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WHEN YOU CAN BUY AT THESE PRICES? oll can, 20c; gallon, 25c, quart anti-rust dipper, 15c. quart coffee pet, 25c; 3-qt., 25c; 4-qt., 25c. lour sifter, 10c. 12-quart galvanimed chamber pall, 50c. 12-quart tin strainer pall, 50c.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK. "The Winthrop," 125th St. and 7th Ave., New York City,

IS LIKE A GOOD TEMPER, "IT SHEDS A BRIGHT-NESS EVERYWHERE."

THE COLORED ORATOR

Sudden Death of Frederick Douglass at Anacostia.

HIS WAS A FULL LIFE TO THE LAST

History of One Who, Born a Slaye Was Prominent in Efforts to Set Others Free.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Frederick Douglass dropped dend in the hallway of is residence on Anacostin Heights this evening at 7 o'clock. He had been in the highest spirits and apparently in the nest of health, despite his 73 years, when death overtook him. This morning he was driven to Washington, accompanied by his wife. She left him at the congressional library, and he continued to Metzerott hall, where he attended the sesserott man, where he attended the ses-sions of the woman's council in the fore-noon and afternoon, returning to Cedar Hill, his residence, between 5 and 6 o'clock. After dining he had a chat in the hallway with his wife about the do-ings of the council. He grew very en-thusiastic in his explanation of one of the events of the day, when he fell upon his vents of the day, when he fell upon his knees with hands clasped. Mrs. Douglass, thinking this was part of his description, was not alarmed, but, as she looked, he knees with hands clarped. Mrs. Douglass, thinking this was part of his description, was not alarmed, but, as she looked, he sank lower, and finally lay stretched upon the floor, breathing his last. Realizing he was ill, she raised his hand and then understood that he was dying. She was alone in the house, and rushed to the front door with cries for help. Some men who were near by quickly responded and attempted to restore the dying man. One of them called Dr. J. Stewart Harrison, and while he was injecting a restorative into the patient's arm, Mr. Douglass passed away, seemingly without pain. Mr. Douglass has lived for some time at Cedar Hill with his wife and one servant. He has two some and a daughter, the Cedar Hill with his wife and one servant. He has two sons and a daughter, the children of his first wife, living here. They are Louis H. and Charles Douglass and Mrs. Sprague. His second wife, who is a white woman, survives him. The tory of the second marriage is a romanc one. Miss Helen Pitts, whom he married, was a New England woman of mid-dle age, a clerk in the office of the re-corder of deeds for the District of Columbia when Douglass was appointed to that office. She was a member of a lit-erary society to which he belonged. They were thrown much together, and finally became engaged. Her relatives opposed the union bitterly on account of his color, but finally yielded to force of circum-stances. Some of them have for some time been living near the Douglass home

on Anacostia Heights.

Mr. Douglass was to deliver a lecture onight at the Hillsdale African church, ear his home, and was waiting for a carriage, while talking to his wife. The car-riage arrived just as he died. Mrs. Doug-lass said tonight that her husband had apparently been in the best of health intely, and had showed unusual vigor, for one of his years. No arrangements, she said, would be made for his funeral until his children could be consulted. It is a singuar fact, in connection with the death of Mr. Douglass, that the very hast hours of his life were given in attention to one of the principles to which he devoted his energies after his escape from slavery. This forning he drove into Washington from his residence, about a mile out from Ana-costin, a suburb just across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and at 19 o'clock appeared at Metzerott hall, where the Woman's National Council is holding its triennial conclave. Mr. Douglass was a regularly enrolled member of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and has dways attended its conventions. It was sably with a view to co

his respect that he appeared at Metzerott all. Although it was a secret business casion of the council, Mr. Douglass was allowed to remain. When the meeting had been called to order by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the president of the council, she ppointed Miss Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Ana B. Shaw a committee to escort him to the platform, where most of the delegates, not more than 50 in number, were sitting. Mrs. Sewall presented Mr. Douglass to the uncil, and, contenting himself with a w in response to the applause that seted the announcement, he took a seat side Miss Anthony, his life-long friend. Nothing to indicate that he was not in his usual health was remarked at the time and tonight, after his death was made known, nobody could recall anything in his appearance or action out of the ordinary, except, according to the statement

of a lady present, that he rubbed his left hand constantly with his right, as though it were benumbed. The morning session lasted until after 12 Sclock and just before that hour an in-formal discussion was started on the prop-sition that has been mooted for some ime, to divide the national council into as upper and lower house. Mr. Douglass became much interested in this discussion, so much so, in fact, that when the counil reconvened at 4 o'clock to give further consideration to the subject he was again present, although it had been his intention to return to his home early in the day. He left the hall on the adournment of the session, about 5 o'clock, and had been at his home but a short time when his death occurred. When Miss Susan B. Anthony heard of

Mr. Douglass' death, at the evening session of the council, she was very much affected. Despite her 75 years, she im-mediately announced her intention of go-ing to the Douglass homestead near Anacostia and had actually started when some of her friends, fearful that the journey would have a bad effect on her, used pursuasion to such an extent that she finally consented to defer the trip until tomorrow. Miss Anthony and Mr. Douglass formed an intimate friendship when both resided in Rochester, N. Y., and that friendship has continued for many decades. One incident in connec-tion with her relations with Mr. Douglass was recalled by Miss Anthony. During the early days of anti-slavery agitation. Miss Anthony, and her venerable asso-ciate, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, appeared at an anti-slavery meeting in which Fred Douglass was taking a prominent part. Women were not welcome as public speak-ers those days, and Mr. Douglass had agreed to read an address prepared by funeral of the Austrian Archduke Albert.

Mrs. Stanton. His rendition of her written remarks did not suit that lady, and, stepping forward, she took the paper from his hands with the remark;
"Here. Frederick, let me read it."
She did so, thus marking the initiative in the appearance of women as actors in public gatherings.

Mr. Douglass died not many miles distant from the county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where he was born a siave.

(Frederick Douglass was born in Tucka-hoe, Taibot county, Md., in February, 1517. His mother was a negro slave and his father was a white man. At the age ish. His mother was a negro slave and his father was a white man. At the age of 10 years he was sent to Baltimore, where he learned to read and write. His owner later allowed him to hire his own time for 21 per week, and he was employed in a shipyard. In September, 1838, he fied from Baltimore and made his way to New York. Thence he went to New Bedford, Mass., where he married and lived for three or four years, supporting himself by day labor on the wharves and in various workshops. While there he changed his name to Douglass. He had previously been called Lloyd, the name of his old master. He was aided in his efforts for self-education by William Lloyd Garrison. In the summer of 18th he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. In this capacity he lectured through the New England states. the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. In this capacity he lec-tured through the New England states for four years. Large audiences were at-tracted by his graphic descriptions of slavery and his eloquent speeches. At this time he published dis first book, en-titled, "Narrative of My Experience in Slavery."

requisition for his arrest upon the gover-nor of Michigan, in which state he then was. To avoid difficulty, Douglass went to England, where he remained for six or eight months. He then returned to Roch-ester, and continued the publication of his paper. When the civil war began in 1851 he urged upon President Lincoln the emhe urged upon President Lincoin the em-ployment of colored troops and the issu-ance of a proclamation of emancipation. In 1855, when it was at last decided to employ such troops, he gave his assist-ance in enlisting men for such regiments, and especially the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts.

After the abolition of slavery, he dis-continued the publication of his paper.

continued the publication of his paper, and applied himself to the preparation and delivery of lyceum lectures. In Septem-ber, 1870, he became editor of the New ber, 1870, he became editor of the New Nation Era, in Washington. This was afterward continued by his sons. Louis and Charles. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary to the committee to San Domingo. On his return, President Grant appointed him one of the territorial council for the District of Lymbia. In 1872 he was elected presignatal elector-at-large for the state of New York, and was appointed to carry the electoral vote of appointed to carry the electoral vote of the state to Washington. In 1876 he was appointed United States marshal for the District of Columbia. After this he became recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, from which office he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the autumn of that year he revisited England, to inform his friends whom he

had made while a fugitive slave of the progress of the African race in the United After his return to the United States he was appointed minister to Hayti by Pres-ident Harrison in 1889. He was sent to Hayti on a United States man-of-war. He ident Harrison in 1889. He was sent to Hayil on a United States man-of-war. He arrived there October 8, 1889, just as that country was emerging from one of the country was emerging from the country was emergenced as the country was emergenced the most exciting revolutions it had wit nessed for years. The government existing upon his arrival was simply provis took office, there was some delay in the ar-rival and presentation of his credentials. These circumstances gave rise in the United States to persistent rumors that the Haytian government had refused to resceive Mr. Douglass on account of his color. They were denied, however, and Douglass was finally warmly received. The Haytian ministry was the last posi-tion in the gift of the United States held

by Mr. Douglass.

In 1832 Hayti made an appropriation of money for the Columbian exposition, and appointed Mr. Douglass the senior of her Faulkner, Hunter, Jones (Arkansas), Lindtwo commissioners to the exposition. Since the close of the fair, Mr. Douglass has lived quietly in Washington, without en-gaging in any special business. His wealth is variously estimated at from \$100,000 to

Mrs. Bourke Cockran Dead. NEW YORK, Feb. 20,-Mrs. Bourke Cockran, wife of Congressman Cockran, dled at 5:15 o'clock this evening at the Holland house from hemorrhages, with which she was attacked Tuesday.

(Mrs. Cockran was 31 years of age. She had been married is years and up to two years ago was a leader of society in Washington, but at that time her health interfered with her social duties and she was taken by her husband to the Adirondacks, and also to Europe. Four weeks ago Congressman Cockran brought his wife to New York for special treatment under Dr. Janeway. Mrs. Cockran was the daughter of John Mack, of 56 Park avenue, this city.)

To Lie in State.

shaping the course of the republican side of the chamber. He said:

"In deference to the prevailing opinion of New England, and because it may be unwise to open our own minis to the unlimited coinage of silver without concurrent action on the part of the other coursest nations. I you against the required

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—The remains of Minister Gray will reach this city at o'clock in the morning, and until Friiny morning will lie in state in the capitol. The military will have charge of the obsequies here, and the usual honor will be paid to the dead. The funeral train will leave this city for Union City, where the remains will be interred at 8

Archduke Albert's Funeral

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE

Senate to Take No Further Action Regarding It This Session.

CHANDLER'S SIGNIFICANT SPEECH

Some Things the Republicans Will Do if the President Calls Congress Together in Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Chandler created something of a sensation in the senate late today, outlining some important steps late today, outlining some important steps to be taken by the next congress, including a congressional investigation of the recent purchase of gold by the president of the United States. The statement came unexpectedly, as an incident to the debate on the Indian appropriation bill. During the early hours of the day the silver bill made its exit from the senate. Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the measure, announced that its friends would make no unced that its friends would make no further effort to pass it at the present session. The disposal of the measure was emphasized by the decisive vote of 55 to 12 on Gorman's motion to take up the Indian appropriation bill, the effect of which was to displace the silver bill and send it back to the calendar. Wolcott's resolution eclaratory for silver, but postponing ac decinatory for siver, but postpoining ac-tion, also went to the calendar without final action. It was discussed briefly to-day. Higgins opposed it as meaningless, Manderson proposed an amendment urg-ing an international bimetallic agreement. The speech of Chandler significantly urged that the time was near at hand when the republican party must take affirmative ac-tion on bimetalism.

tien en bimetalism.

The senate began its session at 11 o'clock for the first time. This extra hour is rendered necessary by the pressing demand of the appropriation bills. Only 10 senators were present when the session opened, but the galleries were filled with delegates to the National Council of Women, in session here. Hill, always watchful against surprises, was one of the earliest comers. Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the silver Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the silver bill, which still held its advantage as bill, which still held its advantage as unfinished business, circulated among his associates. Platt, Higgins and other republican senators were evidently prepared to carry forward the opposition to the silver bill, and Higgins secured the floor for a speech, but Jones soon came forward with an important announcement, sayingt "The friends of the regular order, the silver bill, have no wish to risk the fancer. ilver bill, have no wish to risk the danger

of an extra session of congress. They so stated at the outset of the discussion. The events have shown that this danger might se incurred and that the great appropriation bills might be put in jeopardy. For that reason the friends of the silver bill have authorized me to say that it will not be further pressed at the present session of congress

The presiding officer presented the Wol-cott silver resolution coming over from last night, declaratory for silver colnage at a ratio of it to 1, but stating that it was mexpedient at this late day in the session to take up the silver bill.

Call sought to take up the Indian ap-propriation bill, but it was cut off by the objection of Butler, in charge of the pool-A bill was passed, granting railroad companies additional powers to secure rights of way, etc., in the Indian territory. Higgins then addressed the senate on the

Wolcott resolution. He said the repeal of the Sherman law was a notice to the world that the United States would not longer he the patient ass to bear the burden of sli-At 12 o'clock, the hour of unfinished busiwent to the calendar. Gorman appealed to the senators to stop the fruitless dis-cussion on the pending Wolcott resolution and to take up the appropriation bills which were demanding attention, if it was oped to pass them. He moved to take

up the Indian appropriation bill. Butler, in charge of the pooling bill, objected, and demanded a roll-call. The motion prevailed, 55 to 12. The effect of the vote was to displace the silver bill as unfinished business, and to send it back to the cal-endar. The vote against the Indian appropriation was not a test of the strength of the pooling bill, for friends of that meas-

say, Mills, Mitchell (Wisconsin), Quay and The Indian appropriation bill being taken up, Higgins continued his interrupted speech on finances, and then Manderson

offered his amendment to the Wolcott reolution, as follows:
"Provided, that efforts should be pressed by the United States to induce interna-

tional bimetalism, and any legislation for free coinage of silver should provide for the maintenance of the parity between both metals, to which the faith of this country has been repeatedly pledged."

Chandler next addressed the senate on
the Wolcott resolution. The speech was

brief. It was looked upon as significant, and was followed with interest, owing to the prominent part Chandler has taken in

great nations, I vote against the pending resolution. But I regret that I cannot also now vote in favor of some affirma-tive measure in the direction of bimetalism, to promote which the republican party is sacredly pledged by the promises of its national convention of 1892, which, as yet, nothing has been done to redeem Gold monometalism is our destiny if some affirmative action in this direction is not soon taken. The adoption of the single gold standard has helped to induce the LONDON, Feb. 21.—Francis Labilliere, who started the movement to found the imperial federation league, and was once the league's secretary, died yesterday at present calamity. Bimetalism is promised to the people of this country. They wait with much impatience for the fulfillment

tical parties."

Daniel said the democratic party had ome into power charged and pledged by the people to the equal coinage of both metals and the repeal of the tax on state banks, and yet it was about to reinquish its power without redeeming its

olemn pledges.
The credentials of Carter of Montana, The credentials of Carter of Montana, whose term begins March 4 next, were presented by Power. Hoar criticised the manner of making out the credentials, saying they should be simple and follow established forms. He pointed out that the governor of Montana recited in the credentials that he "commissioned" Carter as senator, whereas, said Hoar, the governor has no more power to commis-sion a senator than to commission the

sultan of Turkey.

The house bill authorizing a bridge across the Yellowstone river in Dawson county. Montana, was then passed, and then Chandler, criticising the committee amendments to the Indian bill, said he without action on considered an extra session of congress at 5:15 adjourned.

inevitable. He claimed that the chair THE LISTS ARE CLOSED He thought this extra session would be most desirable. Chandler added

"I am most hopeful that the president will call congress together in extra seswin can congress together in extra session some time in April or May. It will, no doubt, assist in bringing back the stability of the country to assemble a republican congress. That congress will undoubtedly take up the Nicaragua camal project, and pass a bill for the building of the canal, not by a private corporation, but by the United States. I believe the part house of representations will take next house of representatives will take steps to bring about the ultimate annexa-tion of Hawali. Moreover, the next congress will inaugurate an investigation the recent purchase of gold by the president of the United States. That transaction is one of the most remarkable in our history. The rates at which our bond were sold involve a loss of \$9,000,000 to the people of the United Stacs. If ever a nancial transaction of an administration needed an investigation it is this gold purchase. If ever a transaction needed a searching and severe committee of in-vestigation, such, for instance, as the senate conducted against the sugar trust, it is the gold purchase."

After reviewing some of the features of

the purchase, Chandler continued: "There appears to be more below the surface concerning this transaction than the country is aware of. It is not a transaction that congress can allow to be uninvestigated. It is sure to be investi-gated by the house. It is likely to be in-vestigated by the senate. And so, in order to see that investigation thorough and deep, I hope to see an extra seas

Cockrell responded to that feature of Chandler's taunt that the appropriation committee was loading down appropriation bills, knowing that an extra session rould be called, adding with emphasis:
"If an appropriation bill fails it will be because of the senator from New Hampshire (Chandler) and the republican steer-ing committee. So far as the appropria-tion committee is concerned, every effort

is being made to expedite the appropria-Debate then reverted to the Indian bill, which was not finished when, at 6 o'clock, the senate held a brief executive ression and then adjourned.

Naval Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The opponents of new battleships suffered a crushing defeat today, when Sayres' motion to strike out the authorization for the war vessels was lost, first in the committee of the whole, by vote of 43 to 141, and later in the house, by a vote of 57 to 199. After Sayres' motion had been defeated, Cam-non attempted to have an appropriation of \$22,000,000, and later of \$5,000,0000 in-serted in the bill for building ships auserted in the bill for building ships au-thorized, but both provisions failed. Dol-iver succeeded in having an amendment adopted, providing for the building of two topedo boats on the Mississippi river, and Sayres added a provision to the item for armor appropriation that no higher sums should be paid by this government for armor or gun steel than was paid for armor or gun steel than was paid the contracting firm for similar material furnished other governments. The naval bill as passed authorizes the construc-tion of three battienings to cost, exclu-sive of armament, \$4,00,000 each and 12

torpedo boats to cost \$170,000 each.

At the opening of the session of the house some time was passed in unraveing a tangle produced by the passage by the house under a misapprehension of a bill to increase the persion of Thomas Corrigan, late of company B. Eighth Il-linois infantry, to \$30 per month. The souse then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the naval appropriation. When the para-graph providing for the authorization of the three new battleships and 12 torpedo boats was reached Dolliver offered an bill, accepted the amendment. An amendment by Sayres to strike out the item for the authorization of three battleships at a cost, exclusive of armament, of \$4,000,-000 each, was lost, after considerable de bate. Sayers, in closing for the opposition, frankly admitted that he did not expect his amendment to carry. The Cramps were here, he said, last Saturday, and Cramp had boasted that this bill would pass. The Cramps had received \$22,-900,600 from the government and Andrew Carnegie \$4,000,000; while millions had gone to the Pacific coast. These companies were powerful. Their friends were pow-erful and he did not, therefore, expect to curry his amendment. When the committee rose and reported the bill to the house. Sayers moved to recommit it to the committee on naval affairs, with in-structions to report it back after strik-ing out the provision for the three battleshing. The motion was defeated 199, and the bill was then passed without division.

McCreary, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, called up the confer-ence report on the diplomatic and con-sular appropriation bill. He explained that the house conferrees had refused to agree to the senate amendment appropri-ating \$500,000 for a submarine cable to the Hawaiian Islands, and he would ask the house to further insist on that disagree ment. Hitt moved that the house re-cede from is disagreement. McCreary, speaking in opposition to this motion, contended it was against the established policy of the government to embark in the enterprise of building submarine ca-bles. He held it should be condemned and defeated, and then said:

and defeated, and then said:
"If entered upon, this work will ultimately cost \$3,00,000. No country has
caused us more excitement and annoyance than Hawall. We have lost \$56,000. 000 through the treaty negotiated in 1876 protecting the free importation of sugar

Boutelle challenged McCreary's statement that we had not erough commercial intercourse with Honolulu to warrant a submarine cable, saying: "More American tonnage entered and

cleared at the port of Honolulu than at any port of the civilized world. I pre-fer a submarine cable, to submarine di-Hitt deprecated the partisanship in the

discussion of this question, saying the provision for the cable had been placed in the bill by the senate by the joint votes of patriotic men, democrats and republic-ans. He recalled the history of the past projected cable companies, which contemplated building a submarine cable to Honolulu, and said: "All failed because of the failure of one

government or the other to subsidize them. The people are opposed to subsi-dies. The cable will not be built by pri-vate capital; it must be built, if it is built at all, by the government."

He called attention to the recommenda-tion in President Cleveland's message of 1885 that there should be cable com-munication between the Hawaiian islands and the United States, and to his relteration of that recommendation in 1888; and

'Today battleships costing millions have been authorized. To make these ships effective in case of war cables are neces-At the conclusion of Hitt's remarks, and

without action on his motion, the house

New Loan Subscribed Many Times

Over Both Here and Abroad.

MOST OF IT WILL GO TO LONDON

This Will Reduce the Danger of Ferther Gold Withdrawals and Quiet the Panicky Feeling.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Subscriptions to the new United States loan closed at noon to-jay. It is believed the amount agreed to be taken here has been covered more than le times. On the stock exchange the bonds are known as "The New Yankees." N. M. Rothschild & Son say the loan has proved a colossal success, the amount of the loan allotted to Europe having been overed many times over.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—August Belmont & Co. and J. P. Morgan & Co., managers of the bond syndicate, closed the subscrip-tion list for the new 4 per cent bonds at 19:20, the amount having been subscribed many times over. It is stated on Wall street that the United States bonds sold at 4 per cent premium in London oday. One hundred and sixteen was bid for them on Wall street.

Jordan's Official Notification. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20,—United States Freasurer Jordan sent this telgram to As-distant Secretary Curtis this afternoon

from New York: "Inform the secretary that the syndicate has completed the matter of the purchase of gold coin on this side, and has now turned in \$1,123,000 gold coin in exchange or United States notes in excess of the

00 in gold has been secured by the Belmont-Morgan syndicate in America for payment of the bonds, the balance, nearly \$5,000,000, having been secured in London, where more than four times the allot-ment for that side was subscribed for. So far, \$23,632,250 in gold has been received by the treasury from the syndicate, and \$22. 80,820 in certificates issued to it. It will robably be several weeks before the bonds will be ready for delivery. The treasury officials are especially pleased with the favor with which the loan was received in London, for it shows most con-clusively the faith abroad in our financial strength and the purpose to pay all obli-gations in gold. The good effect of the recent gold purchase is already shown, it is asserted, in the upward tendency of American securities in London. The of-ficials were also much gathled to learn that in view of the very large over subscription for the bonds in London, the Morgan-Beimont syndicate would consent to sell only a small portion of the whole in this country. If this plan is carried out, it will reduce the danger of further gold withdrawals to a minimum, and quiet the panicky feeling which has prevailed during the last several months.

COMMENT OF ENGLISH EDITORS. What They Say of the Success of the Loan in London.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The various papers comment upon the new American loan as The Pall Mall Gazette-How far the man in the street is contributing to the access of the issue or bow far this initial access will be due to the power of "haute inance" it is impossible to say. The former has been warned by the more conservaive of his advisors to leave the bonds alone. He cannot have his eyes opened too widely to the fact that the interest of the bonds must be paid and that the bonds themselves are liable to be repuld 30 years r other coin of the United States. No ne could blame the United States if, finding themselves under financial pressure, they preferred to make the bond payments n coin other than gold, a privilege for which they would pay dearly and with much discontent. This consideration will niways hang like a pall over these bonds ford the risk doubtful. The great success of the loan, therefore, is all the more a triumph for those ranaging it, and for the credit of the United States.

The Daily Graphic-Before the lists of wer. There is nothing surprising in this, nowever, as both the securities and interest in this investment are exceptional. Every credit is due Mr. Cleveland for the tenacity and resource with which he has staved off what might have been a seri-

The Daily News-There is reason to be-

heve that the part of the American loan offered here was covered nearly is times, irrespective of any applications that may rrive from the country. The allotment etters probably will be issued early next The Standard-Estimates vary as to the umber of times the lean was covered, the

highest being 25 and the lowest five. According to the general opinion, it is be-lieved 10 and 20. The dealings were just as active as the applications. The Financial News will say the lesson

ought not to be thrown away on congress that a loss of \$50,000 annually will be caused the treasury by the obstinacy of the members in not authorizing a gold

TO BE DISCHARGED.

Sentence of a California Court-Martial Against Hlumenburg.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 29.-Orders were ssued today from the adjutant-general's office announcing that Captain S. P. Blumenburg (retired), of San Francisco, former-ly commander of the First troop of cavalry in that city, had been found gulliy by a general court-martial of having signed a false certificate, in which he certified that a payroll on which were the names of five persons purporting to have been on duty at Oakland during the strike in July last was correct, but which the court-martial has decided was not correct, because the men were absent at the times mentioned in the payroll. Blum-enburg was also charged with having knowingly made a false muster and payrolls; conduct to the prejudice of good order and military disciplins, and cond unbecoming an officer and a gentlem He was acquitted of these charges. I sentence of the court-martial is that Blumenburg be discharged from the serv-ice of the state of California. The senice of the state of California. The sen-tence has been approved by Governor Budd.

Further Confirmatory News NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Rio News of January 8, just to hand, gives particulars of the burning of the ferry-boat Terceira in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, January 6 whom perished by drowning or burning,

He Was a Noted Fenian. LIVERPOOL, Feb M.-The Liverpool Courier announces the death of Patrick Higgins, a noted Fenian.