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MORE BONDS.

In Order to Make Up a Deficiency Another Issue is Needed.

The Tariff Bill Will Probably Not Become a Law Before July, and With a Three Months the Cash on the Reserve Fund Will Be Going Down.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—If the tariff bill does not go into law before June—and there are very few well-informed men in congress who believe that it will become a law before July—another bond issue is certain. The expenses are exceeding the income by some millions per week, and if Secretary Carlisle carries out his announced intention of paying Uncle Sam's bill, it will be necessary to have another bond issue inside of two months.

When the money from the sales of the four per cent. issue of the 1st. inst. began to arrive at the treasury department there really existed a deficit of over \$40,000,000. The \$100,000,000 of gold reserve had depreciated gradually until it had come down into the seventy odd million point, and was fast reaching sixty millions. There were current bills of the treasury department overdue to the amount of about \$30,000,000. It will thus be seen that with the expenses exceeding the revenues by about three millions per week, the \$28,000,000 or \$30,000,000 derived from the sale of the \$50,000,000 of four per cent. will very soon be eaten up, after the \$100,000,000 of gold reserve is made intact and the overdue bills of Uncle Sam paid. It has been figured that within less than two months we will be again going down into the abyss and permitting current bills to go into Secretary Carlisle's lap.

When it was proposed to issue bonds the announcement was made by Secretary Carlisle and the administration in congress, that the issue was solely for the purpose of keeping up the gold reserve, which is a guaranty for the outstanding greenbacks and the nucleus of the government's credit. This was carried so far as to demand gold coin or gold certificates or greenbacks in payment for the bonds sold. The real object in selling bonds was to get money with which to meet the current demands of the government and pay all old bills. Every day gold certificates and legal tenders are being paid over the counters of the treasury to take up treasury warrants.

CONGRESS HALL.

The spot in which the old Congress met in 1773 is to be marked by a tablet. HARRISBURG, Feb. 28.—The spot in which the old congress met in 1773 was marked Thursday by the planting of a bronze tablet. The tablet's extreme dimensions are 36 1/2 inches by 18 1/2 inches. It is a flat plate, surrounded by an ornamental border. The plate is 2 feet 10 inches high and 18 inches wide. The tablet is set on a third of the space of the old Congress hall. The planting takes place on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Here stood the House of Representatives, the Senate and the Supreme Court in 1773. On December 20, 1773, and on December 27, 1773, conferred on Gen. Washington Extraordinary Powers For the Raising of Troops and the Conduct of the Revolutionary War.

SAW A CROSS IN THE SKY.

A Blazing Sphere Which the Weather Storms Explain Away. On Crv. Pa., Feb. 28.—At 10 o'clock Thursday night, thousands of people in this city and vicinity were gazing at a marvelous spectacle in the heavens. High toward the zenith in the east, a huge cross, white in color and indescribably brilliant, blazing in the sky, while the moon, encircled by a similar light, made a beautiful centerpiece. At each corner of the cross appeared to be huge balls of living fire of all the colors of the rainbow. The phenomenon lasted for nearly half an hour. The meteorological sharp silence, the apparitions by saying it was caused by a peculiar condition of the atmosphere, and the presence of a thin cloud that formed a sort of lens, causing a refraction of the rays of light from the moon.

Whipped by Whitecaps.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 28.—D. P. Williams and Wm. Turley, farmers, were terribly whipped by white caps about ten miles from this city Wednesday night. The men came to Charleston Thursday and swore out warrants for their assailants. The victims had given information to the government about counterfeiting in their neighborhood.

Strictly at Cost.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Nathan Strauss, who keeps a milk-and-cream store in the poor, is about to open an undertaking's shop where the poor may have their dead attended to at cost.

The Day at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.—Washington's birthday received due attention here. Banks, exchanges and public buildings were closed. School children were out with flags and music and the secret orders in the city gave a variety of entertainments Thursday night.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—Mr. Sherman (R. O.) presented numerous resolutions from his state against the income tax and other features of the Wilson tariff bill. A memorial against placing the tariff in the hands of the people was presented by Mr. Hale (R. Me.). A memorial against the income tax from the San Francisco chamber of commerce was presented by Mr. Perkins (R. Cal.). A resolution was offered by Mr. Callahan (R. N. Y.) relating to claims against the United States under the treaty of 1819 with Spain. After some further morning business Mr. Daniel (R. Va.) addressed the senate in defense of President Cleveland's action in regard to Hawaiian matters.

HORNS.—Another day was spent by the house in a fruitless endeavor to secure a quorum that would vote in favor of taking up Mr. Bland's bill to end the sequestration of the treasury bullion. In the morning hour a senate bill was passed, granting to the Dis. Moller Rapid Food Co. the right to construct and maintain a canal and dam along the Mississippi river, in Hancock county. Mr. Deamond (Dem. Mo.) offered an amendment to the rules which proposes to see a member refuse to come to the senate, to sit in making a quorum. Referred to the committee on rules.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—Senator Daniel (R. Va.) proposed a resolution that each of the senate bills which he has introduced should be read every day in the senate. He did not expect every step taken by the Cleveland administration, but he hoped it for its sake and urged honesty and candor in having the bills read in the senate. He said that he had been told that the Cleveland administration had been trying to get a quorum of the senate to take up his bill. He said that he had been told that the Cleveland administration had been trying to get a quorum of the senate to take up his bill.

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FURIOUS.

They Make a Mass Over the Arrest of Congressmen—Bland Thinks Some One Will Throw a Bomb in the Gallery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—When the house convened at noon Friday it immediately entered upon the work of extricating itself from the parliamentary entanglement in which it adjourned Thursday. This work involves a number of members of the house under arrest.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, moved to discharge the members under arrest upon the ground that their arrest was unauthorized. A viva voce vote defeated the motion, when the yeas and nays were ordered. The democrats objected to the word "unauthorized." The roll call also resulted in the defeat of the motion.

The democrats will propose and pass a resolution discharging those under arrest, probably without naming any reason, unless possibly that the arrested members are here and discharging their duty.

"Do you know what is going to happen if this disgraceful proceeding in the house doesn't end?" demanded Mr. Bland, the free coinage advocate, who has been trying to get a quorum of the house to take up his coinage bill.

"Some man will throw a bomb from the gallery right down into the midst of this chamber. It might hurt a few of them, but the act of the man who threw it would be about as respectable as the proceedings of some of the members Thursday in rebelling against the rules of the house. Their actions were nothing short of anarchy, it was a plain disregard of law and order and you suppose the law-suffering American people will stand that sort of thing? They will come up to Washington in a body with clubs and drive these disgraceful obstructionists out of the capitol by force." Mr. Bland's utterances created the greatest excitement among the members when they became generally known.

A large number of petitions are being received from Cincinnati and vicinity in favor of adopting the bill imposing a heavy penalty upon train wreckers. It is understood the bill will be passed shortly.

The delegates to the Woman Suffrage National convention now here, are very indignant over the action of Mrs. Cleveland in refusing to receive them, and then fixing a day for giving a reception to the delegates to the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution in session here. They say it is a direct discrimination against the Woman Suffragists, and that no stronger rebuke could be administered to the cause of woman suffrage by the first woman of the land.

CLEVELAND'S HEALTH. His Jaw in Such a Condition That Another Operation is Necessary. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The doctor circulating here in regard to the physical condition of the president are more positive and alarming than ever before.

The information is from authority that cannot be questioned that his jaw is in such a condition that another operation must be performed, and his suffering is severe.

The report has been here for a week stopping with Secretary Lamont, ostensibly on a social visit, and it is expected that during the president will go to see on the government boat the "Victor" or "Delphin." Friday a senator of the United States talked with the president and recommended a certain course of treatment. Mr. Cleveland listened, but said only, "it will do me no good now." This was his remark as given by the senator to your correspondent. The fact is that among those best informed there is great anxiety felt in regard to the president's health.

WHITECAPERS Seen to Have the Call on Public sympathy. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 28.—Deputy Sheriff Burgess and Wilson left for Blair County Friday morning with warrants for the white caps who visited Williams and Turley Tuesday night. Sentiment generally seems to be with the people against whom the complaints are made who are spoken of as among the best in the community, while Williams and Turley bear bad reputations.

Both have been accused of various crimes. Williams and his wife now under indictment for perjury. Turley has been under indictment for criminal assault and petty stealing, and was cleared by the testimony of Williams. They have also been mentioned in connection with timber stealing and various petty crimes. The opinion seems to prevail that they deserved what they got. When the cases come up for trial interesting developments are expected.

Perjury Go to the Pen. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 28.—Judge Hammond, Friday morning, sentenced the four New York witnesses in the Howard case, Smith, Healey, Glasson and Footway, who pleaded guilty to the charge of perjury. They were each fined \$100 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Columbia, Ga.

State's Cotton Crop Recommended. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 28.—The State Farmers' Institute and Alabama Agricultural Society, which have been in joint session here, decided Friday to recommend that Alabama farmers reduce the acreage of cotton twenty per cent. and grow a diversified crop.

The A. J. A. and U. S. Troops. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The attention of the high officials at the department of justice was Friday called to the statement sent out from Toledo, O., that the latter states government intended to take action against the A. J. A. for aiding themselves. No request for action on the part of the government has been received. Police jurisdiction is vested in the state and not in the national government. Only in territories and the District of Columbia could the United States interfere, unless called upon by the state authorities.

Expressmen Turn Bankers. PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 28.—It is understood that Wells, Fargo & Co. have purchased a controlling interest in the Commercial National bank of this city and will immediately double the capital stock which is now a quarter of a million.

The Emperor's Sketches. BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The emperor has presented Prince Bismarck a series of sketches made by himself showing the differences in the armor plates of the warships of the German navy and the warships of other nations.

SOVEREIGN.

Bitterly Denounces the Decision of Judge Jenkins in the Railroad Case.

Declares That He Will Violate the Northern Pacific Injunction—Tearing Men Ordered by the Courts to Keep Their Mouths Shut or Be Beheaded.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 28.—General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, addressed a meeting of the railway employes here Tuesday afternoon and took occasion to denounce Judge Jenkins in scathing terms, at the same time announcing his intention to violate the Northern Pacific Injunction. Among other things, Mr. Sovereign said: "This is the first time that the flag of treason has floated over the United States treasury. For the first time in the history of the country a sovereign has been doted out to get an unfair and unjust verdict from the supreme court. For the first time in the history of the country a sovereign has been ordered by the courts to keep their mouths shut under penalty of being sent to jail."

"I do not want to get into trouble with the courts for the penalty is \$5,000 fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary for six months. Judge Jenkins, of Milwaukee, issued this order, which is a disgrace. I have been enjoined from talking to the men of this road about their troubles. I will go to a meeting of Northern Pacific employes at St. Paul. Just as sure as there is a God in Heaven, I will violate the injunction. Who is Judge Jenkins anyway? He is but a fool, a man whose soul was intended for hell and whose perjury was made a precedent."

These sentiments were received with immense applause. In an interview Sunday afternoon General Master Workman Sovereign corroborated the statement that the Knights will violate the injunction of deploring Negroes to Africa. He believes the scheme to be feasible and declares it to be the only solution of the race problem in the south.

THE WHITE CITY. Beautiful Agricultural Building Destroyed by Fire. CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Fire was discovered in the home of the agricultural building at the World's fair grounds Saturday morning. The flames soon spread to all parts of the roof. A special alarm called engines from Hyde Park and Woodlawn. The fire was confined to the agricultural building.

Another alarm called other engines and a determined fight against the progress of destruction was begun. Working on the outside of the pillars the flames gained headway in the roof and spread rapidly toward the dome in the center. Once having a start in the lofty arch its destruction was a matter of short order.

The firemen were distributed, however, and while several companies were working vigorously in an attempt to stay the fire in the agricultural building others were detailed to neighboring structures and volumes of water were directed towards exposed and endangered parts. An hour after the general alarm was sounded the fire had been extinguished all that was possible and the blaze was practically extinguished. The destruction of the dome at the already partially ruined building even more unsightly and it now bears little resemblance of its former structure.

Everyone agreed that an incendiary was responsible for the destruction. The repeated attempts to burn the fair buildings have been ascribed to this cause and the conclusion was generally reached that Saturday's ruin could be safely attributed to the same cause.

Prisoner Dies March 23. CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Judge Brentano Saturday overruled the motion for a new trial for Prendergast and sentenced the assassin to be hanged on March 23.

On the same day Thomas alias "BUT" Higgins, will also suffer the penalty of execution, and unless the supreme court interferes Prendergast and Higgins will meet in the gallows, together and drop through the trap at the same instant.

Woman Finally Buried. CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—Margaret Joy, living with her husband and four children at 43 West Fourth street, was fatally burned Saturday morning. Mrs. Joy while at the stove attending to her Saturday's laundry, brushed her apron against the grate. In a moment it was ablaze and the fire spreading rapidly, enveloped her entire clothing, burning her body in a horrible manner.

Baroque to Be Sold. ARCADIA, Feb. 28.—An earthquake shock was felt here Sunday morning, lasting over one minute. Its direction was from north to south, jarring the windows like heavy thunder and shaking plastering from ceilings. Saturday night there was an unusually bright display of aurora, the whole northern heavens being ablaze with deep purple fire.

Real Estate's Nineteenth Birthday. CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Letters are being received almost daily from Miss Frances Willard, who is still an invalid at Lady Henry Somerset's cottage at Brighton, England, giving suggestions to the various branches of the Women's Christian Temperance union in this country regarding the proposed national observance in March next of the nineteenth birthday of Gen. Neal Dow. Advice received at the headquarters in this city state that every state and territory in the union has been heard from, and that the celebration is being actively worked up throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

A Rebel Transport Sunk. BUEENOS AYRES, Feb. 28.—Advice from Rio de Janeiro received Friday state that the government battery at Ponta Madama has sunk the insurgent transport Mercurio. The boiler of the transport burst, and several of the men aboard were killed.

Famine in Texas. HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 28.—Information comes from Starr county, on the Mexican border, to the effect that a famine is threatened there, the result of drought. Ninety per cent of cattle, horses and sheep are dead, and no crops of any kind have been raised during the past year. Even the half-putrid flesh has been stripped from the carcasses of dead animals and eaten to satisfy the ravenous pangs of hunger. An appeal is made to the charity of the world for contributions of money, clothing and provisions. A committee of citizens should be organized to collect contributions from the German navy and the warships of other nations.

CAUCUS CALLED.

To Debate Some Means of Compelling Members Who Are Present But Refuse to Vote to Answer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A petition signed by more than double the necessary number of names has been presented to Mr. Holman, asking him to call another caucus of democrats. The New York members who, after the last caucus, announced they would not accept its decision, consistently declined to sign Friday's petition. It is expected that Mr. Holman will call the caucus for Saturday afternoon.

The principal business of the caucus will be to devise some means of compelling the members who are present in their seats but refuse to vote, to answer to their names. Various resolutions have been drawn up, all proposing, in effect, the counting of a quorum, but all of them suggesting a device to evade the responsibility of challenging ex-Speaker Cleveland's method.

The republican party, on the other hand, are determined that a quorum shall be counted and that no matter how clearly the counting of a quorum by the speaker may be discussed in the method prescribed by the rules to that effect, the fact shall be made patent to the country that the speaker of the Fifty-third congress is repeating the course which he so bitterly denounced when he was the leader of the opposition to the speaker of the Fifty-first congress. Indeed, the fight before the house at the present moment is no longer over the passage of the Bland silver measure, but over the question of counting quorums.

Many of the democrats who fear that if the present crisis continues much longer, enough democrats will become republicans to make a majority for a quorum counting rule, have appealed to Representative Sprague, chairman of the appropriations committee, to propose one of the appropriation bills against the further consideration of the silver measure. Mr. Sprague, however, is an earnest silver man and wavers between his fealty to write metal and his anxiety to begin the consideration of appropriation bills.

TO SAVE THE KEARSARGE. Secretary Herbert Asks for Money With Which to Buy Warship. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—An attempt will be made to save the old war ship Kearsarge, and the first steps were taken Saturday, when Secretary Herbert addressed letters to the senate and house asking for authority and an appropriation to contact with some wrecking company for saving the wreck of the historic vessel now lying on Kearsarge reef. Secretary Herbert said he believed that \$20,000 would be sufficient for the purpose.

The director of the secretary to attempt the preservation of the Kearsarge was based on a report submitted the secretary Friday by Rear Admiral Johnston. Mr. Johnston left Washington for New York Friday night.

INDULGENCES. A Decision From House of Great Interest is Expected. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—A decision of the greatest importance to members of the Catholic church has just been reached here from the sacred congregation of indulgences. It states to the regulation in canon of the most holy penance, and provides that where two or more persons recite the rosary together it will be sufficient that one of the number should hold in the hand a chaplet or beads properly blessed to enable all the other persons engaged in the devotion to secure the indulgences annexed thereto. It is provided, however, that during the recitation the full attention of the mind and spirit of the worshiper shall be devoted thereto.

Iron Mill Divided. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—Partial relief for the victims of the Iron Mill collapse seems near at hand. It is understood among those interested that Judge Winters will within a few days probably issue an order authorizing the receiver to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. A time will also be set within which the officer of the order in states that have not made an accounting with the receiver may settle up, or such states will be excluded from the distribution of assets by the Indiana receiver.

Barter's Silver Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Harter (Dem. O.), offered in the house Friday a bill for the free coinage of silver and gold upon the same terms existed prior to 1873. It provides that the bullion hereafter coined for the account of owners is not to be legal tender, and instead of being stamped "one dollar," "five dollars," etc. it is to be stamped "one globe," "five globes," according to the denomination of the coin, and is to bear the words, "not a legal tender."

New Revenue Stamp. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Commissioner Miller, of the internal revenue bureau, has decided to issue a new series of internal revenue stamps, to take the place of those now in use. They will be smaller in size, more artistic in finish and different in color from the old ones. The vignettes will be changed to portraits of modern statesmen, chief of whom will be George Washington. The place now occupied by statesmen of the past.

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THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Latin-American States Must Have Relief.

Or All Exports and Imports Must Cease—Impossible for Mexico to Remove the Silver Question Without Bringing Ruin in that Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Important and interesting information as to the present aspect of the international monetary question is derived from Signor Romero, the Mexican minister to the United States. In response to inquiries from a representative of the United Press regarding his opinion of the published statements that Germany, England and France were about to take the initiative in calling a new monetary conference to consider the silver question, Mr. Romero said: "The secretary of the treasury of the Mexican government informed me by a personal letter, dated January 13, 1894, that according to private advice the German government was leaning toward a policy regarding silver which would prove favorable to that metal, and that it was almost sure that the international conference would convene again with better chances of favorable results."

"As long as the United States or any of the commercial nations of Europe took steps to promote the interests of silver, it becomes the Latin-American nations using that metal as money to keep in the background and follow the lead of others. But, if the information should prove incorrect, the situation of states using silver as money becomes so difficult that they will have to take the question into their own hands and come to some conclusion as far as they are able to do so, with a view to prevent further decline in the price of silver and to awaken the interest of the financial world on the subject."

"It is likely that some of the nations will convene a conference of the states using silver as money, among which all the Latin-American states will be included, as well as the eastern nations, in order to study the question and come to an agreement, with a view to attaining the result."

"This is a burning question, not only to Mexico, but to all the silver countries of the world. It is impossible for Mexico to denounce silver because that would bring universal ruin to us, and rather than accept such an extreme measure we would make up our minds to depend upon our resources."

"Fortunately, we can produce enough agricultural articles of all the zones to supply our wants, and although our manufactures are yet crude, they would receive great impetus by the high price of exchange."

"Not only the debtor, but the creditor nations would be materially affected by the further fall of silver, because if the former are deprived of the means of paying their debts, the creditors would be the sufferers. The commercial nations of Europe are more particularly concerned in the question because the high price of exchange, or the difference between the price of silver and gold constitutes such a great bounty to exporters of the commodities of silver countries which are produced at silver prices and sold on the gold markets at gold prices."

"This so increases the price of foreign manufactures that it creates a very great incentive to develop home industries, so that while increasing the exports of silver countries to gold markets the depreciation of silver seriously cripples the exports of Europe into the silver countries."

Mr. Romero's views on this matter are shared by other Latin-American representatives of other Latin-American countries. It is pointed out as a hopeful sign that the German government already has a commission considering the subject over which the secretary of the imperial treasury presides. Among the questions presented to that commission were those of keeping stable the price of silver and the best basis for an agreement of nations on the subject.

The change in the attitude of European nations, it is suggested, may lead to the discovery that the Latin-American nations are considering the effect of concerted efforts on their part for the purpose of defending silver. It has been pointed out that these countries are getting tired of paying 13 per cent. interest on their bonds, instead of 4 per cent., and that they may determine upon radical measures to resist absolutely a further increase in the rate of interest