on the amendments to the District of Columbia appropriation bill to strike out the appropriations for sectarian charitable institutions. Hepburn, Rep., Ia., tried to move to recommit the bill, but the speaker declared that the motion could not be entertained, the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill having been ordered on the demand of Crisp. The result was that many Republicans who were dissatisfied with the action of the house in striking out these items voted outright against the bill. The speaker announced the vote, 135 yeas, 143 nays. It was the first defeat sustained by the majority, and was greeted with cheers on the Democratic side. Sixty-one Republicans voted against the bill. Grosvenor, Rep., Ohio, moved to reconsider. The motion was carried, 189 to 80. Grosvenor then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to re-examine the bill and report on the subdivisions under the head of charities. A short but hot debate closed the struggle.

Crisp, in satirical tones, to the accompaniment of Democratic applause, congratulated the house on its ability to transact public business. He had, he said, consulted members who had large experience in the house and had made some inquiry himself, and so far as he could learn this was the first time in the history of the house that a general appropriation bill had been defeated, and that, too, in a house with 150 majority. It was, he said, a noteworthy event. He called attention to the fact that in the last congress the present speaker frequently congratulated his side on its capacity to do business. Whatever had been the misdoings in the last house, it had never reached the point of impotency where it was unable to pass an appropriation bill. It had frequently been said that congress was a board of aldermen for the district. "You gentlemen," said he, addressing the Republican side, "have written yourselves down as incapable of acting as a board of aldermen." (Laughter.)

Grosvenor, in reply, said that the difference between this house and the last was that this house was capable of rectifying its mistakes. He recalled, amid Republican applause, that the Democrats had passed a tariff bill, and it had come back with 644 amendments of mistakes and blunders. Yet the Democratic house had swallowed them at a gulp, and the punishment of the people was apparent from the present proportions of the other side. Grosvenor's motion to recommit was carried without division.

Henderson, Rep., Iowa, chairman of the committee on judiciary, then reported the Catron bill to prevent prize and animal fights in the District of Columbia and the territories. He explained that it had been considered by the committe on judiciary, and had been amended to meet the objections of Knox of Massachusetts. After some humorous inquiries the bill was passed.

At 3 o'clock the house went into committee of the whole, Payne in the chair, and took up the consideration of the free coinage substitute for the house bond bill. Chairman Dingley gave notice that at the proper time, under the instructions of the committee on ways and means, he would move to non-concur. Dingley spoke almost two hours. Crisp gave notice that at the proper time he would move that the house concur in the senate substitute. At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, for the purpose of allowing gentlemen to speak this evening.

There were less than fifty members at the night session, but there was at least one interesting passage at arms. Pearson, Rep., N. C., was urging the silver Republicans to stand by their party as the party that would solve the silver question in the interest of the largest circulation of silver consistent with the public credit. He spoke of those who were hoisting the red flag of anarchy and the black flag of dynamite, and those in South Carolina, under the leadership of a tyrant, who were building their power in class hatred and race prejudices. He urged his silver Republican friends in North Carolina not to join the Populist party at the invitation of South Carolina.

"We accepted South Carolina's invitation to secede once," said he, dramatically, "and got whipped."

"We did not get whipped," shouted Talbert, Dem., S. C., an ex-Confederate, whose ire had been aroused. "We seceded and would do so again. I'm proud of what we did."

"I'm sorry for any one who still believes in secession," said Pearson.

"I do," said Talbert, angrily, "and I want the gentleman to understand that we did not get whipped and never will be whipped."

This declaration caused laughter on the floor, but the galleries applauded it vigorously. "When hell breaks loose, some one has said, rightly, I guess," was Pearson's parting shot, "it will break loose in South Carolina. (Laughter.)

Bell, Rep., Col.; Wilson, Rep., Idaho; Little, Dem., Ark.; Linney, Rep., N. C., and Shafroth, Rep., Col., argued in favor of concurring in the senate free coinage substitute and Daniel, Rep., N. Y., in favor of the committee's recommendation to non-concur. At 10:35 the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Vest Roasts the Anti-Silver Anti-Free-Seed Secretary Morton.

Washington City, Feb. 5.—In the senate the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. The only important amendment raises the consulate at Cape Town, Africa, to a consulate general, at $3,000 a year.

Morgan, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the Cuban belligerency resolution, saying it met with his full approval. Call gave notice that he would call up the resolution as soon as he could secure the attention of the senate.

Wilson's bill was passed to extend the mineral land laws to the north half of the Colville Indian reservation.

The most caustic utterance heard in the senate since Tillman's sensational speech was that of Vest on Hansbrough's seed resolution, arraigning Secretary of Agriculture Morton. The general satire and ridicule directed against the secretary and the allusions to the president made the speech hardly less notable than that which recently startled the senate. Vest referred derisively to the "colossal intellect dealing with cabbages." At one point the senator said: "The secretary of agriculture charges from his office, reminding us of what Cicero says of Cataline's flight from the senate, 'Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit,' (He has left, gone off, escaped, broken away.) When the secretary of agriculture hears of a silver lunatic he is like the war horse of Job; his neck is closed with thunder. You might go further and say: 'He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting.'"

Vest severely criticised the practice of furnishing costly flowers from government greenhouses for receptions at the executive mansion, and added: "Sir, I would rather give twice the amount of this appropriation to assist some poor man in a distant county of the West who is fighting the hard battle of life; I would rather give him something that would make his cheerless home comfortable and bring light to his fireside; I would rather put one flower in the sick room of a noble working girl or matron, than to have it said that I had voted a hundred and odd thousand dollars for the flowers and exotics to go to the receptions and banquets of the officials of this government, where the chandelier flashes its light across the red wine and the air is fragrant with perfume like the spicy breeze of Araby the blest."

Vest referred to the "bugle blasts" from the secretary as to the congressional extravagance in distributing seeds. "The Democratic party has been most unfortunate," said the senator, emphatically, not only as to its internal discords, but also in the fact that the government has owed us a grudge and paid it in a secretary of agriculture. The secretary has," continued Vest, "put the Democratic party in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the party, although that party has always stood as the close friend of agriculture. The gigantic intellect of this secretary of agriculture has daily gone outside of his legitimate duties, and why did it not discover some of the really flagrant abuses? This secretary assumed to run the entire government. He has been practically the secretary of the treasury, flooding this country with reports and pamphlets denouncing the silver lunatics and upholding the single gold standard."

Vest said the senator from South Carolina (Tillman) had been called a communist because he had sounded a warning in the senate. He compared this with a New York publication threatening revolution unless senators and representatives cuddled to the gold standard. "The trouble is," said Vest, "that the secretary of agriculture is a monomaniac on the gold standard. He sees only gold, gold, red gold, and he thinks any man who does not see as he does is a lunatic."

Vest closed shortly after 2 o'clock with a remarkably sarcastic and bitter peroration. He referred to the useless seeds which it was asserted the secretary had properly refused to buy. But, added the senator, there was one seed not mentioned. "It was," he proceeded, smiling maliciously, "the Aurifer feniculum canes Mertonae, or in plainer words, Morton's golden dogweed. This would flourish while this secretary, swinging his golden censor at the executive mansion, shouted his 'Holy, holy, art thou, Oh, Grover, king of kings and lord of lords.'"

Vest's speech had proceeded beyond 2 o'clock, thus disposing of the Quay resolution today. The resolution to distribute appropriation bills among the several committees was again taken up. Teller, Rep., Col., took occasion during the debate to refer to the success of the bond issue. Large as the offerings were, they would have been larger if the secretary of the treasury had received bids at a fixed price for the bonds. Clumsy and awkward as this bond submission had been, lacking the essential features of a popular loan, yet it completely answered those who had talked of the necessity of locking to foreign syndicates to sustain our credit.

The debate on the distribution of appropriation bills ran through the entire afternoon, and was not concluded when at 4:30 o'clock the senate went into executive session and at 5:50 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

THE SEARCH FOR MRS. CODY.

She Arrived in Portland Tuesday Afternoon, Afoot, From Tacoma.

Tacoma, Feb. 5.—Mrs. A. B. Cody, the missing Chicago woman, reached Portland Tuesday afternoon, and efforts are now being made to trace her from there by wire, the Portland police assisting Charles F. Goodrich, her brother, and Detective Evans, of this city, in the search. This news was received by Chief of Police Smith at 10 o'clock tonight from C. F. Goodrich, now at Portland. He succeeded in tracing his sister to Portland by means of a photograph of her shown at stations along the route. Mrs. Cody has now been missing five days, and active search for her has been in progress for four. The police are surprised that she has succeeded in eluding the searchers for so long. Earlier this evening it was learned that she crossed the Columbia river on the Northern Pacific ferry on Sunday, spending the night at Goble and Monday night at Scappoose. Mr. Cody arrived today from Chicago, and will probably go to Portland tomorrow to assist in the search.

Mrs. Cody is a rather small woman, of slight figure, with blonde complexion, light hair, blue eyes, somewhat thin face and of delicate appearance generally. Her height is about 4 feet 4 inches, and she weighs in the neighborhood of 100 pounds.

Portland, Feb. 5.—The Portland police are searching for Mrs. Cody. A Northern Pacific switchman at North Seventeenth street says he noticed a woman walking along the railroad track about 2:30 yesterday afternoon, and from the description of Mrs. Cody in the morning papers he is certain the woman he saw was Mrs. Cody. No further trace of her has yet been found.

Do you want to vote at the primaries? You must register.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. HEALY.

Strong Evidence Against Him—How He Expects to Retaliate.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—The investigation of Capt. Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, is rapidly drawing to a close. Today the board of inquiry practically finished the taking of testimony in support of the charges of Lieut. Daniels, in which drunkenness and incivility to officers is charged. Lieut. Howard Emery was the first witness called this morning. He testified that Capt. Healy was frequently and habitually drunk on the Bear during June and August last; so badly, indeed, that he was unfit to command the vessel. Engineers Schwartz, Dory and Coffin substantiated Emery's statement.

When Lieut. Daniels is placed on trial upon charges preferred by Dr. Bodkin it is expected that much evidence of a startling nature will be developed. An attempt will be made to show that Daniels, Dory and Schwartz were drunk the greater part of the time the cutter was in the Arctic.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formula of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well-known standard remedies by the World's fair commissioners.

Seats for "The Maid of Milan" on sale at Lee's pharmacy.

THE LOAN NOT POPULAR

Morgan to Get Half the Bonds, at Less Than 111.

MARKET PRICE ALREADY 116.

The Vast Bulk of the Bids Below the Treasury's Upset Price.

Forty-six Hundred and Forty Bidders Made Offers for $558,000,000 of Bonds—The New York World Bids 114 for $1,000,000—The Profit of Morgan and His Partners Promises to Be Enormous.

Washington City, Feb. 5.—Four thousand six hundred and forty bids for $558,269,850 worth of bonds. Such is the tremendous total of the subscriptions opened at the treasury department today, in accordance with the terms of the call issued a month ago inviting proposals for $100,000,000 of United States 4 per cent. bonds, to run for thirty years from February 1, 1895. These figures do not include about $120,000,000 of "crank" bids, rejected as bogus.

The immense offerings astounded the experts. The bids literally swamped the treasury department, which was so taken by surprise that at 6 o'clock tonight, although extra clerks had been hurriedly drafted, the work of tabulating the bids was still in progress, and it was impossible to tell with definiteness how many bids and for what aggregate had been received at figures in advance of the upset price of 110.6877, at which a syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Harvey Fisk & Co. and the Deutsche bank, of Berlin, offered to take the whole loan. The bids ranged from par up to a single $50 bid at 150. It is impossible, therefore, to say at this time how the awards will be made.

Treasury officials regard the loan as a complete success, both as to the popular subscription feature and the prices obtained. Bids came from several thousand individuals, and from hundreds of national banks and other banking institutions. Nearly all the leading New York bankers and big insurance companies were represented in the list of bidders, but with few exceptions they were outmaneuvered by the Morgan syndicate. Owing to the confusion caused by the magnitude of the offerings and the consequent delay in classing and scheduling the bids, any authoritative statement of the policy that will be pursued cannot be made at this time. As the bulk of the offerings were below the Morgan figures, it is believed that the syndicate headed by the great New York bankers will be accepted for at least $50,000,000, and possibly more. In any event, no bid below the syndicate rate of 110.6877 will be accepted, as that rate covers the entire loan. It is understood that Mr. Morgan will procure a part of the gold from abroad, and will not need to deplete the treasury to furnish any part of the gold called for under his bid. There were a vast number of bids for figures fractionally rising 110, but under the Morgan figure, and for amounts aggregating sufficient to take up the entire loan. Among them were the offerings of the Stewart and McCall syndicate, including the big insurance, banking and trust companies of New York city, which stood ready to take huge blocks of bonds at figures in excess of the prices named a week ago as a high mark for long lots.

Secretary Carlisle was greatly pleased at the success of the bond offerings. He said no definite statement could be made as yet concerning the awards to the successful bidders. The secretary said that it would probably be three or four days yet before the bids could be verified, scheduled and classified, and until that time he could give no definite information as to how low bids would be accepted. He had the impression, however, from hearing the names and amounts read, that it would be necessary, in all probability, to accept some bids at a rate slightly lower than 111, but how many or in what amount he could not now tell. As the last bids were being read the secretary was shown a telegram just then received by one of the New York bankers present, saying that the bonds were being quoted on the stock exchange at 116. The great success of the issue, he thought, would have a very beneficial effect upon the financial and commercial interests of the whole country, and he looked forward to a year of marked business improvement.

When the department closed last night about 2,600 bids had been received, and at 7:30 this morning a force of clerks was set to work classifying and scheduling them. The bulk of the work was then thought to be over, at least except for a few bids for large amounts, but the morning mails brought in at least 2,000 more bids, which had the effect of greatly disarranging the plans. The interest manifested in this loan far exceeded that of any of the preceding ones and when the hour for opening the bids arrived the south corridor of the treasury building in the vicinity of Mr. Carlisle's office was crowded with bidders or their representatives and newspaper correspondents.

When, at 11:30, the door of the secretary's office was opened, a rush was made for seats, and in a very short time no available space remained unfilled. So great was the crowd that, to afford easier entrance and exit, the door was removed from its hinges. Among the last to arrive were Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Pliny Fisk, of New York, who found in the crowded room ahead of them numbers of well-known financiers. Among those who had arrived were William H. Coombs, president of the Manufacturers' Loan and Trust Company, of Brooklyn; Mr. Graham, of the International Trust Company, Boston; Mr. Hendricks, president of the National Union bank, of Brooklyn; Mr. Toulmin, vice president of the Hide and Leather bank, of Boston; Mr. Redman, of Redman, Kerr & Co., security dealers of New York; Mr. Burns, of the American Exchange National bank, of New York, and Mr. Lehman, of Lehman Bros., New York. Later arrivals included Martin Erdman, of Speyer & Co., New York; President John A. McCall and C. C. Baldwin, of the New York Life Insurance Company, of New York; L. G. Hampton, representing John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, of New York; Mr. Wormser, of Wormser Bros., New York; Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., ex-collector of customs of the port of New York; Mr. Kemp, of the Commercial and Farmers' bank, Baltimore; Dr. G. W. Hosmer and James Creelman, representing Joseph Pulitizer, of the New York World; Mr. Burnet, of the Investment Corporation Company, New York, and Mc. Chandler, of Boston.

The committee to superintend the opening of the bids, consisting of United States Treasurer Morgan, Comptroller Eckels and Mr. Huntington, of the loans and currency division, had been at work since early morning, and at a few minutes after noon announced that they were ready to proceed. It was an interesting crowd that listened to Mr. Eckels as he read the names of the bidders and the amounts subscribed for, and it is probable that more millions were represented in Mr. Eckels' audience than were ever before gathered together in the treasury building. Three or four of the bids carried with them evidences of being fictitious, and they were accordingly omitted from the list, but the long list of bids and the substantial amounts desired by many bidders soon made it apparent that the question was not "would the loan be oversubscribed?" but "how much would it be oversubscribed?" The first announcement from Mr. Eckels made it known that bids approaching the $100,000,000 mark had been made, with enough unopened to represent another $75,000,000. Then came the announcement that the total was the stupendous figure of $684,269,850, which was subsequently reduced by throwing out three bogus bids of $100,000,000, $16,000,000 and $8,000,000.

It would be impossible with ordinary telegraphic or typegraphic facilities to give a complete list of all the bids, and, save as a matter of history, no importance attaches now to any bids naming below 110.6877. From the list of bidders at and above that figure the successful bidders undoubtedly will come. The full list of them is as follows: J. P. Morgan & Co., Harvey Fisk & Co., and the Deutsche bank, of Berlin, $100,000,000 at 110.6877; state of California, $50,000 at 112; National Park bank, New York, $10,000 at 112; I. N. Walter, San Francisco, $25,000 at 111; I. N. Walter, San Francisco, $25,000 at 111.50; George Craine, New York city, $640,000 at 112.16; C. L. Riker, Newburg, N. Y., $50 at 112.05; Davis Bros., San Francisco, $10,000 at 111; Merchants' National bank, Richmond, Va., $25,000 at 111; First National bank, Mattoon, Ill., $12,500 at 114.50; H. P. Goldschmidt, New York, $50,000 at 111.03; Walter E. Frew, Long Island, N. Y., $8,000 at 111.55; Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, $20,000 at 112.26; Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, $2,000 at 111; First National bank, Shippensburg, Pa., $5,000 at 112; Valley National bank, Chambersburg, Pa., $10,000 at 111.53; Valley National bank, Chambersburg, Pa., $10,000 at 111.53; Valley National bank, Chambersburg, Pa., $10,000 at 112.7814; Maitland, Phelps & Co., New York city, $125,000 at 111; Adelbert B., Ornet, Mechanicsville, N. Y., $15,000 at 111.125; Mrs. Terria T. Scarritt, Orange, N. J., $25,000 at 111.55; Joseph Pulitzer, New York, $1,000,000 at 114; Kings County Trust Co., Brooklyn, $210,000 at 111.50; Kings County Trust Co., Brooklyn, $100 at 110.75; the Hanover National Bank, New York, $1,000,000 at 110.755; same, $1,000,000 at 110.877; same, $2,000,000 at 111.02; same, $1,000,000 at 111.17; Blair & Co., New York, $100,000 at 112.27; Corson & McCartney, Washington City, $50,000 at 111.50; First National Bank, Grafton, W. Va., $10,000 at 113.50; B. F. Beans, $2,500 at 113.50; Albert L. Judson, $500,000 at 113.75; Arthur B. Wells, $850 at 113.75; Eugene Davis $100 at 113.89; Bank of California, San Francisco, $50,000 at 114.05; Granite Savings Bank, Barre, Vt., $2,000 at 114.05; Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburg, $6,000 at 114.05; Mary Florence Gorter, $1,500 at 114.05; Stanislaus Stronzynski, $9,000 at 114.05; First National Bank, Lewiston, Me., $15,000 at 114.0506; German American Savings Bank, Burlington, Ia., $15,000 at 114.0506; New Orleans National Bank, Louisiana, $100,000 at 114.0506; Citizens' Bank, Juneau, Wis., $1,000 at 114.056; First National Bank, Fresno, Cal., $10,000 at 114.0506; Sutro & Co., $100,000 at 114.13; First National Bank, Niles, O., $40,000 at 112.7815; H. Claggett, $1,000 at 119.3229; B. E. Weltry, $100 at 119.3229; Victor S. Sobel, $2,000 at 119.3229; W. G. Saunders, $1,000 at 119.3229; W. T. Whisett, $500 at 119.3229; First National Bank of Woodstown, N. J., $8,000 at 119.3229; Rufus R. Humphrey, $10,000 at 119.322; First National Bank, Fresno, Cal., $10,000 at 119.3229; Merchall Tito, $250 at 119.3229; Charles F. Miller, $2,000 at 119.50; Somerville National Bank, Massachusetts, $5,000 at 111.50; George H. Carleton, $5,000 at 111.50; Union National bank, Macomb, $30,000 at 111.50; First National bank, Arlington, Mass., $5,000 at 111.50; Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others, Boston, $200,000 at 111.50; Mrs. Rose Longier, $300 at 111.50; M. P. Levy, $5,000 at 111.50; Henry W. Frost & Co., $5,000 at 111.50; Aurora National bank, Aurora, Ind., $5,000 at 111.50; Lincoln National bank, Boston, $20,000 at 110.76; Kitchen & Co., New York city, $5,000 at 111.21; same, $5,000 at 111.15; same, $5,000 at 111.58; the Provident Institution for Savings, Jersey City, N. J., $50,000 at 110.80; same, $50,000 at 111.30; same; $50,000 at 111.80; Richmond National bank, $30,000 at 111.01; same, $30,000 at 111.51; Van Amburgh & Atterbury, $5,000 at 112.629; Sutro & Co., $100,000 at 113.06; C. E. Kerr, $150,000 at 113.125; Maria W. Andreas, $12,000 at 113.15; John W. Brown, $5,000 at 113.24; Nevada bank, of San Francisco, $100,000 at 113.25; Clinton National bank, Clinton, Conn., $4,000 at 113.39; Essex Savings bank, Boston, $100,000 at 110.75; the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago, $100,000 at 110.75; Nebraska National bank, Omaha, $25,000 at 110.75; J. W. Pollard and Abraham White, Boston, $200,000 at 110.75; Rhode Island Hospital and Trust Company, Providence, R. I., $300,000 at 110.42. Among the bids at 111 were: Williamsburg Savings bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., $500,000; First National bank, Butte, Mont., $25,000; Northern Trust Company, Chicago, $100,000. Among those at 113 was: Baker-Boyer National bank, Walla Walla, Wash., $50,000. The following were at 114: W. W. Funge, San Francisco, $500; Bank of Commerce, Tacoma, $4,000; Nevada bank, San Francisco, $100,000; Santa Rosa National bank, Santa Rosa, Cal., $30,000 at 111.531; Bank of California, San Francisco, $100,000 at 112.78; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, $650,000 at 113; same, $650,000 at 112; First National bank, Pasadena, Cal., $25,000 at 116.6471; Nevada bank of San Francisco, $200,000 at 115; H. S. Howe, United States army, $5,000 at 115; Nevada bank, San Francisco, $100,000 at 115; Third National bank, New York city, $500,000 at 111.71; J. A. Satterwhite, New York city, $100,000 at 115; Halifax Banking Company, Halifax, $50,000 at 112.25; John A. Donaldson, New York city, $475,000 at 111.65; First National bank, San Francisco, $100,000 at 112.50; same, $10,000 at 112.125; same, $10,000 at 112.0625; same, $10,000 at 112; same, $10,000 at 111.75; William Graves and associates, New York city, $450,000 at 115.329; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York city, $650,000 at 111.50; same, $650,000 at 111.

In addition to the foregoing there are a very large number of bids for amounts ranging from $50 to $100,000, offering premiums ranging from 111 to 150. There were numerous bids at over 120 premium, there being one bid for a $50 bond at 150, but without exception the bids over 120 were for very small amounts, ranging from $50 to $500. All, or nearly all, of these bidders, as well as those mentioned in the foregoing list, will get some of the bonds.

Beside there were a host of unsuccessful bidders, their aggregate bids exceeding $400,000,000. Some of the largest bidders were: Hanover National Bank, $1,000,000 at 109; same, $1,000,000 at 109.95; same, $1,000,000 at 110.299; same, $1,000,000 at 110.52; Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore, $350,000; Heidelbach, Eckelheimer & Co., $1,000,000; United States Trust Co., by John A. Stewart, $4,000,000; Vermilye & Co., $2,000,000; Lazard Freres, $4,000,000; German-American Insurance Co., New York, $200,000, and New York State National Bank of Albany, N. Y., $300,000 at 110.50; Guarantee Trust Co., of New York, $1,400,000 at 110; Bank of Montreal, $1,500,000 at figures ranging from 107½ to 110; Rollins, Morse & Co., Boston, $1,000,000 at 106.127; Robert Treat Paine, Boston, $1,000,000 at 105.127; L. Cahill, jr., Jersey City, $1,000,000 at 109¼; $1,000,000 at 109.

Only United States gold coin or gold certificates will be received in payment for the bonds. Under the terms of the secretary's circular calling for bids, the first payment of 20 per cent. and accrued interest must be made upon receipt of notice of the acceptance of the bid. The remainder of the amount of the bids must be paid in installments of 10 per cent. each, and accrued interest at the end of each fifteen days thereafter. Accepted bidders, however, are allowed to pay the whole amount of their bids at the time of the first installment, or at any time previous to the maturity of the last installment, provided that all previous installments have been paid. The bonds will be dated February 1, 1896, to run thirty years from that time, and will therefore mature February 1, 1926.

According to the calculations of the secretary of the treasury, a bidder in order to realize 2½ per cent. interest on his investment should have offered 120.5749 for each $100 bond bid for. To realize higher rates of interest, bids should have been made as follows: 2¾ per cent., 124.9274; 3 per cent., 119.3229; 3 1-16 per cent., 117.9749; 3¼ per cent., 116.6471; 3 3-16 per cent., 115.3391; 3½ per cent., 114.0506; 3 5-16 per cent., 112.7814; 3¾ per cent., 111.5310; 3 7-16 per cent., 110.2992; 3½ per cent., 109.0856; 3 9-16 per cent., 107.89; 3⅝ per cent., 106.7121; 3 11-16 per cent., 105.5516; 3¾ per cent., 104.4062; 3 13-16 per cent., 103.2816; 3⅞ per cent.,

Continued on Second Page.

BELLIGERENCY OF CUBA

Text of the Resolution Reported to the Senate.

WILL HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

The Spaniards Order an American Correspondent From Cuba.

He Went to the Insurgent Camp, Talked With Gomez, and Told the Truth About the War—The New Spanish Commander, Gen. Weyler, to Reach Havana Soon.

Washington City, Feb. 5.—The senate committee on foreign relations today agreed upon a substitute for the resolution heretofore reported on the question of the recognition of Cuba, and authorized Senator Morgan to report it to the senate, as follows:

"Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that in the opinion of congress a condition of war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

The committee also voted to make an effort to take up the Cuban question in the senate as soon as the urgent deficiency bill and the resolution for the distribution of appropriation bills can be disposed of.

WAITING FOR GEN. WEYLER.

No More Spanish Victories Reported—A Correspondent Ordered to Leave.

Havana, Feb. 5.—Gen. Pando arrived here on Sunday and is awaiting the expected arrival of Gen. Weyler from Spain.

Fifteen men are under arrest at Sancti Spiritus charged with conspiracy against the government.

Capt. William E. Mannix, of the Army and Navy Journal and correspondent of the Washington City Evening Star, came here with letters from the United States state department and from officials of the state of New York, as well as from President Cleveland, according to representatives here. Nevertheless he received orders to leave the island on account of having entered the insurgent lines contrary to the orders of the government. He went to the mountains to interview Senor Salvador Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic. Recently he went again to the insurgent camp for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Gen. Maximo Gomez. (The story of Mannix' visit to Gomez was printed on page 9 of last Tuesday morning's Post-Intelligencer.

The cases of the Somellions, father and son, charged with conspiring against the government, have been turned over to the criminal court, upon representations having been made that they were American citizens, and as a result of the resolution introduced in the United States senate by Senator Call, of Florida.

An earthquake shock of an alarming nature was experienced today at Santa Cruz del Sur, province of Puerto Principe. Houses rocked and furniture was thrown about. The people of the city and vicinity ran in terror into the streets, and fell on their knees in prayer for mercy.

Campos Says Weyler Will Fail, Too.

Havana, Feb. 5.—The Madrid correspondent of La Discussion sends word that Gen. Campos in an interview said: "Weyler will accomplish no more, no less than I, but in case he fails he will not be relieved. Having been appointed by a Conservative government and being backed by the Liberal party, only a great and unexpected catastrophe could bring about his removal."

The Diaro de la Marina quotes Campos as having said that Spain could pacify Cuba by the immediate establishment of the long-promised political reforms.

O. & B. MINE IN TROUBLE.

Creditors Filing Liens on the Property—The Debts $7,000.

Monte Cristo, Feb. 5.—Special.—Some time last summer the O. & B. mining property, owned by Cobb & McCrea of Monte Cristo, and Packard, McLean, Headlee and Bakeman, of Snohomish, was leased for six months to McLean and Massie, who proceeded to work it, at first packing the ore down to the station with pack horses, and, after shipping out one car, they proceeded to put up a wire tramway. With help from carpenters, and miners, and unlimited credit from merchants, the tramway was rapidly put up, towers, terminals and boarding houses built and ore shipped out, all the creditors expecting to be paid in part at least from each shipment of ore. The six months' lease expiring, McLean and Massie succeeded in securing an extension of eighteen months longer. They continued shipping out ore until six car loads had been sent to the smelter, without any of the creditors of Monte Cristo receiving any money, as far as can be learned, with the exception of a few men, who received a small fraction of their wages.

Differences arose between the lessees over some mining property, which, taken together with the heavy snowstorm about that time, was the means of closing down the mine. Packard, who owns one-fourth of the mine, has heretofore been a silent partner, with McLean representing his interests, now comes out with a printed circular and manifesto, proposing that 50 per cent. of each car shall be deposited in the Everett National bank to a creditors' fund, a pro rata to be paid to each creditor, provided they put no liens, attachments or garnishments on the property, but puts no bond up for fulfillment of promises as set forth above. The debts are stated to amount to nearly $7,000. The creditors have not appeared to favor the proposition and are rapidly filing liens.

THE ARMY POST COMMISSION.

They Glance at Other Sites on Their Way to Magnolia Bluffs.

Tacoma, Feb. 5.—Special.—The army post commission appointed by Secretary Lamont to examine and report on sites for an army post to be established on the Sound will probably go to Seattle tomorrow to visit Magnolia bluff. Col. Burton, the senior officer of the commission, is its chairman.

The commission visited Point Defiance this morning to examine the proposed site at that place. The site comprises 700 acres, most of which is covered with timber. Superintendent Hampton, of the Point Defiance Street Railway Company, furnished a special car for the commission, which was accompanied by George Browne and Secretary Collyer, of the Chamber of Commerce. In the afternoon the officers boarded a special Northern Pacific train, supplied by Gen. Manager Dickinson, and visited the site at American lake, which comprises 1,000 acres of level prairie land. The commission was accompanied in the afternoon by J. W. Anderson, George Browne, W. G. Denton, A. J. Hayward, A. B. Cace, George L. Bradley and Secretary Collyer.

The commission includes the following: Col. George H. Burton, of San Francisco, inspector general for the Pacific district; Col. George M. Randall, of the Eighth infantry, of Fort Russell, Wyoming; Capt. C. P. Miller, assistant quartermaster at Washington City, and Capt. Walter L. Fisk, of Portland, who is connected with the engineer corps at Washington.