

Oregonian

VOL. XXXIII--NO 11,034.

PORTLAND, OREGON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS



OUR VALENTINE

"When this you see Remember me."

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the only arrangements made by the Receiver of the Northwest Fire & Marine Insurance Co. for the protection of the policy-holders of that company were made with the

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HENRY HEWETT & CO., Agents, Sherlock Building

All advertisements of other parties in conflict with this notice are UNWARRANTED AND MISLEADING.

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A Boarding and Day School for Girls. The Easter term begins on Tuesday, Feb. 5.

English, Art, Music and Languages. College Preparation. Address THE MISSIS ROONEY, Portland, Or.

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Regulate the stomach, liver and bowels and purify the blood. Ripan Tablets are the best medicine known for indigestion, biliousness, headache, constipation, dyspepsia, chronic liver troubles, dizziness, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Ripan Tablets contain medicine injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effective, and give immediate relief. Price, 50¢ per box. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Small, Hewitt & Woodard Co., Portland, Or., general agents.

PARAFFINE PAINT CO.

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Wholesale Butchers and Packers OF THE Shield Brand of Hams, Bacon AND Strictly Pure, Kettle-Rendered Lard. FOURTH & GLISAN STREETS LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE (THE WORCESTERSHIRE) Has been the favorite throughout the world for over fifty years.

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Another invoice of those fine pencilboxes, which we give free with boys' and girls' shoes, at \$1.50 and up. Ladies' genuine Douglas Kid Button, patent-tip, for \$1.50.

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CAUTION

About the Use and Selection of Spectacles

"Persons having normal vision will be able to read this print at a distance of 14 inches from the eye with ease and comfort; also will be able to read it with ease separately. If unable to do so your eyes are defective, and should have immediate attention. When the eyes become tired from reading or sewing, or if the letters look blurred and rub together, it is a sure indication that glasses are needed. The lenses used in the cheap goods are of unequal density and have imperfectly formed surfaces. Continued use of these poorer lenses will result in a positive injury from the constant strain upon the muscles of accommodation to supply the defects in the glasses."

REED & MALCOLM
Optical Opticians
Oregonian Building

THE BOND QUESTION

Authority Asked for Issuance of Three Per Cent Bonds.

SUCH A RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE

Prepared by Wilson's Committee, Who Also Submitted a Copy of the Recent Bond Contract.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house committee on ways and means voted today, 8 to 5, to report to the house the following resolution, agreed upon by the subcommittee: "Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled, that the secretary of the treasury be authorized to issue and dispose of, at not less than par, gold coin bonds of the United States of the quality, privileges and exemptions of the bonds issued under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act authorizing the refunding of the national debt,' at an interest not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, said bonds to be made payable not more than 20 years after date; provided, however, no part of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds, or notes redeemed with the proceeds, be available for the payment of the current expenses of the government."

The vote was as follows: For the bill—Wilson, Tarsney, Turner, Montgomery, Stevens, Cockran, dem.; Reed and Payne, republicans—8. Against—McMillin, Whiting, Bryan and Wheeler, dem.; Hopkins, republican—5. Bryan did not vote, and Dalzell and Gear were absent.

The minority report will be written by Bryan. The provision against redemption of national bank notes by the treasury, which Secretary McKim requested yesterday, which the subcommittee recommended, was passed over by general consent, as it was thought best not to cumber the resolution with too many propositions. A resolution prepared by Wheeler declaring that the enacting of the president's recommendation would be the abandonment of bimetalism, and therefore inexpedient, and Bryan's proposition for the payment of all government obligations in the coin most convenient, were voted down, as was Cockran's proposition for the committee to report on the bill.

Cockran said he would vote to report the resolution, but to reserve the right to offer an amendment. He stated that the plan was not of his making nor showing, but under the circumstances he would vote for it as a scheme which might furnish some relief for the treasury. Subsequently Chairman Wilson submitted to the house the resolution with the majority report and a copy of the bond contract. The report said: "The message of the president communicated to the house the condition of the reserve of gold in the treasury available for the redemption of the government's legal tender notes and the maintenance of the parity of its coin circulation, and the reason which compel at the present time an issue of gold coin bonds to maintain that reserve; also the general terms of a contract made under authority of section 529, of the revised statutes, for the purchase and delivery to the treasury of a sum slightly in excess of \$50,000,000 of gold coin to be added to the stock in the treasury, which amounts to only \$42,217,661 at the present time.

"The committee have had the benefit of a conference with the secretary of the treasury, who exhibited to them the original contract entered into by himself February 8, and explained its details to them. A copy of the contract, as amended, is hereto added. From reading this paper it will be seen that the arrangement of the secretary with the parties to this contract effects the purchase of \$50,000,000 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 the principal sum of \$50,000,000, under authority of the act for the redemption of specie payments, approved January 14, 1870, 4 per cent 30-year coupon registered bonds, said bonds to be dated February 1, 1895, and payable at the pleasure of the United States, as per act of congress of July 14, 1870, January 20, 1871, and January 14, 1875, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly.

"First—Such purchase and sale of gold coin is made on the following conditions: (1)—At least one-half of all gold coin delivered hereunder shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe, but the shipments shall not be required to exceed 200,000 ounces per month, unless the parties to the contract shall consent thereto. (2)—All deliveries shall be made at any of the sub-treasuries or any other legal depository of the United States. (3)—All gold coins delivered shall be for the purpose of being melted into standard gold per dollar, if within the limit of tolerance. (4)—Bonds delivered under this contract are to be delivered free of accretion to the parties of the second part, and paid by the parties of the second part at the time of their delivery to them.

"Second—Should the secretary of the treasury desire to offer or sell any bonds of the United States on or before October 1, 1895, he shall first offer the same to the parties of the second part, but thereafter he shall be free from every such obligation as to the parties of the second part. "Third—The secretary of the treasury hereby reserves the right, within 10 days from the date hereof, in case he shall receive a better offer, to substitute any bonds of the United States bearing 3 per cent interest, of which the principal and interest shall be paid in gold coin of the present weight and fineness, for the bonds herein alluded to; such 3 per cent bonds to be accepted by the parties of the second part in full payment of the bonds hereunder, and as far as lies in their power, will exert all financial influence and will make all legitimate efforts to protect the treasury of the United States from the complete performance of this contract."

"While the house committee on rules has had no meeting since the adjournment, it is understood that it will make it a special order for tomorrow, and limit the debate so that a vote in all probability may be taken before adjournment. The house of representatives has terminated resistance in the house. Some of the Eastern republicans say it will receive a larger republican vote than was cast Thursday last for the speaker. The republicans who opposed that measure differ from their Eastern brethren, and insist that the bond bill will be no stronger on their side of the chamber than the administration measure was.

The Minority's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The minority report, submitted by the house ways and means committee upon the 3 per cent bond resolution, reads: "Owing to the limited time allowed for securing the report, the undersigned members of the committee are precluded from presenting their views with that elaboration which the importance of the subject would justify. It is, however, their duty to state briefly the most important reasons which led them to disapprove of the measure recommended by the majority of the committee.

"The issue of bonds of any kind is only needed to replenish the gold reserve, and the gold reserve only needs replenishing because the secretary of the treasury redeems United States and treasury notes in the coin selected by the noteholder. The noteholder has no legal right to choose the coin in which the obligation shall be redeemed, but has been permitted to exercise that right by a policy inaugurated by the treasury department at or soon after the date of the redemption of specie payments. The opinion of the secretary of the treasury recently given is clear upon this point. "No one contends that the executive department of the government can bind the government or pledge its faith, and credit will improve under such a policy. To so hold would be to assert that the executive can make and repeal laws without the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives. Believing that the secretary of the treasury has now by law the right to redeem the legal-tender notes by the payment of either gold or silver coin, whichever is more convenient for the government, and believing the exercise of this discretion by the secretary is absolutely necessary to protect the government from organized or unorganized hoarders of gold, we are not willing to endorse, directly or by implication, the administrative policy, which precipitated the present conditions. Neither are we willing to authorize the bonds for the purchase of gold, to obligate the government to a policy which discriminates against silver as a standard money and recognizes gold as the only money of ultimate redemption. So long as the noteholder is at liberty to choose the coin in which the obligation shall be redeemed, it is here and upon us. Whatever differences we may have had, we must all agree now that the situation is one that requires the highest statesmanship and the broadest patriotism in its solution.

"Let us provide somehow and in some sensible, practical way for the collection of enough money annually to pay all our current expenses, interest on the public debt, pensions to soldiers and every other government obligation. Until that is done, if we have to borrow money, that should be done, and the sooner the better; but this will be only a temporary cure and must be supplemented by legislation that will raise, in the taxes and tariffs, a steady income full and ample for every government need. The way to

THE NEEDS OF TODAY

McKinley's Address to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

GOOD POLITICS IS GOOD BUSINESS

Business Men Cannot Stand Aloof From Public Affairs Without Prejudice to Their Own.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The annual dinner of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce was held in the new Powers hall this evening. Among those present were Governor McKinley, of Ohio, who was the guest of honor, and a large delegation of members of the senate and assembly of the state. Governor McKinley was accompanied by the same Ohio gentlemen who were with him in Albany last evening. All the more distinguished guests arrived by the Empire State express in the afternoon, and were escorted to their hotel, where they had only a few minutes' rest before the hour of dinner, which was the primitive one of 6:30 P. M. Governor McKinley spoke as follows:

"These are the times when the wisest words are so much needed, and careless ones should be left unspoken. I wish more than ever in my life for that power to speak the words which, at a crisis like the present, are so much needed. The people throughout the country are at this moment giving more sober consideration to the duties of citizenship than probably at any previous period. They are studying conditions in national and city governments. They are reflecting upon their responsibility and power in relation to these conditions, having uppermost in mind the possibility of improving them.

"What can we do to better them? This is the inquiry engaging every thoughtful mind, and which almost all unbiased persons are endeavoring to solve. The inquiry is quite as essential as before. The election only determines public policy. It has then to be carried out. The government is the people's business, and the people are the government, and the people both suffer. The great danger of the country is indifference. What we need is a revival of the true spirit of citizenship, and a revival of the true spirit of citizenship is a revival of the true spirit of citizenship, where all, not the few, participate actively in the government. The business life of the country is so closely connected with the life of the citizen that the one is benefited by the other. Good politics is good business. Mere partisanship no longer controls the citizen and the country. Men would rather break with their party than break up their business. The business man cannot stand aloof from public affairs without prejudice to his own business and without neglecting the grave duties which he owes to the state. The business man of the country has devolving upon him a grave responsibility. It is no easy task to keep the mighty wheels of the government from grinding the weak and the idle. Both draw upon their accumulations, and each is unprofitable when the other is unemployed.

"The Standard correspondent of the Times telegraphs, under today's date, that orders have been issued at Peking to relieve Wei-Hai-Wei.

MAY MEAN BUSINESS.

Li Hung Chang to Negotiate for Peace With Japan.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Standard's Peking correspondent says: "Li Hung Chang and Prince Kung or Sir Robert Hart will soon be appointed high commissioners and envoys plenipotentiary to arrange a treaty of peace with Japan. This step will be taken in accordance with the advice of the foreign minister in Peking."

Has Already Been Said.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The Cologne Gazette learns from Japanese sources that overtures for peace will not be regarded by Japan until she has received a declaration of peace from the Japanese. The Japanese will demand possession of Korea, the Liau Tung peninsula and Port Arthur, together with a pecuniary indemnity. Japan's only fear is that England and Russia will forestall this programme by bringing about peace in their own way.

Houen and Shao Sailed for Home.

TOKIO, Feb. 12.—The Chinese peace envoys sailed from Nagasaki yesterday for home. Houen and Shao were accompanied by the Japanese minister, who is willing to renew negotiations with envoys having full powers.

For a War Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A Peking dispatch says Commissioners Detring and Colonel von Hanneken have arrived there to attend a conference on the situation.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Irish Political Prisoners.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the house, Clancy, a member from North Dublin, moved that sentences imposed upon Irish political prisoners be reconsidered. Home Secretary Asquith replied that he was convinced the prisoners had been justly convicted. In view of the atrocious character of their crimes he found himself unable to extend clemency. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, denied the assertion that he had promised amnesty to dynamiters.

THE CAUCUS BOLTERS

Possibility of Adjournment Without Election of a Senator.

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS AROUSED

They Protest With Members of the Minority for Holding Out Against the Caucus Nominee.

Nineteen times has Oregon's legislature balloted for a United States senator, and still no choice has been made. The ballot taken yesterday showed practically no change from that taken the day before. The vote on the opening ballot and those taken this week and last week were:

	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Dolph	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Wheeler	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Hare	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Weatherford	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Lord	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Absent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The possibility of the session's adjournment without choice of a United States senator has brought a number of prominent republicans here to protest with the members of the minority faction against their persistence in holding out against the choice of the party caucus. Grave dangers, and the certain expense which an extra session would entail, are considered alarming. Said a business man in speaking of an extra session tonight: "An extra session of the legislature would be an awful thing for this state. The burden of expense it would saddle upon taxpayers would be enormous and hard to bear just at this time; also it would be particularly dangerous on account of the chances of unwise legislation. Extra sessions never continue operations wholly to a senatorial election. It would go on passing and repealing laws, and there is no telling what unwise popular measures might be foisted upon us. A constitutional convention, with its expense and perils, is already threatened, and what might result from an extra session is impossible to foresee."

This sentiment is growing here, and will be urged upon the republican members of the legislature who are refusing to act with the majority. Meanwhile, the attitude of the opposition managers can do little to endeavor to make some unholy alliance with the populists or democrats. In this they have so far been unsuccessful. Wheeler observed that any overture to populists are being made solely for the purpose of deceiving the anti-Dolph republicans into thinking there is some show of beating Dolph, and that is only one of the desperate measures resorted to in order to keep their ranks from going to pieces. It may be confidently predicted that if at any time during a roll-call a populist should vote for a republican, indicating a combination, it would be the signal for the anti-Dolph republicans to come after such a vote. The anti-Dolphers are these members of the minority who would vote for Dolph rather than a free-silver man.

There are no signs yet of the Dolph faction weakening, and as long as they hold firmly together Dolph's election is the only logical outcome of the situation.

The Joint Session.

SALEM, Feb. 12.—The assembly was called to order at 12:30 by President Simon and the dreary monotony of senatorial balloting was resumed at noon for the 19th effort, which resulted in no greater evidences of agreement than on preceding days.

Fairs announced were Senator Carter and Representative Cooper; Senator Denny, and Senator Smith, of Clatsop; Representatives Smith, of Linn, and Templeton, of Clatsop.

The only changes were Wright and Yates from Lord to Lowell. There were no speeches. The vote in detail was: For W. D. Hays—Buckman, Burlingame, Hoffman, Jeffrey, King, Nealon, Stewart, Vandenberg, Young—29. For J. K. Weatherford—Beekley, Butler, Cogswell, Hinton, McAllister, Raley, Smith of Clatsop, Smith of Clatsop, Stewart, Woodward, Moore, Simon—28. For W. P. Lord—Barkley, Craig, Dunn, Hilliges, McClung—5.

GIVEN UP BY THE SEA.

Three More Bodies From the Schooner Friend Washed Ashore.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Feb. 12.—Three more bodies from the wrecked American schooner "Friend" were washed ashore here this afternoon.

Inquiry Into the Elbe Collision.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The board of trade has ordered an inquiry as to the damage sustained by the steamer "Craffie" in the collision with the steamer "Elbe." The inquiry will be held in London soon.

Barge Recovered and Men Saved.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Standard Oil Company's barge "Merrimac," which broke away from a tug which had her in tow, carrying eight men and the captain to sea, has been recovered.

MRS. WICKES' DIVORCE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Wickes, wife of Thomas H. Wickes, vice-president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was granted a divorce by default today in Judge Tuttle's court. Mrs. Wickes charged her husband with having kicked her, throwing a glass of water at her, striking her in the face and throwing food at her. She also claimed that during the last few years her husband had deprived her of the comforts suitable to her condition in life, and that he had refused to converse with her.

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