# STATE OF THE TREASURY

Secretary Carlisle's Special Report on National Finances.

#### SENATE'S QUESTION ANSWERED.

The Reply to the Gorman-Allison Resolution Goes Fully Into the Subject Matter of the Inquiry --- Assets of the Government January 31, 1895 --- Amount of Gold Applicable to the Redemption Fund

Secretary Carlisle has sent to the Senate a reply to the Gorman-Allison resolution calling for information as to the condition of the Treasury and the Treasury Sinking Fund. The reply is very voluminous and goes fully into the subject matter of the inquiry. After quoting the resolution the Secretary says

The original gold reserve, augmented by the gold proceeds of the sales of bonds, was diminished during the period of twentyfive months to the extent of \$172.674.315.47. of which \$105,002,143.25 was directly or indirectly devoted to current expenses and \$67,-672,172.22, which had been converted into notes by the process of redemption, was still

That the assets and liabilities of the Treasury in excess of certificates and Treasury notes outstanding were:

	ASSETS.	
	July 1, 1893.	Jan. 1, 1894.
Gold Silver dollars	\$95,485,413.59	
and bullion Fractional sil-	6,797,135.31	5,965,261.23
ver coin United States	11,855,944.30	11,639,466.53
notes Treasury notes	13,870,333.00	5,094,202.22
of 1890 National bank	6,528,533.00	1,194,884 00
Minor coin and	3,981,733.13	12,357,628.44
Deposits in	604,331.85	939,084.39
Bonds and in-	16,093,220.97	15,201,044.92
terest paid	5,233,036.74	14,105.17
Total	160,450,681.89	\$133,297.277.03
	LIABILITIES.	
Bank note 5		
Per cent fund Outstanding	\$5,971,102.25	\$6,817,395.42
checks Disbursing offl	3,206,181.85	4,253,180.89
Other deposits	24,240,951.58	26,980,670.77
Total agency	4,570,155.83	4,870,474.53
accounts	37,988,391.51	42,921,721.61
Gold reserve	95,485,413,59	80,891,600.13
Net balance	26,976,876.79	9,483,955.29
T'l liabilities \$		
The receipts of	f the Governm	ent (exclusive
of postal) from J 81, 1894, were as	anuary 1, 1894	, to December
Customs		\$131,670,769.80
Internal revenue		156,010,034,89
Miscellaneous		17,507,123.03
Deposits for re	edemption of	11,001,120.03

.. 117,171,795.71 The expenditures of the Government exclusive of postal) from January 1, 1894, to becomber 21, 1894, were at follows: eluding \$5,299,285.30 for pub-War (including \$19,291,308.95 for rivers and harbors)..... 52,320,215,13 Navy.... 31,984,374.37 140,164,521,05 Pensions ... 

19,175,051.00

Deposits for redemption of National bank notes....

National bank notes... Sale of \$100,000,000 five per

Total expenditures ..... \$377.764.663.69 The balance of cash in the Treasury on December 31, 1894, available for the current expenses of the Government, but not includ-

ing the gold reserve fund: Silver dollars and bullion	<b>\$7,650,305.23</b>
Prestient diless sole	
Fractional silver coin	14,483,636.17
United States notes	34,914,157.58
Treasury notes of 1890	28,369,950.09
National bank notes	4,759,972,19
Minor coin	1,104,196,42
Deposits in banks	15,081,275.09
Bonds and interest paid	12,247.92
Total	106,375,740.50
The natural amount of mald (n	

the redemption fund was as follow July 1 80,891,600,13 The amount of gold received from the sale of United States bonds from January 1, 1894,

on July 1 and January 1, 1894, applicable to

to December 31, 1894, both inclusive, was \$117,380,282.74.

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

The actual balance of gold on this account

The actual balance of gold on this account on December 31, 1894, was \$86,244,445.05. The amount of United States notes and Treasury notes in the Treasury January 1. 1894, exclusive of United States notes held for the redemption of currency certificates outstanding, was \$6,289,086. Adding to this \$141,745,104, the amount of such notes rened to December 31, 1894, as above stated. and \$45,117,738, the amount of like redemp-tions during the following month, gives a total of \$193,151,928 of such notes available during the whole period, exclusive of or-dinary receipts. The amount of these notes remaining in the Treasury on January 31, 1895, the date of the resolution, was \$85,-627,989, showing that of the total of \$186,-862,842 redeemed in gold from January 1, 1894, there had been paid out the sum of \$107.523,939, and there was remaining in the Treasur. a balance of \$79,338,903. Of the

expenses, and \$39,538,486 was in exchange for other kinds of money, including gold.

The unexpended balances of the various appropriations and available for expenditure January 1, 1895, foot up \$255,955,-

amount paid out, \$57,985,453 was for current

(039, 94, The condition of the sinking fund was December 31, 1894.... Balance unexpended, January 25,545,00

1, 1895...... 150,506,838.35

## HUMAN HEADS AS TROPHIES.

Two Cartloads of Them to Be Presented to the Sultan of Morocco,

A detachment of Moorish cavalry has arrived at the town of Casa Blanca, a seaport of Morocco, on its way to Fez, with some ghastly trophies of war for the Sultan, consisting of two cartloads of human heads which were obtained during a recent expedition against the Rahamna rebels. They had been saited in order to preserve them, and af-ter being presented to the Sulfan will be ex-hibited on the wails of Fez. MINISTER GRAY IS DEAD.

Our Representative to Mexico Succumbs There to Pneumonia.

The Hon. Isaac P. Gray, United States Minister to Mexico, died in the American Hospital at the City of Mexico, very suddenly. Minister Gray had been on a short visit to his home in Indiana, and had hurriedly



ISAAC P. GRAY.

started South upon the report of threatened nostilities between Mexico and Guatemala. When the Mexican National Railway train reached the City of Mexico at 2 a. m., the Pullman car conductor found Mr. Gray lying unconscious in his berth. Dr. Bray lying unconscious in his berth. Dr. Bray was hastily summoned, and pronounced the case one of double pneumonia. A stretcher was hastily sent for and the unconscious patient was placed thereon, and at once conveyed to the American Hospital. Mrs. Gray, who attended him, was heartbroken to learn that he could not live the day out. Mr. Gray remained unconscious until death came.

Isaac Pussey Gray was born in Chester ounty, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1828. His ancestors were Quakers. His parents moved to Ohio in 1836. He was Colonel of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry in the Civil War up to 1864, and later organized the One Hundred and Forty-several transfer of the color of the Color of the Civil War up to 1864, and later organized the One Hundred and Forty-several organized the Color of the Color o enth infantry. He began his political ca-reer as a Republican. He was elected to the State Senate in 1870. He became a Liberal Republican and was a delegate to the Nation al Convention that nominate Greeley. was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana by the Democrats in 1876 and in 1884 was made Governor. The Indiana delegation at the St. Louis Convention supported him as a candi-date for the Vice-Presidency in 1888. He was mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency nentioned as a candidate for the Pressiene at the Chicago Convention. He was nomi-nated to be Minister to Mexico in March, 1893, and was the first man to receive dip matie honors the present Administration.

#### ADMIRAL TING KILLS HIMSELF.

He and the Chinese General Commit Su:cide After Surrender of Wei-Hai-Wei.

Admiral Ting, the Chinese naval commander, and the General commanding the Chinese forces on the island of Liukungtao, in the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei, is said to have committed suicide.



ADMIRAL TING.

The State Department at Washington received a dispatch from Minister Denby con-firming the report that Admiral Ting offered to surrender fleet and forts at Wei-Hai-Wei to Admiral Ito, of Japan, on conditions of

mnesty.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that after the surrender of the last forts and the Chinese fleet Admiral Ting and the Chinese General committed suicide.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MILLIONAIRE ROCKEFELLER, the Standard Oil elebrity, invested in a bicycle the other day. THE Emperor of Russia and his wife are anning a long tour of their dominions for

JUDGE CHARLES E. A. GAYARRE, the vener able historian, litterateur and statesman, died lately in New Orleans. He was born in New Orleans on January 9, 1805. THE Princess of Wales and her daughter

have taken up wood carving as a means of pleasant occupation. HILTON GREAVES, the largest cotton manu facturer of the world, died recently, at Old-

ham, England, from cancer. SENATOR-ELECT BAKER, of Kansas, is the sixth Senator elected from that State since the war who was not in the army.

JOHN L. WILSON, the new Senator from Washington, was born in Indiana in August, 1850, and was the first Representative in Congress from the State and is a member of the present House.

MINNESOTA'S new Senator, Knute Nelson, sonly a drifte ever five feet high. He will be the shortest man in the Senate.

It is again reported that the Sultan of Mo-rocco has appealed to England to place his kingdom under a protectorate, as he does not feel able to hold it himself. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR is desirous of parting with the Pall Mall Gazette and his

nagazine, and intends to make a protracted ojourn in the United States. GENERAL MONTGOMERY CORSE, veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died several days since, at Alexandria, Va., from old age and general debility. He was born in Alexandria

GEORGE Q. CANNON, the leading spirit in the Mormon Church, will probably be the first Senator elected from Utah when the Territory achieves Statehood. His son, Frank Cannon, now Delegate-elect, has a good chance of becoming his father's Senatorial collegare.

torial colleague. "Uan" Enmert, author of "Dixie" is to have a reception and testimonial soon from the Confederate veterans of Washington. He will be eighty in May, and first sang the song in 1843.

GENERAL BARRIOS, President of the militant State of Guatemala, is a professional soldier and a West Pointer. His ambition is said to be boundless, and he comes of a flerce and warlike family whose name is dreaded throughout Central America.

CHARLES ROBERT SHERVINTON, Commander-Charles Robert Shervinton, Commander-in-Chief of the Malagasy army, is an Eng-lishman who failed to get an army commis-sion in 1877 and embarked for South Africa. He has the rank of Lieutenant-General, and for ten years has been Military Secretary to the Queen of Madagascar.

# BOND BILL IS DEFEA!

House of Representatives Refun Meet President Cleveland's Vie

# WAS REJECTED BY 47 MAJO!

Ninety-eight Democratic, Sixty-two publican and Seven Populist Voter Against the Measure---Report of Committee and Details of the I dent's Contract With a Syndicate.

The Committee on Ways and Means. vote of 8 yeas to 5 nays, decided to re to the House of Representatives the foling resolution, practically as agreed upo the sub-committee:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House Representatives of the United States in G gress assembled, That the Secretary of Treasury be and is hereby authorized to sue and dispose of, at not less than pa gold coin, bonds of the United States v gold coih, bonds of the United States we the qualifies, privileges, and exempti of bonds issued under the act approduly 14, 1870, entitled an act authorize the refunding of the National designation. to an amount not exceeding \$65,116.2 bearing interest at a rate not exceeding th bearing interest at a rate not exceeding the per cent, per annum, principal and interpayable in gold coin of the present stands of weight and fitness, said bonds to be me payable not more than thirty years after da Provided, however, that no part of the preceds of the sale of such bonds nor of the notes redeemed with such proceeds shall available for the payment of the current expenses of the Government."

penses of the Government."

The vote of 8 to 5 on reporting the behaved party breaks on both sides. The vo in full was as follows:

For the bill-Wilson, Tarsney, Turn Montgomery, Stevens and Cockran, Dema crats; and Reed and Payne, Republicans, Against the bill—McMillin. Whiting Bryan, and Wheeler, Democrats; Hopking publican, 5. A minority report was made by those wh voted against the bill. It was decided the Chairman Wilson, for the majority, should report the resolution to the House.

#### CHAIRMAN WILSON'S REPORT.

Details of the Administration's Contract With a Syndicate of Bankers. The report which Chairman Wilson sub-litted for the majority of the Ways and

Means Committee says:
"From the reading of this contract it will From the reading of this contract it will be seen that the arrangement of the Secretary with the parties to this contract affects the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States (amounting to \$65,116,275) at least one-half of which shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe. For this gold coin he has contracted to issue to the parties furnishing it, under authority of the act for the resumption of specie payments approved January tion of specie payments approved January 14, 1875, 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the United States, at a price which realizes to them interest at the rate of 3% per cent, but the Secretary of the Treasury has reserved the right, if authority be given him by Congress, to substitute at par any bonds of the United States bearing 3 per cent. interest, of which the principal and interest shall be specifically payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, said sub-stitution to be made within ten days from the

date of the contract.
"It is the object of the joint resolution herewith submitted to give to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to substitute such bonds to the amount of the contract. The 8539,159 per year for every year the three per cent. bonds run, and of the amount of

\$16,170,770 should they run thirty years "As it is not believed by the committee that the issue of bonds specifically payable in gold will impose any additional burden of liability upon the Government than if the are made payable in coin under its pledge policy to preserve the parity of th in the two metals, the saving of this large ment and advantage of the Government, and as the parties to take the bonds are under con-tract to furnish gold coin for them, it seems no hardship on the Government to contract to pay them back in the same coin that they

furnished to it."

The report of Mr. Wilson included a copy of the President's recent message to Congress bearing upon the subject, and also a co the contract made by the Treasury Department with the European syndicate for purchase of the new bonds. The text of and contract shows that the bankers drove hard bargain with the Administration. In addition to the rate of interest agreed upon the bankers are given an option on all future issues up to October 1 next.

## ACTION BY THE HOUSE.

After a Debate Lasting Six Hours the Measure Falls of Passage.

Proceedings in the House upon the Bond bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee opened with the report from the Com-mittee on Rules of an order providing that a vote be taken at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. On the question of the adoption of the order the vote, as taken by tellers, resulted, yeas, 152; nays, 28. The bond resolution was read by the Clerk,

and the Speaker, dividing the five hours allotted for debate, said he would recognize Messrs, Wilson (Dem., West Va.), and Reed (Rep., Me.), for two hours in the affirmative, and Messrs. Bryan (Dem., Neb.), and Hop-kins (Rep., Ill.), in the negative for the same time; the other hour to be divided among other gentlemen. After six hours of debate the House, by

vote of 167 to 120, refused to order the Ways and Means resolution to a third reading. Of the 120 votes cast for the motion 31 were given by Republicans, Mr. Reed being among the number. In the negative there were 98 Democratic, 62 Republican and 7 Populist

## BRITISH COTTON OUTPUT.

English Spinners Doing a Phenomenal Business in the American Staple.

The monthly returns of the exports of cotton goods from the United Kingdom show that the English spinners are doing a phenomenal business. Shipments of yarns in January were 23,000,000 pounds, against 20,-000,000 pounds in December and 18,310,000 pounds in January last year. The exports of cloths for January, 1895, were 465,000,000 yards, against 434,000,000 in December and 461,951,000 in January last year. The shippings of yarn were thirty per continued. 461, 251,000 in January last year. The snip-pings of yarn were thirty per cent. larger than a year ago, and of cloths one per cent. larger. This shows a condition of trade better than public cables had indicated. Believers in cotton predict that fully 9,000,000 bales of American staple will be consumed this year

## Legal Oddities.

Missoual has a bill before the Legislature to prevent people from shipping green water-melons for ripe ones.

THERE is great indignation in Green Bay, Wis., because a detective got a confession from a wife murderer by disguising as a priest. MME. WAGNER, widow of the composer, has recovered \$6 damages from a newspaper for printing without permission some orig-inal verses she had tied to the collars of her

JOHN McCAFFERTY, of Chicago, when he made his will, couldn't remember the names of four of his children, and willed their share of the estate to them with this explanation. They are now suing for the money

#### FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

45TH DAY .- By a vote of 36 to 25 the Senate adopted an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, appropriating \$500,000 for commencing the work on the Hawaiian cable.—The day's session closed with the delivery of culogies on the late Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan. The adjournment

was at 4.05 p. m. 46TH DAY.—Mr. Hillintroduced a resolution 46TH DAY.—Mr. Hill introduced a resolution declaring that coin bonds shall be payable in gold if the Government cannot maintain the parity between gold and silver.—The credentials of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, for another term beginning March 4 next—the fourth term of Mr. Hoar—were presented by his colleague, Mr. Lodge.—The President sent in documents containing the information about sealing in Bering Sea asked for by the resolution adopted January 8.

47TH DAY.—All the private pension bills on the calendar were passed.—Consideration of the Postofice Appropriation bill was con-

the calendar were passed.—Consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill was conof the Postoffice Appropriation bill was con-tinued.—Finance Committee reported a free coinage bill.—The question of elec-tion frauds in Alabama was discussed at much length by Mr. Allen, Messrs, Morgan and Pugh replied.—A resolution in rela-tion to Presidential appointments of postmas-ters in the State of New York was offered by Mr. Hill and was agreed to.

43TH DAY.—The Senate spent the day discussing the Postal Appropriation bill, the debate being on the section giving the Post-master-General the discretion in using the appropriation for railway car service.

Two bills authorizing three per cent. gold onds were introduced.

49TH DAY .- The Senate spent the day on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and de-feated the amendment for \$3,000,000 for postal car service, to be spent at the discretion of the Postmaster-General

In the House. 50TH DAY.—The House made some progress with the consideration of the Legislative. Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.
The amendment to make the personal clerks of members of the House annual employes, instead of sessional, was agreed to in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 124 to 59.——A joint resolution, extending for this year only the time within which returns may be made under the Income Tax law from March 1 to April 15, was agreed to.—The House pro-ceeded at 5 o'clock to listen to eulogies upon the life and services of the late Myron B.

Wright, of Pennsylvania.

51sr Day.—Among the executive documents laid before the House was one from the Secretary of the Treasury giving additional information respecting the Bering Sea seal herd.—The consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appro-priation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. An amendment offered by Mr. Hartman was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to arrange for the re-Helena Assay Office and melting it into bars. 52D Day.—The Legislative, Executive and udicial Appropriation bill was passed. As passed, the total was \$21,825,976.08.

53p Day.—It was District day in the House and only bills of interest to the District of columbia were taken up.—Mr. Wilson, rom the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution indorsing the contract with the bond syndicate.—The House joint resolution, extending from March 1, 1895, to April 15, 1895, the time for making returns of

ncome, was passed.
54TH DAY.—The resolution of the Ways and Means Committee providing for a three per cent, bond issue was defeated by a vote of

#### 167 to 120. THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

THE President approved the act to establish a National military park at Gettysburg. Penn., and the act changing the name of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, which provides that it shall constitute a part

SECRETARY AND MRS. CARLISLE gave their annual Cabinet dinner in honor of the Presi-dent and Mrs. Cleveland. Those outside of the Cabinet invited to meet the Chief Executive were Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Daniel Manning and Assistant Secretary Hamlin.

SECRETARY CARLISLE sent to the House of Representatives in reply to a resolution, statement showing that the share of the United States in the expense of maintaining protectorate over Samoa up to the presen time has been \$71,346. THE President sent to the Senate a bulky

package of documents in response to a reso ution calling for information about scaling in Bering Sea. SICRETARY GRESHAM suggested to the Brit

ish Minister that the United States, England, Russia and Japan unite to preserve the seals of the North Pacific from extinction. THE President appointed J. Nelson H. Patrick, of Omaha, Neb., Government Director

f the Union Pacific Railroad. THE Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham gave a dinner in honor of the Diplomatic Corps.

THE President has approved the act amending the Inter-State Commerce law relative to the issue of joint interchangeable 5000-mile tickets with special baggage privileges, better known as the Drummers' Baggage bill; the act providing for an additional Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial Circuit Court (Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin).

SECRETARY LAMONT took General Schoffeld's commission as Lieutenant-General to the Cabinet meeting at the White House, where was signed by the President. Schoffeld, who was ill, took the oath of office at his residence in the afternoon. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND decided the boun-

dary dispute between Brazil and Argentina, in favor of Brazil.

## Foreign Notes.

Li Hung Chang's yellow jacket, peacock feathers, etc., have been restored to him by the Emperor of China.

THE Radicals and Socialists were defeated in the communal elections in Italy.

FAMINE was threatened in the district of Hungary southeast of Budapest. The Socialists took advantage of the situation to incite rioting. They were dispersed with fixed bayonets.

A DESPATCH from Wei-Hai-Wei says that the Chinese General Tai committed suicide in a fit of anger at the desertion of some of his inferior officers.

THE revolutionary forces of Tolima, Colombia, have surrendered.

J. Chanston, A. Muller and J. B. Johnston, who were forcibly deported from Honolulu by the Republican Administration, arrived in Victoria, British Columbia, by the steamer Warrimoo An appalling story comes from Liverpool, Nova Scotia. The Gloucester (Mass.) Nova Scotia. The Gloucester (Mass.) schooner Clara F. Friend has been lost near there and her entire crew of fifteen have been

THREE more Chinese warships at Wei-Hal Wei were sunk by Japanese torpedo boats. TURKISH attacks on foreigners are so frequent the American Minister has asked the Porte to increase Constantinople's police

force.

MAYOR STRONG. of New York City, ap-pointed A. D. Andrews, a West Pointer, Po-ice Commissioner, and G. W. Green Aqueduct Commissioner.

A HEAVY snowstorm prevailed in Texas and he Southwest. The fall of snow in Louisiana and Texas was the heaviest for nearly twenty years. Street-car traffic in New Orleans was suspended.

A NUMBER of appointments were announced by Mayor Strong, of New York City, among them William Brookfield as Commissioner of Public Works, F. M. Scott as Counsel to the Corporation, four Civil Service Commissioners and three members of the Park Board, the new officials being taken from all the reform

# ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

Message of the President to Congress Giving Details.

# \$62,400,000 FOURS TO BE SOLD.

Interest Rate About 3 3-4 Per Cent-Th Amount Received From This Sale Will Be Over \$65,000,000, and Will More Than Restore the Reserve-Ten Days Grace for Congress.

The President has sent the following mes-

sage to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States: Since my recent communication to the Congress calling attention to our financial condition and suggesting legislation which I deemed essential to our National welfare and credit, the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued. As · precaution, therefore, against the failure of timely legislative aid through Congressional action, cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible ad-vantage, in default of better means, such ex-coutive authority as may, without additional legislation, be exercised for the purpose of reinforcing and maintaining in our Treasury an adequate and safe gold reserve.

In the judgment of those especially

charged with this responsibility, the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation so unpromising, with the omis-sion thus far on the part of the Congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the Becretary of the Treasury in the premises, as to enjoin immediate executive ac-tion with the facilities now at hand. Therefore, in pursuance of section 370 of the revised statutes, the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with par-ties abundantly able to fulfil their undertaking whereby bonds of the United States au-thorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to the amount of a little less than \$62,400,000. are to be issued for the purchase of gold coin amounting to a sum slightly in excess of \$65,000,000, to be delivered to the Treasury of the United States, which sum, added to the gold now held in our reserve, will so restore such reserve as to make it amount to something more than \$100,000,000. Such a premium is to be allowed to the Government upon the bonds as to fix the rate of interest upon the amount of gold realized at 3% per cent. per annum. At least one-half of the gold to be obtained is to be supplied from abroad, which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction.

The privilege is specially reserved to the Government to substitute at par within ten days from this date, in lieu of the 4 per cent. coin bonds, other bonds in terms payable in gold and bearing only 3 per cent. interest, if the issue of the same should in the mean-

time be authorized by the Congress.

The arrangement thus completed, which
after careful inquiry appears in present circumstances and considering all the objects desired, to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors between bonds made payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold in favor of the latter, as is represented by three-fourths of a cent in annual interest. In the agreement just concluded the annual sav-ing in interest to the Government if 8 per cent, gold bonds should be substituted for 4 cent. coin bonds under the privilege reserved, would be \$539,159, amounting in thirty years, or at the maturity of the coin bonds, to \$16,-

Of course there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to the redemption in gold of made payable in coin. Therefore, the diserimination in the judgment of investors be-tween our bond obligations payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that, whatever may be our views on the subject, the sentiments or preferences of posing of our bonds for gold are not subject

I have only to add that in my opinion the transaction herein detailed for the information of the Congress promises better results than the efforts previously made in the di-rection of effectively addding to our gold reserve through the sale of bonds; and I believe it will tend as far as such action can in present circumstances to meet the determination expressed in the law repealing the silver-purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, and that in the language of such repealing act the arrangement made will aid our efforts to "insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of ebts." Geover Cleveland. Executive Mansion, February 8, 1895.

#### AMERICANS CONDEMNED. The Death Sentence Passed Upon Hawaiian Revolutionists.

The President sent to Congress the following telegram just received from Minister Willis, and Secretary Gresham's instructions in reply, showing a more serious condition of affairs than was reported in the press dispatches. The despatches are as follows:

MR. WILLIS'S TELEGRAM TO MR. GMESHAM.

HONOLULU, January 30, 1895.—(San Francisco, February 6, 1895.) Revolt over 9th. Casualties: Government, 1; royalist, 2. Court martial convened 17th; has tried thirty-eight cases; 200 more to be tried, and daily arrests. Gulick, former Min-ister, and Seward, Minister, Major in Federal army, both Americans, and Rickard, Englishman, sentenced to death; all hereto-fore prominent in politics. T. B. Walker, formerly in the United States Army, impris-onment for life and \$5000 fine. Other sen-tences not disclosed, but will probably be death. Requested copies of record for our Covernment to determine its duty before Government to determine its duty before final sentence, but no answer yet. Bitter feeling and threats of mob violence, which arrival of Philadelphia yesterday may prevent. Liliuokalani made prisoner 16th. On 24th relinquished all claims and swore all claims and swore all claims and swore allegiance to republic, imploring clemency for Hawaiians. Government replies to Liliuokalani: "This document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability" for complicity in the late conspiracy. Denies that she had any rights since January 14, 1893, when she attempted new Constitution. "Fully appreciates her call to dis-affected to recognize republic, and will give full consideration to her unselfish appeal for clemency" for participants.

ALBERT S. WILLIA SECRETARY GRESHAM'S INSTRUCTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, February 7, 1895. Cooper, United States Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

Forward following by first steamer to A. S. Willis, United States Minister, Honolulu: If American citizens were conden by a military tribunal, not for death by a military tribunal, not for actual participation in reported revolution, but for complicity only, or if condemned to death by such a tribunal for actual participation, but not after open, fair trial, with opportunity for defence, demand delay of execution, and in either case report to your Government evidence relied on to support death sentence.

GRESHAM.

The message and despatches were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. In the House the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LITERARY workers in the Paris Library now wear muzzles when reading old books to keep the microbes out.

#### INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS.

& Senate Committee Report-Taxed Dividends of Corporations.

The Senate Committee on Finance authorized a favorable report on the House concurrent resolution extending the time for making returns under the Income Tax law from March 1 to April 15, with the following

"Be it further resolved, that in computing incomes under said acts, the amounts neces-sarily paid for fire insurance premiums and for ordinary repairs upon any real estate shall be deducted from the rents accrued or

received from such real estate.
"And also resolved, That in computing incomes under said act the amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, company or association shall not be in-cluded, in case such dividends are also liable to the tax of two per cent, upon the net profits of said corporation, company or association, although such tax may not have been actu-ally paid by said corporation, etc., at the time of making returns by the persons, corporations or associations receiving such

"Be it further resolved, That no taxpayer shall be required in his or her annual return under said act to answer any interrogatories except as specifically provided in said act."

The resolution as amended was afterward

reported to the Senate.

#### STATE RECORDS BURNED.

Destruction of Pennsylvania's Public Printing House at Harrisburg.

The printing office of Clarence M. Busch, at Harrisburg, Penn., has been wholly destroyed by fire. The printing house, where all State work is done, with a loss on the contents of about \$50,000, on which there is an insurance of \$38,000. It will be difficult an insurance of \$55,000. It will be difficult to replace some of the more important documents destroyed. None of the reports of the departments for 1894 had been printed, but all but that of the Secretary of the Commonwealth were in various stages of completion

Among those destroyed were the reports of the Auditor General, State Treasof the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Adjutant General, Attorney General, Factory Inspector, Insurance Department, Department of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, State Board of Agriculture and others. The Superintendent of Public Printing is required by law to have his office in the building where the State printing is done, but all of his records, etc., were saved.

One of the worst lesses are the sterrectype

One of the worst losses are the stereotype plates for "Smull's Handbook," the official legislative handbook, as far as completed, Over 30,000 copies of the report of the State Board of Agriculture were ready for de-livery; many copies of the last column of State archives and the plates and cuts for the report of the State College were lost in

#### SWEPT OVER THE LICHTHOUSE.

A Great Tidal Wave on the Northeast Coast of Cape Breton.

A terrible gale with snow and a tidal waveswept over the northeast coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, doing damage to property on St. Paul's Island. The tide gauge was swept away and thirty-three feet taken off the boat house by the sea.

All telegraphic communication was so com-pletely cut off that it is only now particulars are coming to hand. The sea went com-pletely over the Northeast lighthouse and the keeper's dwelling, and flooded the buildings, the occupants being compelled to bail constantly from 9 a. m. till 3 p. m. Boat houses, stores, and fish houses, with their contents, were swept away at New Haven, Green Cove, Ingonish and Middlehead.

At South Bay there is a total loss of all property. Every wharf and establishment with its contents and every boat are washed off the beach. A mile of wire and poles was carried away on Ingonish beach.

## DIED WITH HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Seibert Walked a Mile to a Hole in the Ice to Commit the Crime Mrs. Amelia Seibert, wife of William Sejbert, of Coropolis, Ohio, was drowned to-

gether with her two children, a girl and a boy, aged respectively five years and nine months. The Coroner's jury decided that instead of an accident as at first reported the calamity was murder and suicide revealed at the inquest is that Mrs. Seibert while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, took her infant in her arms and her little girl by the hand and went to the river. walking over a mile through the snow and ice before she found a hole in the ice at the lower end of Neville Island.

# AN AUSTRALIAN BUTCHERY.

Gold Seekers Charged With Massacring an

Entire Native Tribe. A dispatch from Perth, West Australia, says that seven men have been arrested in Coolgardie for massacring an entire native tribe, including women and children. The men had gone out gold seeking, and were encamped near the village of the tribe which they are accused of exterminating. say they acted in self-defense, as the natives menaced their lives.

Debt Paid With Heavy Interest.

Dr. Allan N. Leete, of Scranton, Penn., formerly an editor of the New York Tribune, has been bequeathed \$50,000 by Henry B. Carey, of Los Angeles, Cal., in consideration of \$500 which Carey borrowed from Dr. Leete at Newark, N. J., in 1862. Carey afterwards became a land owner at Los Angeles, and died in January worth \$7,000,000.

#### Helpless Nebraska Farmers. The Rev. H. E. Robbins, of Nebraska, is in

Chicago in the interest of the drought sufferers of his State. In Custer County, with an area of nearly 3000 square miles, there are, he says, 15,000 helpless farmers, who will starve unless money is provided for the purchase of seed grain to be used next spring. Will Tax Bicycles \$2 Each.

that the Corporation Counsel prepare an ordinance taxing every owner of a bicycle in Chicago \$2 per annum. Over 10,000 bicycles are owned in the city. Dealers and riders

In the Chicago City Councilit was ordered

threaten to carry the matter to the courts Newsy Gleanings. ROLLER skating is being revived. THE house tax in Greece trings \$400,000 a

THE Kansas Legislature has made betting a felony. THE Missouri River is now less than 150 feet wide at Atchison, Kan.

Some Missouri farmers now have to drive THE election in Buenos Ayres resulted in great victories for the Radicals

THE Cincinnati papers are appealing for aid for the starving poor of that city. COLONEL WARING, New York's new Street Cleaning Commissioner, is cleaning the

streets. EMPEROR WILLIAM has expressed his approval of the project to make Berlin an in-land port.

THE good effects of anti-toxine in New York City are shown in the reduced mortality from A Save terrier was the only survivor of the crew of the steamship Chicora, wrecked on

Last year there were 404 rear-end collisions in this country, 311 head collisions and sty-nine at crossings.

Lake Michigan.