VOL, XXXIII--NO 11,035

PORTLAND, OREGON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

Dingley insisted that the fund was r

"Secretary Carlisle in borrowing this gold had only done what it. Sherman had done. He had sold it per cent 30-year bonds at the rate of 1045 with the right to substitute with the right.

cent gold bend."

to a special contract.

McMillin asked if it would not be pos

dent penned this message not from pa-

bility on congress of making this loan

negotiated by his former law partner. I

Cox of Virginia-How does it happen that by this contract this syndicate will

have an option on future bond issues by

the government?
Hopkins-Nobody but the syndicate and

Hopkins then yielded to Cannon. The latter sketched with biting sarcasm the attempts made to pass legislation for the relief of the treasury, saying the presi-

the Springer bill's "second birth." He de-nounced the contract made by the secre-tary of the treasury, and when he ex-pressed the opinion that, had a republi-

means committee, opposed the resolution.
Addressing himself to the charge that
those who were opposing the resolution

were aiding to destroy the honor, credit and integrity of the government, he point-ed out that, without consultation with congress, the secretary of the treasury had privately entered into a contract with the Rothschilds and the Mergans to pur-

chase with coin bonds of the government

secule? Their value would depreciate

This is a resolution to depreciate them, and I will never vote for it." Daniels of New York, in a three-minute

speech, argued in support of the resolu-

(Concluded on Second Page.)

dent's last message was responsible

clal standing of this great country.

the president can answer that

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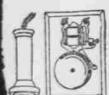
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en the favorite throughout the world for RADWAY'S FILLS CAUSE perfect digestion complete absorption and healthful regularity

Yesterday's Vote in the House Demonstrated This Fact.

ACTION ON WILSON'S RESOLUTION

Debate Was Brilliant, and Was Participated in by the Heavy Men of

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Although it was known that an attempt would be made in the house today to pass the resultation authorizing the issue of 5 per ent gold bonds, the attendance on the open was not large with the rate of 1605 with the right to substitute at par 5 per cent gold bonds it to substitute at par 5 per cent gold bonds it to substitute at par 5 per cent gold bonds it to substitute at par 5 per cent gold bonds it to substitute at par 5 per cent gold bonds it to substitute at par 5 per cent gold bonds it to substitute at par 5 per cent gold bonds it the rate of 1605 with the right to substitute at par 5 per cent gold bonds. If the government continued to maintain all its currency on a parity. As the bonds will be paid in self-its or the part of 1605 with the right to substitute at par 5 per cent gold bonds. cent gold bonds, the attendance on the floor was not large when the speaker called the house to order at 11 o'clock. This was probably due to the fact that This was probably due to the fact that many members supposed the house would need at noon, as usual. Despite the small attendance, however, there was much excitement on the floor. As soon as the journal had been read, Catchings, from the rules committee, reported the special order under which the house was to operate. It was as follows:

"Resolved, That immediately upon the admiring of this rule, the house was

adoption of this rule, the house shall pro-ceed, as in committee of the whole, in consideration of house resolution No. 255 the bond resolution), and at the hour of o cleck this day the previous question hall be considered as ordered on said esolution, and then, without intervening notion, votes shall be taken thereon intil the same shall have been finally disosed of." Catchings promptly demanded the pre-

ous question as soon as the reading of e resolution had been completed. On rising vote, the previous question was dered—% to 11. Pickler made the point of no quorum, but withdrew it, and before time for debate could be claimed under the rule, the vote recurred on the adoption of the order. It resulted 55 to 17. Simpson again made the point of ro-quorum. Simpson and Catchings, as tell-ers, took their places, and for over half an hour they waited patiently for the belated arrivals to make up the coveted quorum. With the arrival of members came a stream of visitors in the galleries. and at 11.52, when Cafehings reported a quorum, the hall of representatives pre-sented an animated appearance. The vote had resulted 152 to 3 in favor of the special order. Simpson, who remarked sarcastically, sotto voce, that he was trying to protect the president against the vindictive assaults of republicans, recreant democrats and cuckoos, made no attempt to get the ayes and noes, and the special order was doclared adopted. Before the debate began the speaker

amounced that he would recognize two members of the committee on ways and means, Wilson and Rood in the affirmative, and Hopkins and Bryan in the negative to control four hours of the time allotted for debute, the remaining hour to be given to debute under the live-minimum of the love of this adjunction of the love of this adjunction of the love of this adjunction.

to be given to debate under the live-minute rule.

Wilson, chairman of the ways and
means committee, who opened the debate, cautioned the house at the very
outset that urless the debate could be restricted to the resolution from the ways
and means to the exclusion of all partisanship, it would be impossible to vote
intelligently on the question at its conclusion. He then proceeded to carefully
state the case, covering the ground traversed by his report to the house yestarday. He said there was no dearth of
revenues in the treasury. Today he disday. He said there was no dearth of revenues in the treasury. Today he discovered there was an available cash balance in the treasury of \$165,000,000, a larger balance than on June 20, 1892, by dent renned this message not from padent renned the renned \$30,000,000, when it was \$125,000,000, including the gold reserve. Today the gold reserve stood at \$42,212,000. He reviewed the hisbility on congress of making this loan tory of the gold reserve, established to ure the resumption of specie payments,

"The reserve was not threatened until the panic in 1835, when in a single month (November) \$24,000,000 of gold had been withdrawn. In the course of the panic of 833 the \$53,000,000 of bank trust funds had been passed to the available assets of the treasury. Since then bonds have been sold three times to replenish the gold in the treasury, twice within six months. The previous operation of the treasury resulted in the United States exchanging its own hords for the own. exchanging its own bonds for its own gold, and now Secretary Carlisle has done what Secretary Sherman did time and again when he was refunding the public

debt—he has purchased gold in other markets than our own." Wilson contrasted the situation of the

reasury in 1832 with its situation now in regard to the burden to be borne by the old reserve, saying:
"Then no greenbacks were being pre-

was only necessary for practical pur-poses to support the outstanding silver, amounting to \$200,00,000. Today it sup-sorts the entire currence. poses to support the outstanding silver, amounting to \$200,000,000. Today it supports the entire currency fabric - \$500,000,000 of outstanding legal tenders and treasury notes; \$500,000,000 of over-valued after round of applicase.

Grosvenor, a member of the ways and silver and all the national back and silver and silv ver, and all the national bank notes

You admit," interrupted Dingley, "that \$111,600,000 of gold have been purchased maintain the gold reserve. How did the treasury obtain the money to meet the deficiency in the reserve of \$109,000,000

Wilson replied that, as he had stated on a former occasion, it was partly true, by the operation of the "endless chain" process by which gold was drained from process by which gold was drained from the ireasury, some of the money obtained higher than the last bond base, and now from the sale of bonds had been trans-ferred to other accounts and had been to defray current expenses. called Dingley's attention to the fact that der the national act of 1874, the bank tes being redoemable by the treasury they could be used by conversion to drain the treasury of gold as well as the legal

Dingley, however, persisted upon a more nd Wilson finally admitted that a large mount of the gold received from the sale of bonds had been used to meet deliciency nues. Then Dingley, recurring former statement about the transfer of the bank trust funds to the evallable assets of the treasury, declared int not \$1 of that fund had been used to defray current expenses The difference between your methods

and ours," replied Wilson, amid a burst of democratic applause, "is that when we needed maney we borrowed it. When you needed it, you borrowed it from a trust fund."

used until 1838, whereupon Wilson cited him Secretary Windom's report stating that September 1, 1890, the available cash Failure of the Administration to Secure Financial Legislation. in the treasury was the amount of the trust fund turned over to that account in the preceding July. This ended the questioning between the leaders and Wilson continued his argument where it had been broken off by Dingley's interruption. He said:

FIRST CAME THE CARLISLE BILL

It Was Followed by Springer's Bill, and Now, Like These Two, Wilson's Resolution Is Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- The third attempt by the administration this session to secure legislation looking to the relief of the treasury falled in the house today. will be paid in gold it is the sense of the ways and means committee that there ought not to be any hesitation in making these bonds payable in gold and saving to the government the interest charges amounting to over 15,000,000. The contract is already made by which the gold is being put into the treasury and placed on vessels for shipment to this country. It cannot be set aside; it is made under ample provision of law. The question presented here is whether we will substitute for a 4 per cent coin 30-year bond a 2 per First the Carlisie bill for reform of the currency system went down, next the bill for the issue of \$50,000,000 gold bonds and the retirement of the legal tenders, rec-ommended in the president's special mes-sage, was defeated last Thursday by a majority of II, and today the house, by a majority of 47, refused to order a third reading of the resolution by which it was proposed to authorize the issue of \$55,000. 000 of 5 per cent gold honds to substitute for the 4 per cent 20 year bonds sold by Secretary Carlisle under contract with the Rothschild-Morgan syndicate. The action of the house today was the for a 4 per cent coin 30-year bond a 3 per

cent gold bend."

Wilson asserted that for S years the gold standard had been the practical money basis in this country; that gentlemen confused the standard of payment with the currency of payment. Two experiments had falled to give relief, and now the treasury had been obliged to resort, as it had under Secretary Sherman, to a special contract. culmination of the exciting events which have occurred since the president sent his special message to congress, which re-sulted in the report from the ways and means committee of the resolution to au-thorize the issue of gold bonds. A special order was brought as soon as the house met today to bring the resolution to a vote McMillin asked if it would not be pessible to raid the gold reserve in the future as in the past. Wilson replied that it has undoubtedly been possible since the first day of the resumption of specie payments, but said it would not be done if we can maintain confidence so that our currency will be as good as gold. Hopkins said the resolution was whether the government at this late day should, by the extraordinary methods of President Cleveland and his secretary of the treasury, change its established currency under 3 years of republican rule and make its honds payable in gold. He added:

"Why did not the president call the attention of these foreign capitalists to the fact that his country had a settled policy? at 5 o'clock. The debate upon the resolu tion, which lasted five hours, was interesting, and sometimes inflammable in character. The galleries were packed, and there was much confusion on the floor, but the interest centered in the course which the republicans would pur-sue, it being conceded that the fate of the resolution rested with them. There was much maneuvering among the leaders. The republicans west of the Alle-ghenies, led by Hopkins and Cannon of Illinois, started off with impetuous speeches against a gold-bond issue that would discriminate against bonds already

issued. Reed and his Eastern friends sought in private conference to rally all to unite in action. His plan was to allow the reso fact that his country had a settled policy? If the statement of the gentleman from West Virginia had been true that coin was really as good as gold and meant the same thing, why had not the president told the capitalists so? I oppose this resolution because it will, in my judgment desired. lution to go to a third reading and then move to recommit it, with instructions to report back a bill similar to that which he offered as a substitute for the bond bill last week, providing for 3 per cent bonds. For a time it seemed possible that ment, destroy the credit of the United States. In the future it would be neces-sary to put the word gold into every bond. this arrangement would be agreed to, but after the stirring speech of Hepburn the Middle and Western republicans broke The bondholder is directly interested in away, determined to defeat the third reading of the resolution, lest by some chance

it might carry if it passed this parlia-mentary stage. The Eastern republicans then decided to support it. The speaches of Wilson, Reed, Hopkins, and Bryan were the features of the de-bate. An analysis of the vote shows: Populists

Total129 IN THE SENATE.

Decisive Action on the Financial Question Not Far Off. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—When the senate met today, the high tension of the finacial situation was clearly evident from the groups of senators who discussed the subject. A rumor soon gained circula-tion that a suggestion had been made advising the executive branch of the gov-

ernment to cancel the contract with the bankers for the sale of \$2,400.00 bonds. With the several financial bills on the calendar and on the table, it was felt say for one, and I hope I speak for the entire republican side and the great mass that decisive action one way or the other of the democratic party, that I cannot be made particeps criminis to this attempt of the president to prostitute the finanwas not far off. During the debate on the postoffice bill, the presiding officer intervened to present the response of Secretary Carlisle to the

comprehensive resolution presented by Gorman, for information as to the condi-tion of the treasury. Its elaborate detail of figures was followed with close attention by Gorman, Cockrell and Allison, although it was too statistical to engage general attention. Eefore its reading ended, Gorman proposed it would be de-sirable to have it in pamphlet form, ready Powers sent to the clerk's desk an amendment providing that nothing in the resolution should be construed as chang-ing the avowed policy of the government to pay all its outstanding bonds in gold. for use tomorrow, and this was ordered.

Carlisle's Reply. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Carlisle, in his reply to the resolution

atroduced by Gorman, says the original reserve augmented by the gold proceeds of the sale of bonds was diminished dur-ing 25 months to the extent of \$172,674,315, of which \$105,002,143 was directly or indirectly devoted to current expenses, and 867,672,172 of which had been converted into notes in the process of redemption was still on hand.

"It is proper to state in this connec-tion," says the secretary, "that when United States treasury notes of 1890 were redeemed in gold they were received into and held as part of the general cash as-sets in the treasury, same as any other noney belonging to the government, and nder the acts of May 31, 1878, and July 14, 1880, they were paid out when necessary to defray public expenses. Whenever it is possible to do so, redeemed notes have been Bismarck Had a Chi used to procure gold coin by exchange with banks and other financial institu-tions, and in this way a large amount of during the summer of 1885, and some since that time." gold was restored to the gold-reserve fund

A POPULIST ADDRESS. The Members of Senate and House to the People of the Country.

gave congress the option of substituting for these coin bonds gold bonds at 2 per cent. The only alternative offered congress was to go back on a long-established precedent of the government and authorize gold instead of coin bonds. Continuing, he said:
"Not the honor, credit or integrity of
the government is involved. This is an
attempt to force a revolution in our finan-WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The populis members of the senate and house, names are attached, besides the others of the American legation in Mexico: "Min-whose signatures are given, have issued ister Gray arrived this morning very ill cial policy. If gold bonds are issued at the demand of Lombard street, never will whose signatures are given, have issued the following address to the members of another coin bond be issued by the gov-ernment. Then what is to become of the millions of coin bends sold to our own the people's party:

"As early as 1865-66 a corspiracy was entered into between the gold gamblers of Europe and America to accomplish the following purposes:

"To fasten upon the people of the United States the burdens of a perpetual debt; to destroy the greenbacks which brought us safely through the perils of the war; to strike down silver as a money metal, and to deny to the people the use of federal paper, the two independent sources of money supply guaranteed by the constitution; to fasten upon the country the he will rest undisturbed until tomorrow, single gold standard of Great Britain and It is expected that he will then resume the to delegate to the thousands of banking corporations, organized for private gain, the sovereign control for all time over the issue and volume of all supplemental paper currency. Thus they doubled the demands for gold, forced upon the coun-

pursued with unrelenting real their own about and returned home.

purpose. At the present moment every device of treachery: every resource of stateeraft, and every artifice known to the secret cabals of the international gold ring are being made use of to deal a final death blow to the prosperity of the country. They seek to accomplish their country. They seek to accomplish their purpose before the blow can be averted through the ballot. Their plans have long matured, and their line is fully chosen. They address themselves to the one sub-

ject—the money question—in all of its breadth and magnitude. This brings the country face to face with a perilous issue which calls for immediate and united action on the part of the people. Every behest of patriotism requires that we shall at once meet the issue and accept the challenge so deflantly offered. To faiter

low is to invite disastrous failure,

"We earnestly urge the populists throughout the country to concentrate their entire force and energy upon the tremendous contention presented, and thus meet the enemy upon his chosen line of battle. Invite the aid and co-operation of all persons who favor the immediate free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; the issue of all paper money by the general government without the intervention of banks of issue, and who are opposed to the issue of interest-hear-ing government bonds in time of peace. In a word, to extend the hand of fellow ship to all who agree with you upon the money question, which is certainly the mightiest and most fundamental controversy evolved during the present cen

The signers to the address are: Laf-Pence, O. M. Kem, T. G. Hudson, Whilam Baker, William A. McKeighan, William V. Allen, John Davis, W. A. Harris, Jerry Simpson, J. C. Bell, J. 11, Kyle, H. E. Boen, H. E. Taubeneck, J. H. Turner, J. B. Weaver,

TO ACT AT ONCE.

The President's Interpretation of the Action of the House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The time for

the president to formally ratify the contingent agreement with the Morgan-Bel-mont syndicate to purchase \$65,000,000 in gold by selling \$62,000,000 in 4 per cent 20year bonds on the M per cent interest busis, does not expire until February 19. The opinion is, however, expressed to-night in financial circles that the president will regard the action of the house today as indicative of its purpose not to pass any gold-bond measure, and that he ce order 4 per cent coin bot printed and delivered to the syndicate.

MORE ABOUT OUR FNIANCES. The First Installment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The first install-ment of gold bonds in the city of New York will be sold by the controller Tues day, February 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. To-day Controller Fitch invited bids for \$81,-265,587 13 of gold bonds and stocks, to be sold on the date named. The interest is fixed at I per cent, but the bonds are ex-

Gold Is Coming In.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Gold received from the Morgan-Belmont syndicate has begun to make its appearance in theireasury. The reserve gained nearly \$1,000,000 from this source yesterday, and is now

From the New York Stock Exchange. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-It is announced that a bid of UN's is made by a stock exchange member for \$50,000 of the new government 4 per cent bonds when issued,

ISAAC P. GRAY. Our Minister to Mexico Died Yester-

day Evening. CITY OF MEXICO, via Laredo, Feb

14.-Minister Isaac P. Gray died at 7:55 P. M. this evening, without regulning (Isaac Puscy Gray was born in Chester county, Penn., October 28, 1828. A few

years after his birth his parents removed to Ohio, and from 1836 to 1855 he lived at New Madison, Ohio. There he was for some time a clerk in a dry goods store, in which he, in course of time, became a partner and finally sole proprietor. In 1855 Mr. Gray removed to Union City, Ind., where he opened a store and carried on business for three years. He then began the practice of law. When the war broke out he entered the federal service and was made colonel of the Fourth Indiana cavalry. He saw no active service and was compelled to resign on account of was compelled to resign on account of bad health. When he recovered his health he engaged in recruiting a regiment of infantry and served until the close of the war. Mr. Gray was an unsuccessful canildate for the republican nomination for congress in 1864. In 1866 he was elected to the state senate. In 1872 he joined the emocratic party, after finding he could not secure the republican nomination for congress. In 1876 he was elected lieuten-ant-governor of Indiana on the ticket with James D. Williams, and when the latter (best known as "Blue Jeans" Williams) died three months before the expiration of his term. Mr. Gray became governor. In 1880 he was again a candi date for lieutenant-governor, but was de feated. In 1884 Mr. Gray was the demo cratic candidate for governor of Indiana. Mr. Cleveland carried the state for president and Mr. Gray was elected governor. Mr. Gray was urged by the Indiana dele gation at the Chicago convention in 1802 for presidential candidate, but gave way to Mr. Cleveland in the expectation of being made candidate for vice-president

Bismarck Had a Chill.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.-Dr. Schweninger went to Friedrichsruh today to attend Prince Bismarck, who is suffering from a cold. The prince had a chin four days ago, and has been indisposed ever since. but there is nothing in his condition to excite alarm.

Isane Pasey Gray Is III. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The following

dispatch has been received at the state department from Butler, charge d'affaire. with pneumonia. He is unconscious. Mrs. Stowe's Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The funeral of the late W. W. Stew took place from his residence at 11 o'clock this morning. Rishop Nichols officiated. The remain were taken to Oakland for interment.

Budd is Better.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 14.-Governo Budd has recovered from his illness of yesterday, but, acting on the advice of his physician, still remains in his room, where

A Well-Trained Horse. KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 14.—The Logans-port fire department horses, becoming old, were sold this week to John Crimons, a try an appreciating money standard, en-tailing an indefinite period of failing prices; robbed enterprise of its just prof-lits; condemned labor to idleness and confiscated the property of debtors.

Blue Grass township farmer. Crimons arrived home with the horses just as the big farm bell in the yard sounded the din-ner hour. The horses thinking the hell was a fire alarm, ran three miles down the confiscated the property of debtors.

"For nearly 30 years these conspirators thave kept the masses quarreling over the most important matters, while they have.

Finding no fire, the horses finally turned

LORD THE END AND AIM

The Plot of the Republican Caucus Bolters Laid Bare.

LORD SENATOR, KINGAID GOVERNOR

This the Bolters Have Been Plotting to Bring About With the Assistance of Dissatisfied Populists.

For the twentieth time, and on as many inferent days, Oregon's legislature yes-erday in joint assembly voted for United States senator, and for the twentieth time the vote was practically the same. The opening ballot and those taken last week and this resulted:

	1	11	12	13	14	15	In	17	18	19	3
Dolph Williams										39	
Hare	10	10	10	10	ΤÓ	10	9	10	10	10	ži.
Lord Weatherford	12	4	12	102	1	18	15	45	12	5	Э
Absent	I	16	2	6	2	24	24	12	6	6	ě

SALEM, Feb. 11.-Young Lowell is here today from Pendleton, and is taking in the legislature in a good-natured way. He s a bright young man, and knows that he is not seriously in the senatorial race. The effort of some people to make his friends think he is in the race rather pugzies him. His presence here has served one useful purpose, however, for it has been incidentally the means of bringing out the true situation of the senatorial fight.

Almost at the beginning of the senatorial contest The Oregonian pointed out that disaffection on the part of some republicans with the caucus action was being used in the interests directly of Governo Lord and Secretary of State Kincaid, that the one might be made senator and the other come into the governorship. The Oregonian's publication of the facts conerning the matter scattered such alarm into the camp of the abettors of this plot that they subsided, and on the surface the campaign was apparently aban-

The anti-Dolph republicans have varied their votes among different candidates, with no apparent method. It has been known that Fulton had a contingent among the 30 votes who were holding on in hopes that perhaps he might eventual ly be chosen. Such a following also had Tongue, Hermann, Lowell and These little coteries of friends of different nen, some not naming their choice in balloting, were constantly being encouraged by the promoters of the caucus bolt, in the idea that something would soon de-velop whereby Hermann could be elected. Other means failing, the populist combi nation has been resorted to as a method of boistering up the fading hopes of these various sets of bolters. Fulton himself knows that he is not seriously a candidate, yet his friends are being urged to stand out against Dolph because Fulton may yet be elected by populist votes. Lowell knows that he is not seriously a candidate, yet his friends are beguiled into standing out for him with promises that some way will be found to elect him.

Now, the method in all this apparent these men are kept in this state merely tentatively, so that when populist votes enough are secured. Lord may be sprung and elected. Lord is the end and aim of all this apparently crazy temporizing. The reason he is not given more support in the daily ballot is because the opposition can be kept out more effectively by encouraging them in the belief that their particular choices can prevail.

Rumor is busy also with a repetition of the charges formerly made that offices within the gift of the governor are being promised as rewards for the desertion of All gubernatorial appointments, Dolph. of which few have yet been made, will be rigorously scrutinized for evidence of any such consideration. One of the worst things about the whole affair is the danger, thus directly made threatening, of an extra session, with all its expense and possibilities of evil. It seems incredible that such a programme can be allowed to go to successful completion, in full view and with the full knowledge of the people of Oregon.

Here are the facts, and if they are not heeded it will not be because they have not been made public. If the people whose representatives are now either knowingly or unknowingly aiding in this plot have any influence over these representatives, now is the time to exert it.

The Joint Session.

SALEM, Feb. 14.-The 20th joint ballot for United States senator was taken to-day before the largest audience of husi-ness men from Portland that has yet witessed the contest. The Chamber of Comnerce and a number of prominent citizens Pairs announced were: Senator Carter

and Representative Cooper; Senators Den-ny and Huston; Representatives Wright and Smith of Josephine. Reading of the journal was dispensed with. Necessary to a choice, 4%. The only hange was that of Curtis from Lowell to

Lord. There were no speeches. The vote For J. N. Dolph-Bancroft, Beach, Binn-ell, Bridges, Brownell, Calbreath, Calvert, Cardwell, Cleeton, Conn. Daly, David, Dawson, Gesner, Gowan, Gowdy, Hobson, Long, Maxwell, McCroken, Mc-Ginn, McGreer, Mintle, Moorhead, Myers, Patterson (Marlon), Paxton, Price, Sehl-

rede, Shutrum, Smith (Clackamas), mith (Polk), Stanley, Stelwer, Temple-on, Thompson, Woodard, Moores, Simon For G. H. Williams-Burke, Cole, Gates,

For G. H. Williams-Burke, Cole, Gates, Hofer, Johnson, Keyt, Lester, Lyle, Ri-nearson, Scott, Tigard-II. For W. D. Harc-Buckman, Burleigh, Holt, Huffman, Jeffrey, King, Nealon, Stewart, Vanderburg, Young-II. For S. A. Lowell-Alley, Baker, Booth-by, Coon, Davis, Gulid, Gurdane, Hope, Patterson Granth. 5. "atterson (Grant)-9, For W. P. Lord-Barkley, Craig, Curtin, nn, Hillegus, McClung, Smith (Linn),

For J. K. Weatherford-Beckley, But-Gogswell, Huston, McAlister, Raley

One of New York's Oldest Actors. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Charles Wheat-leigh, of Augustin Daly's company, one of the oldest actors in New York, died tonight from apoplexy in this city

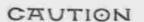
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