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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

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company

HENRY HEWEIT & CO., Agents, Sherlock Bulling

All advertisements of other parties in conflict with this notice are UNWAR-RANTED AND MISLEADING.

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NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS Northwest Fire & Marine INSURANCE CO.

Upon application of a number of stockholders, receiver has been appointed for this company or the settlement of its affairs. Arrangements are been made to fully protect the policycliders, upon presentation of their policies at he office of the residers, Chamber of Commerce milding. By order of the Poard of Directors.

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The most miserable man is the one use Paine's Celety Compound, and keep well and strong. It is not like ordinary remedies—it is medicine. Tryst.

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Will save doctors' bills this kind of weather. Have you seen those men's fine calf welt shoes we are showing for \$3 per pair? Good bargains in ladies', misses' and children's shoes.

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CAUTION

About the Use and Selection of Spectacles

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REED & MALCOLM Oculist Opticians

Oregonian Building

She Came Into Port With Three Red Lights From Her Mast.

HER MACHINERY WAS DISABLED

Beyond the Delay Her Passengers Suffered Nothing, for They Were Well Supplied With Everything.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Feb. 12.-La Gas-QUARANTINE, N. Y., Feb. 12.—La Gascogne is safe. The big French liner, eight days overdue, dropped anchor at the bar just before midnight, all well on board, ami a sigh of relief goes up from two continents. The delay was due to a broken piston rod and to terrific gales which have swept the North Atlantic for the past week or more, and brought disaster to many a staunch craft. Captain Baudelon and the officers and crew of La Gascogne brought the ship and pastain Baudslon and the officers and crew of La disscogne brought the ship and pas-sengers through the gales and made port without help. From the time they left Havre, January E. until yesterday, they spoke no trans-Atlantic vessel and saw only a four-masted schooner, the one which reported at St. Pierre Miquelon, Nova Scotia, as having seen a large stramer off the banks apparently in dissteamer off the banks apparently in dis-tress last Saturday. A press tug was the first to reach La Gascogne. The disabled steamer had left Fire island 25 miles astern and was eight miles to the east-ward of Sandy Hook lightship. It was \$.45 P. M. when the big liner was limping into port at half speed, with two big red lights, signals of distress, at the fore-mast. The tug lay alongside half an hour and the following story of the trip was obtained:

obtained:
The steamer left Havre January 26. The first day out 449 miles were logged, the second day 607 miles. The third day, after traveling 350 miles, the piston rod broke and 18 hours were spent in making repairs. When they were completed the ship steamed at nine miles an hour, making in all 66 miles the 28th. The 30th, 33st uit., and February 1, 215, 255 and 280 miles a day were made, respectively. February 2 the piston rod broke down again. The break was more serious this time, Sea anchors were put out, and for 41 hours the ship was hove to making repairs. the ship was hove to making repairs. The 4th the first severe weather was experienced, and the ship was blown 159 miles out of her course. The 5th the repairs having been completed, 163 miles were made. The ship was then clear to the northward of the track of trans-At-lantic steamers, and was therefore not seen by the many steamers which passed over the regular track. February 6, 169

miles were made.

The 7th the machinery broke down for the third time. The heavy cyclone struck her that day and the ship lay hove to with sea anchors out all day. No headway was made, and, owing to the motion of the ship, repairs were difficult. The machinery broke down, and only 74 miles were made. The 9th, 150 miles were made and yesterday, to the great rejoicing pilothouse was like an ice cliest and one's breath froze all over his fore the press tug was received with a cheer by the anxious passengers. They crowded to the rail, yelled and clapp it their hands with all the enthusiasm of the French possible of the ship proceeded 131 miles. The 5th, for the fourth time, the machinery broke down, and only 74 miles were made. The 16th, 150 miles were widewed over the side of the ship. He said:

"We broke down on the third day out." machinery broke down, and only it miles were made. The loth, 150 miles were made, and yesterday, to the great rejoicing of all on board, Fire island was sighted and the ship crept up to her anchorage off

years ago, after a perilous voyage across the Atlantic with a broken shaft, has there been such excitement in this city as this evening. When the news was flashed across the wires that a steamer resembling the long-missing La Gascogne had been sighted off Fire bland, the inference that the French line steamer was spoke no stea safe did not for some time reassure the generally incredulous public. It was too Philadelphia." good to be true, and it was only when the bulletin announced that La Gascogne was slowly making her way to the port of her destination that the long-pent-up feeling of those who had anxiously waited day by day for tidings of the missing craft broke out. In every hotel, in every club, in almost every home in the city the sole topic of conversation was the arrival of the ship, hope of whose rescue from the terrific storms which have caused such terrific disasters in the mari-time world had almost deserted the hearts of the most sanguine.

The news spread quickly through the city. Hundreds of persons besieged the pier of the company, as though they expected La Gascogne would in an hour or two be moored at her dock. This crowd was reinforced every moment. Friends of the the French passengers made query after query of Mr. West, the superintendent of the line. The only information youchsafed by him was that the able was after The able was a few Than should be superintendent. the ship was safe. They shook hands with each other and laughed and wept with joy. Over 1900 people decided on staying on the dock until La Gascogne arrived, and it was only when a con-spicuous announcement was posted on the outside of the company's pier that she would not leave quarantine until to-morrow morning that the anxious watchers slowly went to their homes. The rejoicing was naturally greatest in the French quarter. The heroism of the cap-tain of La Gascogne was lauded, the sufferings of her passengers, the probabili-ties of numerous accidents, were all enumerated over and over again, but the one great feeling was that of joy at what was considered by all as nothing less than

At no place in New York was the news of La Cascogne's arrival hailed with as much joy as at the Hotel Martin, at the corner of University place and Ninth street. For days all the prominent Frenchmen of New York have been gathering at this poular French resort for news. The long-distance telephone has been constantly ringing in the cafe. Frenchmen in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburg and elsewhere have been asking for the news. The cafe was crowded late this afternoon when the press bulletin, stating that the vessel was safe, was flashed over the wires. Proprietor Martin rushed in, his face aglow with excitement:

"La Gascorne est arrive." "La Gascogne est arrive,"

"Mon Dieu, elle est arrive, enfin" came n chorus from the assembled party. Such a scene of uncontrolled delight as ensued has seldom been seen in New York. Men who had relatives or near

friends aboard almost crief for joy. Only Frenchmen could have expressed extreme happiness as they did. With tears in their eyes and faces fifty beaming with joy, they hugged each other passionately. Hundreds of telegrams have been received at the Hotel larthy tonight, the wires fairly humming with queries from distant cities. Fifty or more cablestams were sent by the guests of the Martin to friends in Paris. Mr. Crosier, of Philadelphia, whose wife is on board La Gascogne, was quite evercome when he heard the news. He sid!

"I can scarcely talk I am so happy. It seems as if I had just assed through a hideous nightmare. My augusts as the days and nights went by, without a word was something terrible in can scarcely believe that it is true."

As the hour came for the grand masquerade ball of the Crois Francaise de Harmonie, scores of the assembled party went over to the Madison Eduarie Garden to Indulge in the festivities. No French ball in the history of the preministation ever began under more appelous circumstances. Those who did not expect to attend decided when the less of La Gas-

began under more applicable circumstances. Those who did not expect to attend decided when the case of La Garden cogne's arrival came in to go, knowing that the arrival would sage this ball a

that the arrival would reace this ball a red-letter event in the asstory of the French colony of New 19th.

In the offices of the French line the scene when the telegran was received announcing the safety of the big liner, was a striking one. May be the agent of the line, was hugg punched and slapped; yes, and actual prised by those whose joyful feelings of riame them. One man, Mr. Riche, broke down completely, and sobbed as if his heart would break. Mr. Riche has three daugnters on hoard La Gascogne, two of them of very tender years. He lost a dearly belowed child only a month ago. Many others held handkerchiefs to their eyes. But the sternfaced, black-bearded agrent had not a moment to lose. Two tugs chartered before-

faced, black-bearded agent had not a moment to lose. Two turns chartered beforehand were promptly ordered to get ready to force their way through the ice and down the bay. The first fug, the Louis Paulver, carried Mr. Forest and three induential members of the French colony down to Sandy Hook.

The second boat, the Edwin M. Millard, which left New York at \$ P. M., was placed at the disposal of the press by the French line, and carried down to quarantine about 50 newspaper men to add to the 55 already there, backing up 50 others who were on board tugs cruising about among the ice floes of the lower bay. The trip down to quarantine in the moonlight, crashing through the ice and buffeting into the Arctic wind mowing, was a light, crashing through the lice and buffeting into the Arctic wind inowing, was a delightfully bracing experience in spite of the cold. One and all teemed to feel the excitement of the moment, and the joy felt on the receipt of the news telling of the rescue apparently from a terrible calamity, of 450 souls and a splendid steamship valued at \$1,00,000, and having on board cargo valued at \$00,000. Therefore what mattered it if the interior of the pillothouse was like an ice criest and one's pilothouse was like an ice chest and one's

"We broke down on the third day out. We did not become alarmed as we did not know very much about what was the matter. The captain said it was all right Not since the Umbria was reported, two and we had confidence in him. Our first experience with gales was February i. the Atlantic with a broken shaft, has We had a terrible blow then and one of the boats was badly damaged."

"Was anything carried away?"
"No, the ship stood it well. We had plenty of provisions and fared first rate. We were blown away off our course and spoke no steamer until yesterday, when we saw an American liner bound for

One of the passengers shouted: "Did they feel alarmed ashore? Did they give

When told that it was thought the ship was making for the Azores, he replied: "We were going to the north pole in-

'Did you have enough to eat?" was "Yes." came the answer from La Gascogne, "we had plenty all the time, and they gave us an especially fine dinner to-

The passengers all united in saying that they were not alarmed and had a good time aboard. The ship was out 16 days in all, and both coal and provisions held out

to the end. A crowd of men passengers leaned over the bulwarks, and one of the women wrapped up in sea togs joined them in their eager request for news from shore. heavy substance abcard the tug; on the back of it was a copy of the log. They said that, except for the number of times

the passengers positively suffered no in-convenience. Although the derangement of the machinery occurred the third day. it was not till the minth day that the steamer ran into bad weather, and then the slow time which she was making was only that which some of the ocean greyhounds would have made under similar circumstances, for the fastest and staunchest steamers slow down before such a gale, the Tentonic and Umbria being cases in point. In fact, from the time La Gascogne struck the cyclone the passengers were little worse off than if she were in prime running order. The Teutonic was two days off the lightship before she could make Sandy Hook, therefore La Gascogne's whole delay, so far as it would be an occasion of alarm to her passengers, occurred before she en-countered bad weather; consequently they were at no time really fearful for their safety. She was not coated with ice as were other steamers which have reached port in the last two days, and there were therefore none of the evidences which ordinarily cause anxiety.

The Campagnie Generale Trans-Atlan-(Concluded on Second Page.)

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U. S. Gov't Food Report.



One Who Thinks It Will Certainly Be by Way of Shan-Hai-Kwan.

TALK OF PEACE IS NOW NONSENSE

Japanese Will Not Discuss Terms Until They Are Inside of the City of Peking.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 .- Harold Frederick

ollowing: "I have from an absolutely informed quarter an interesting view of the state of affairs in the far East. Corea's au-tonomy is assured, Manchuria is virtually in Japanese hands, and they are siready building additional fortifications at Port Arthur to turn that place into a Japaness Gibraltar. Now that Wei-Hal-Wei is cap-tured and the Chinese fleet destroyed nothing remains except to advance upon nothing remains except to advance upon Peking. This will certainly be uone by way of Shan-Hai-Kwan. It is curious nothing has yet been said about the Chinese works and forces there, where the next great engagement must be.

"All talk of peace now is nonsense. The Japanese will not talk about it until they are in Peking. Otherwise, the vast bulk of the Chinese neonle would never know."

of the Chinese people would never know that there had been a war and the Japanese would have, in a few years, to do their work all over again. Von Hanne-ken has been tolling to fortify Shan-Hai-Kwan for months, but there is no doubt that the Japanese will take it."

Said to Have Been Ordered Back LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that China has ordered the peace envoys which she sent to Japan to come back immedi-

FOOLING THEIR COUNTRYMEN. Chinese Officials Deny That the Ting

Yuen and Chen Yuen Were Sunk. LONDON, Feb. 11. - A Shanghai dispatch says the Chinese official account of the fighting at Wel-Hai-Wel denies the report that the warships Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen were sunk, and also asserts that Liu Kung Tao fort has not been taken. The ships, the account says, were merely damaged. The same report says there are no Japanese except a few scouts near Che-Foo.

LONDON, Feb. 11. - A Yokohama dis patch says that during the fight resulting in the capture of the fort on Liu Kung Tao irland, in the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei, the magazine of Listao fort was blown up.

LONDON, Feb. II.—The Times' correspondent in Wei-Hai-Wei telegraphs, under date of February 3:

"A severe engagement began at 7 o'clock this morning. Several Japanese warships entered the bay from the eastward and three Chinese torpede boats attempted to escape by the western entrance. The Japanese boats sank them. The 13 remaining Chinese warships have taken un a position Chinese warships have taken up a position at the southeast of the island. The main Japanese aquadron is still outside the har-bor. Four of the Chinese forts on the south island maintain an incessant fire.'

A MISSIONARY'S LETTER.

Descriptions of the Warlike Move-

ments in the Orient.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—Rev. M. D.

Porter, a missionary of the American
board in Pang Chuang, in the province of
Shan Tung, China, recently journeyed to Tien-Tsin, 150 miles northwest. He has "Wherever we went we saw the signs

of cars were to carry soldiers to new fields of destruction. On the river, both in going and coming, we met an unceasing flotilla of soldiers all going they scarcely knew

"Our friends at Tien-Tsin were a little anxious for us, and the foreigners who have learned to live on the daily rumors and possibilities were surprised that any should think of returning. There, of course, was no reason why we should not return. We had one exciting hour on the return trip. Aside from that all was as quiet and peaceful as any of the many trips we have taken back and forth. We were startled one morning at daylight by being boarded by a boatload of Hunan So eager were they, indeed, that it was soldiers. A great flotilia of them were difficult to secure answers to the questions that were huried at them from the tug, a copy of one of the morning papers was thrown, and, in acknowledgemnet, Julius Matrigrin threw his card weighted to a heavy substance abcard the tug; on the back of it was a copy of the log. They made for the next boat they saw, leaving said that, except for the number of times in peace. The children were much the sun rose and set, they would not have stirred up. We reached home safely the known that anything was wrone All rar.

said that, except set, they would not have the sun rose and set, they would not have known that anything was wrong. All particulars of the accident to the machinery were kept from the passengers, but the daily bulletins of the knots made told the times in the north, as here the edict has gone forth for the enrollment of all the families by tens to make ready for a levy "This tour was the more interesting for of 1894.

en masse in case occasion should require it. "I can see nothing in the aggression of Japan but the movement of vainglorious enthusiasm to win a position in the eyes of the world. It is a pitiful aim. The only satisfaction to be found in it is the Western nations were wholly exempt from any part or lot in it. They may rejoice in the discomfiture of China, but they will zero, with the sun not be branded as sharers in the brutal thaw was setting in. attempt to force China into even neces sary reforms. No one conversant with any part of China can shut his eyes to the ever-increasing enmities which surround her system of government, powerful as it has been. They are the same kind now being fought against in New York and other great centers of good and evil."

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Planta's Case Continued. NANAIMO, B. C., Feb. 11.-J. P. Planta appeared this morning to answer to the harge of embezziement in the sum of charge of embezzement in the sum of \$1200. At the opening of the court, Marshal Bray announced that he had received a very important telegram, and requested an adjournment until Wednesday next, which was granted. Mr. Planta entirely collapsed on hearing the adjournment was granted, and his cobs were audible all over the courtroom.

A Woman to Contest. VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. II.—Mrs. Spaf-ford was today nominated by the local council of women to contest for the new seat in the school board, created by a bill amending the school act now awaiting the governor's signature.

She Is Fighting the Combine. CHICAGO, Feb. 11.-The laundry comundertook to freeze out little Miss Mary G. Hennesy, because she would and will try to prevent the breaking of not join the association. The combine levees.

sent agents to Miss Hennesy's customers and in some cases did washing free, to drive her out of the business. Miss Hen-nesy retaliated by suing several of the conspirators for 10,000 damages, and a jury has awarded her \$6000. The case will be appealed by the combine, but Miss Hennesy will fight it to the last.

A DUEL TO THE DEATH Two Prominent South Americans Appeal to the Code.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The mails from the Argentine Republic, which arrived today, brought news of a terrible tragedy which has caused an unprecedented sensation in that country. Dr. Lucio de Lopez, one of the leading financiers and most influential men in the republic, who was appointed by the government to investigate the affairs of the provincial bank of fluenos Ayres, made a report to the courts, which caused the arrest of Colonel Sarmiento, a son of the late President Sarmiento, whose memory is revered like that of Lincoln in this country. He was once minister to the United States, and is said to have afterwards Americanized the Argentines. Colonel Sarmiento was convicted in the court of the first instance and appealed to the superior court, where there was a mistrial, two of the judges voting to confirm and two to re-verse the lower court. He then published a bitter personal attack upon Dr. Lopez in La Prenza, one of the leading news-papers. Acting under the advice of friends, Lopez sent him a challenge, and Decem-ber II a duel was fought at the Bel Grano hippodrome, in the suburbs of Bueno

silla, of the Argentina army, and Francis Beasley, assistant secretary of state. Sarmiento was attended by General Bosch, of the army, and Rear-Admiral Soliar, of the navy. Shots were twice exchanged, at a distance of 12 paces. At the second dis-charge Lopez fell, wounded, the ball pass-ing through his abdomen. He was taken in an ambulance to his house, where more than 200 of the leading citizens of Euenos Ayres were assembled, anxiously awaiting the result of the duel. The wounded man died the pext day, but Colonel Sarmiento had not been arrested when the steamer left Buenos Ayres. Eight years ago a de-cree was issued making dueling a capital offense, but it has been a dead letter for many years, although appeals to the code have been uncommon. The prominence of the persons engaged makes the sensation the greater, and there is as much excite-ment in the Argentine Republic today as there was in the United States when Burr shot Alexander Hamilton.

The Colombian Revolution.

PANAMA, Feb. 11.-President Caro has nformed General Dominguez, who is at Manizales, that all the revolutionary forces of Tolima, which were intrenched at Chumbamuy, surrendered yesterday. He adds that the revolutionists at Chiquinquira will have to surrender soon then the revolution will end in the depths of Cundinamrea and Boyaca.

Considered a Concession GUATEMALA, Feb. 11 .- The news from the City of Mexico that that country is willing to submit the question of the amount of indemnity to either a mixed committee or to arbitration is considered an important concession in favor of Guat-

THE BARRON WILL CASE Additional Evidence as to the De-

censed's Sanity. SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 11.-In the Baron case this afternoon the most important witness was Richard Byrne, coachman, who was a very willing witness for the proponents, making out a strong case on direct examination as to Barron's sanity, but under cross-examination by Delmas he fell flat, as far as the crossexamination went. ment. He denied saying to John Grif-fith, of San Francisco, that he would kill George Barron for \$25,000, if Mrs. Barof war and its preparations. The forts at Taku bristled with guns, the channel across the bar was lined with torpedoes say, will be proved. Charles N. Felion and marine mines and the immense trains

strong and positive mind. Judgments Against the Stockholders CHICAGO, Feb. II.-Judgments by default, aggregating \$22,744, were entered today against the stockholders of the defunct Columbia National bank, which has failed to pay the 75 per cent assessment levied to entitle the receiver of the bank to pay out the money due the de-

No Hope of Finding the Fair Will. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11 - The executors of Millionaire Pair's will have given up hope of finding the stolen instrument and have asked the court to admit it to probate through a copy. If the contest of the will is begue, the first battle will be over the probate of this

copy. Pacific Coast Fallures.

FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.-Bradstreet's Mercantile agency reports 22 fail ures in the Pacific coast states and territories for the week ending Saturday last, as compared with 22 for the previous week and 29 for the corresponding week

LITTLE LEFT. The Big Storm in the East Is Peac-

tically Over.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11. — East river is still badly blocked with ice and the run ning of ferry boats is irregular. North river is also filled with ice, but the boat are running fairly well. The weather is decidedly warmer. The thermometer at 11 o'clock had risen to 25 degrees above zero, with the sun shining brightly. A DEPOSITS ALREADY MADE.

Wish It to Moderate Gradually.

SEA ISLAND CITY, N. J., Feb. H.-The oyster-growers throughout South Jersey are worried over the continue cold weather, and say that unless it mod-erates gradually, they will lose hundreds of dollars. The bays in which the oyster grounds are situated are frozen solid, and the ice reaching to the bottom has caught thousands of bushels of bivalves. If a sudden warm spell should follow this ex-tremely cold weather, the ice will carry the oysters away and deposit them in the creeks and thoroughfares

Snow in the South.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—The sunny South woke up this morning to find itself covered with a blanket of snow 3% inches deep on a level. All trains are delayed. Ed Lynn, colored, was frozen to death on his way to Augusta from his home in on his way to Augusta from his home in the country. Chattancoga. Tenn., was vis-ited by the worst fail of snow known for many years. It began falling at 1 A. M., and continued for 12 hours incessantly. Street-railway traffic was practically sus-pended. There were six inches of snow on the level.

Fresno Threatened With Floods. FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 11.-Fresno is threatened by ficods again. Rain has been

A BRIGHTER PROSPECT

The Ways and Means Committee and Cleveland's Bond Message.

AGREEMENT CONSIDERED POSSIBLE

Secretary Carlisle Will Appear Before the Committee Today With Copy of the Sale Contract.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Carsle will be asked to appear before the louse ways and means committee tomor row to lay before the members a copy of the contract recently made with the syndi-cute for the purchase of the new issue of government bonds. That this invitation should be sent to him was the conclusion reached by the committee, after a session today of one and a half hours. When the committee met. Evnum of Indiana, who offered a resolution at Saturday's meeting favoring the issuance of a 30-year I per cent gold bond, withdrew it without comment. Thereupon Wilson of West Vir-ginia, the chairman of the committee, laid, before the members a proposition in writing, which, while lacking the form of a resolution, embodied the essential charac-ter of such a measure, looking to the au-thorization of the president to negotiate this specific loan at 3 per cent, payable in gold, and prohibiting the secretary of the treasury from using it for current ex-penses, and only a reserve for the greenbacks. The term of years for which the

bonds might run was not mentioned.

This led to a general discussion, some of the members holding that the president in his message had said that it must be a 30-year bond. Cockran of New York at once opposed the suggestion of a 30-year bond. He argued that it was unnecessary. but stated at the same time that he was willing to support any proposition looking to the maintenance of the credit of the government. Cockran then offered this resolution, which went over:

"Whenever it appears to the secretary of the treasury that an additional supply of gold or silver is necessary to the treasury to enable it to maintain the parity be-tween the various coins of forms of money for the United States as required by law, the said secretary is hereby authorized to procure such gold or silver as may be necessary for that purpose by issuing there-for obligations of the United States, con-litioned for the return of a like quantity of the same metal as may have thus been obtained, and for the transfer to the hold-er of such obligations of an additional amount of said metal not to exceed 3 per cent of the whole amount thus obtained."
Earlier in the meeting Cockran made a speech in favor of his proposition, claiming for it that it did not discriminate against either metal. Bryan of Nebraska

asserted its intent was solely in the inasserted its intent was solely in the in-terest of gold.

It also came out in the discussion that on the day the contract was alleged to have been made with the syndicate 4 per cents were selling in New York at 6 per cent more than was offered for the pro-posed new %-pear loan. The question was then asked of Wilson how it hap-pened that the president could negotiate such a loan with his friends. Stetson & uch a loan with his friends, Stetson & such a loan with his friends, Stetson & Morgan, representing the Hothschilds of Europe, for a 20-year bond at this difference between the price offered and the quotations for 4 per cent bonds in New York that date. Wilson replied that he did not know. This led Hopkins of Illinois, one of the republican members of the committee, to move that Secretary Carlisle be asked to come before the committee this afternoon and law before committee this afternoon and lay before cate. This was adopted and a cess taken. A telegram was sent to the secretary advising him of the committee's action and asking him if he would comply with it. After some little delay a reply was received stating that the secretary was temporarily absent from the department and might not return until a late hour in the afternoon. The committee then adjourned until 18 o'clock tomorrow morning, with the understanding that the

in the meantime and an endeavor made to secure his presence at that hour. Democratic members of the committee prophesy that the republicans will unite with them upon a plan. This belief is based upon no definite statement from the opposition, but on the general de-meanor of the republicans and the sight of Reed in conference with Cockrun for an hour. The republican contingent took small part in the proceedings, and in-dividually the members are diplomatic in spenking of their intentions. If Reed has arrived at any understanding with the administration, as was freely rumored, he has done it, his colleagues say, upon his personal responsibility.

Among the democratic members of the

secretary would be communicated with

committee who were listed as doubtful, a conciliatory condition made itself maniconsiliatory condition made itself mani-fest, but it may not result in an agreement. Republicans say their course cannot be decided upon until the democra-present some definite measure to them. crats

The Senate Finance Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The republimittee held a meeting this afternoon, and decided that they had no suggestions to make on the financial question. There will be no meeting of the finance committee tomorrow. Gorman will offer an amendment to the sundry civil bill, authorizing the issue of 3 per cent treasury certifi-cates to meet current deficiencies, and if

No Interest on Bonds in Payment Un-

til After the Gold Is Deposited. WASHINGTON, Feb. II.—Secretary Car-lisle has informed the New York syndi-cate, with which the 2,500,000 ounces of gold were contracted for, that the interest on bonds given in payment would not be commenced until after the deposit of the gold, and in consequence a large amount of gold was today delivered at the assay office. The superintendent of the assay office has been instructed to receive the gold by weight, and to pay in certificates of deposit, which will be received for the bonds when they are ready for delivery. None of the gold will be counted, but will be weighed in as bullion, and if standard at the rate of \$18,60065 per ounce, or as 43 ounces of standard gold is exactly equal to \$800, the weight may be multiplied by 800 and divided by 8, to determine the value in deliars. Under these instructions, abraised coin will be received the same as new, and if foreign coin is offered, it will be melted and its value determined by asbe melted and its value determined by as-Say.

The Fish Must Have Water. OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 11. - The Des Moines river has nearly dried up and as a result thousands of fish are finding their way into the pumps at the water station. It has been necessary to atop falling for three days in the mountains, and is still falling. Men are guarding the fish. The climax came last night in their canals which carry off the storm's water, hand capping the system so badly that it was found necessary to turn out all the lightson the city.