TELEGRAPHIC.

THE RUN ON THE TREASURY

Its Caution Previous to the Issue of the Bonds.

Gold Withdrawn Until the Supply Was Very Nearly Exhausted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The situation of the treasury officials was clearly called to the statement made by Senator Gray, to the effect that just prior to the signing of the last bond contract, United States Treasurer Jordan had notified the secretary that he could continue no longer than the next day to pay gold on demand for legal tenders. This statement, it was said, was accidentally correct. On Wednesday evening, January 30th, Mr. Jordan, in a telephone message, told the secretary he thought he could hold out until the following Saturday, but that the next day might decide the situation. It was further said at the department that the last gold in the subtreasuries and assay offices on February 2nd, less gold coin, amounted to $14,000,000, making the total one and bullion $78,000,000.

The gold was distributed as follows: Washington, $2,000,000; Baltimore, $1,000,000; New York, $6,000,000; Philadelphia, $1,000,000; Boston, $2,000,000; Chicago, $1,000,000; San Francisco, $2,000,000; St. Louis, $1,000,000; New Orleans, $1,000,000; Denver, $500,000.

In the Philadelphia mint there was $6,000,000 in coin and $22,446,828 in bullion; in Carson City, $197 in coin and $12,304 in bullion. In the New York assay office there was $12,000 in coin and $18,501,670 in bullion.

The balance of the coin and bullion was distributed among the other subtreasuries and assay offices.

The first indications of general withdrawals of gold for the purpose of exporting to this country, Lee Greenway (Kansas), was noted on January 17 last. Withdrawals increased rapidly until on the 25th of that month they amounted to $7,175,000. On January 30th the first message to the Treasury notifying the agency of the situation was revealed to Congress, and on that day over $2,000,000 was withdrawn. In the following day the withdrawals amounted to over $4,000,000, and on the 5th to nearly $4,000,000. The statement that applications for assay bars were to congress was made in the last day of February, and on the following day the withdrawals showed a decrease to $50,000. On the 7th it was reported that a change in the proceedings had occurred and the withdrawals on that day were than doubled.

From early in the year, it is said, strategist was been made to gather gold coin and collect it in New York and Boston, the principal points of withdrawals for shipment, and on the 2nd of February every dollar there to be drawn was only from other points had been shipped to those cities. As shown by the figures given above, the total amount of free gold in the subtreasury in New York was $9,000,000, so the only possible way of securing it was from the mints, whose total coinage was only about $600,000 per diem.

On February 2nd the total amount of gold held by the government was estimated by the demand certificates outstanding against it, and the government was practically borrowing gold coin from the owners and entitled brought bullion in its power, in order to carry on specie payments in gold. Its further statement is made that between December, 1894, and February 15, 1895, the total amount of withdrawals of gold was $69,000,000, and exports for the same period $65,000,000, showing that $45,000,000 had no share in meeting purposes during that period.

"In other words," said the officials, "the people of the United States had so little in the facility of the government to pay gold for its notes and a loan in the treasury had commenced.

"But the gold had not gone into the banks alone, it is contended, by the last test on December 1, 1894, the total amount held by the banks of New York was $50,000,000, and to-day it is claimed, on December 1st, $20,000,000 less than on December 1st.

"Considering the details of the transfer," say the officials further, "it could be demonstrated that the transfer was dealing with a commodity less excited and panicky, and the bankers had for a long time been distributed of American securities and sent large quantities of them to this country to be sold. The new bonds purchased at 1.17, rose to 1.18 and fell to 1.14, the latter figure showing a net loss of over three cent on the price paid by the syndicate."

The officials declare that it was extremely difficult to make any good dealings at all. After trying for four days to get a reduction of interest, even to 3½ per cent, it was found absolutely impossible to obtain it and the position was regarded as too critical to admit of delay.

FOR UTAH AND COLORADO.

The U. P. and R. G. W. Have an Understanding as to Local Business.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 18.—Chairman Cornwell has telegraphed the general offices of the Union Pacific that he has a thorough understanding with General Manager Dodge and General Passenger Agent Bennett of the Rio Grande Western as to the local situation, which was no part of the general agreement and that the Union Pacific would be protected under the Western Trunk Line committee. New Orleans Dodge, Union Pacific officials thinks, is trying to make his management in the Western Trunk Line committee consequent upon a new agreement between the Union Pacific and the Grande Western as to Utah and Colorado business. But the Union Pacific officials will not be drawn into any new controversy, they say, over matters which they claim were settled last week.

Five Years For Swindling.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 18.—Hubert S. Hunter, who swindled the A. O. U. W. out of about $2,000 by feigning death, today pleaded guilty to the charge in the criminal court and was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Hunter was fishing on a raft of logs in the Willamette river, and with him was Harry Hunter, who returned home and reported that Hunter fell to the river and was drowned.

The Workingmen's lodge to which he belongs paid the insurance to Mrs. Hunter, and shortly afterwards she began making preparations to leave the city. This aroused suspicion and the matter was placed in the hands of the police, who found that Hunter was not dead, but was in Sioux City, Iowa. He was immediately arrested and brought back here. Mrs. Hunter and Harry Hunter are held as accomplices.

Income Tax Amendments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The Senate and the House conferees on the bill extending the time for making income tax returns today reached an agreement on the amendment made to the bill in the Senate. The first amendment was accepted by the House with a modification making it read as follows:

"In computing income under said act, the amounts necessarily paid for the insurance premiums and ordinary repairs shall be allowed."

Silver in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—By a total parliamentary move the silver men at the Senate, under the leadership of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, forced aside all other pending business, including appropriation bills, and by a vote of 37 to 27 made the bill for the unrestricted coinage of silver unfinished business before the Senate. Having succeeded in this, Mr. Jones gave notice that the silver bill would be kept before the Senate until a final vote was secured before adjournment tomorrow.

HAYWARD IN GOOD HUMOR.

Miss Wechter's Testimony in the Murder Trial.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—"How does it look now, old man?" asked Harry Hayward after court adjourned this afternoon as he slapped a friend on the back and laughed heartily. He was in good humor.

It had been a day for the defense. After four days of trial, the defense has at last made a mark with the testimony of Maggie Wechter, the stenographer, the state having withdrawn its objections to her testifying. Miss Wechter was youthful, positive and not to be shaken by cross-examination. She called Hilas a liar, O'Dell a schemer to make money out of the county and Assistant County Attorney Hall a bulldozer and intimidator of women.

Harry was jubilant, but yet controlled himself with accustomed suavity of laughter as Miss Wechter would make an unusually savage retort of Mr. O'Dell or Mr. Hall.

After court adjourned Mr. Hall stated that there was not a word of truth in what she had said about him. In her evidence she said that Hall had called on her and attacked her character in a most abusive and scandalous manner.

"Why, our meeting was most pleasant," said Mr. Hall. "Do they think I am a fool to talk the way she says I a woman?"

Witness was asked if she had not threatened Mr. O'Dell to make it hot for him, and if she did not say she had been offered money for Hilas's statement. She was also asked if she did not tell Olsen that she saw something about the case, for O'Dell and something just as they were going out of Hilas's cell. She denied all this flatly. The other witnesses of the day were unimportant.

HAWAIIAN CABLE QUESTION.

Different Opinions Among the Conferees of the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The prolonged controversy between the two houses of Congress over the Hawaiian amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill is expected to result in the survey and preliminary work on a cable to connect the United States and the Hawaiian islands on the land. The conferees of the House and Senate held forty-five minutes today. They were able to come to terms of agreement upon all the other amendments to the bill except that for the cable, the financial conferees receding from several minor amendments and the House representatives accepting several.

Upon the cable question the delegates from each body observed the usual formalities given to them. The Senate will be reported to the Senate tomorrow, and it is expected a motion will emanate from the Democratic side to instruct the conferees to accede to the cable item. A report will be made by the House conferees positively on Wednesday, and the proposition will doubtless come from Hawaiian that may be instructed to accept the amendment. Thus the question may be brought before both houses for debate.

A new factor which has come into the cable proposition is the effort of the company headed by Admiral Rawson and including several of the most influential business men of California and the Hawaiian islands, to secure from Congress an act of incorporation authorizing it to organize and construct a Pacific cable, connecting California, the Hawaiian islands, New Zealand and Japan. That bill was referred to a subcommittee of the House on foreign affairs for consideration and the subcommittee will consider it at the next meeting. The argument is being advanced by Democrats and will be made in debate, that it is entirely unnecessary for the government to give the company a cable enterprise when capitalists stand ready to do the work, and that the United States has never before given financial aid to a work of this character, as all of the cables which have landings on our shores were laid by private capital.

Rebel Leaders Wounded.

New York, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Panama dated Feb. 16th, says:

News has been received here of a battle fought on Saturday between the rebels and the government forces near Santa Rosa in the department of Bayaca.

There were more than 200 killed on both sides. The government reports that the rebel generals Valdeiras and Gomez were wounded. It is reported that the opposing armies will engage in another battle soon.

The capitulation of the forces in the northern part of the republic does not affect the rebellion in other sections. It is rumored that there is disquiet and unrest in the department of Cauca. It is reported that General Sinforoso Carillo with Benjamin Ruiz and Rafael Ibera have left Costa Rica for Colombia.

It is expected that they will land on the west coast. Gen. Camacho's forces in Bogota have proclaimed Santos Acosta president.

Earthquake Waves.

[Scientific American.]

Some of our readers may remember that the vibrations of the great earthquake in Greece last April were perceived in England and, it was believed, at the Cape of Good Hope, by means of very delicate instruments contrived for the purpose of registering any slight shaking of the earth's crust. In the manner the shock of the Caraccas tropic earthquake of July last was perceived at various meteorological observatories in Austria, Russia, Germany, Holland, France and England. By a comparison of times, combined with the distances from Constantinople of the places where pulsations were observed, a fairly accurate estimate of the velocity with which the earthquake waves traveled was obtained.

The average speed was about two miles per second. This is almost exactly the same velocity as that which were calculated for the pulsations of the Greek earthquake in April. At this rate, if it were continued without diminution, the waves would pass completely around the earth, along a great circle, in about three hours and a half. One of the English instruments which registered these pulsations is at the bottom of a deep mine near Newcastle-on-Tyne, and its calculations may be judged from the fact that it has recorded the beating of the waves on the seacoast ten miles away.

BEHANZIN OF DAHOMEY.

LAUGHED HEARTILY AT THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN HE EVER SAW.

[See Full Page.]

The following is an extract from a letter written by a French lady in Senegal and published in a Paris newspaper, referring to a visit to King Behanzin of Dahomey on board the Segondi: "The king, followed by five wives and four children, of whom one is a handsome boy, then came forward in a silk mantle striped with black and blue and elegantly draped. His head was bare, and he had on his just sandals held on by crossed bands contoured in woods of many colors. He smoked a large ebony pipe, the bowl and shank of which were studded with silver. His French is limited to 'oui, oui' and 'non, non,' and I am the first white woman he ever saw, and its sight of me astonished him. He at first stared at me, then roared with laughter, and when he had laughed till he was tired, looked around and asked where her husband was. The interpreter having pointed him out, he took him by the shoulder and gave him a friendly shake, which was as much as to say 'What a lucky fellow you are!' One of the five wives cried, for she had lost all her teeth. The others stood around the deposed king. The youngest has always in her hand a wooden bowl filled with sawdust. It is tobacco. She is the favorite. The children are very nice. Behanzin is elderly, about 55, and has a white head of hair. He hardly knows how to walk, because, on account of his rank, he has always been carried."

Right Arm Paralyzed!

Saved from St. Vitus Dance.

"Our daughter, Blanche, now fifteen years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. We tried St. Vitus Dance, and tried the best physicians, but without benefit. She has taken three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine and has gained 15 pounds. Her nervousness and sensitiveness are entirely gone, she sleeps well, is cheerful, and has gained wonderfully in health. Her appetite is wonderful." MRS. S. M. BULLOCK, Sonoma, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or it will be sent, postpaid, by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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NOVELTY DRESS GOODS.

An unequalled collection of all wool novelties, Cheviots, Tweeds, Tartan made buttings, Serges, Pin Head Checks, Small Plaids, Silk and Wool Mixtures and everything in the Latest Fabrics, produced by our German, French and British manufacturers.

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3 Yards $1.00.

A beautiful line of 36 to 40 inch all wool Novelty Suitings, in small dots, neat and stylish for early spring dresses, a good weight, worth 85c, opening price

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Fancy Mixtures in variegated colors, making French suitings, 36 inches wide, worth $1.00, opening price

89c Yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Splendid showing of new styles, Henriettas in novelty Diagonals, on the very latest stylish shades, special for sale week

39 pieces fancy all wool Bunaded Worsteds in lovely shades, usually sold at 75c, for

45 Cents.

Our matchless 75c quality of French Fancy weave buntings, in widths of 36 to 40 inches, Serge and Cashmere finish, worth 85c

65 Cents.

A genuine bargain in French serges, 40 inches wide, in jet and true black, most reliable shade, never sold less than $1.00, for

65 Cents.

An Unexampled Offering of the New 1895 Foreign and Domestic Wash Fabrics at New Prices.

New 32 inch Percales, in light and dark grounds, and an unmeasurable variety of patterns, worth 12½, new price

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New Zephyr ginghams in the new colored effects, worth 15c now price

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New French Gingham, in scores of the newest and prettiest light, medium, dark grounds, in the most exquisite designs, not less price

20c Yard.

New Anglo-Scotch Zephyrs in every new shade and design, 40 patterns to select from, new price

25c Yard.

New Cotton Cloths, our exclusive and distinctive weaves, worth 35c, now price

16½ Cents.

New Mercerized Percales, a most fashionable French weave, new price

12 Cents.

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Children's heavy ribbed all wool Jersey Hose, sizes 5 to 9, worth 75c pair, for

12½c Pair.

Ladies' all wool Jersey Hose, sizes 4½ to 9½, worth 25c, for

5c Pair.

Infants' all wool Jersey Black Ribbed Hose, sizes 4½ to 7½, worth 25c pair, for

12½c Pair.

Ladies' heavy all wool Ribbed or Plain Cashmere Hose, sizes 8½ to 10, worth 50c, for

20c Pair.

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100 Dozen of Sheer Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, slightly imperfect, worth 10c to 20c, to be closed at

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