CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH GAROLINA DAILY.

MORE TALK OF BONDS

THE PRESIDENT SAYS HE WILL ISSUE THEM AS LONG AS NECESSARY.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Southern Statesmen Have Come to the Point Where They Demand that Their Cotton Shall be Worth as Much as Bonds -- A Report on the Springer Bill Expected To-day -- Passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill will Bring \$138,000,000 into the Treasury,

Special to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.

Mr. Cleveland is quoted as saying: "If Congress does not afford the country the relief that is required I will issue bonds, and will continue to issue them when necessary as long as there is any paper left in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving upon which to print them.'

The President is most desirous of doing whatever can be effected to stop the "endless chain" business in the matter of the gold reserve. The doubt is whether anything can be done without | church. the legislation which is not forthcoming. It can only be repeated that there seems no alternative but another bond issue, and yet what good will it do if the gold which comes of it is only to be once more exhausted in a few days or weeks

It seems certain that speculative mo-tives are at the bottom of most of the demands for gold made upon the subtreasuries but if there is no way of stopping it the knowledge of the fact can do no good.

Temper of the South.

The Washington correspondent of the Morning Advertiser sends this to his

paper:
'The temper of some of the Southern statesmen may be learned from the following story that was related to a cor-respondent this morning: When Mr. Belmont, the New York banker, was ever here last week he called on the President, and had a talk with him upon the financial situation. He soon became convinced that Mr. Cleveland has determined not to yield to the silver men and financial cranks, and as he was leaving the White House he said, "Mr. President, I am going down to the Capitol to talk to some of the Democratic Senators."

"That is right," said Mr. Cleveland, with a twinkle in his eye; "that is just what you ought to do. Go down there and hear what they have to say."

Mr. Belmont only interviewed one Southern statesman, after which he left the capitol in disgust. He saw a distinguished Democratic Senator from the South and member of the finance com mittee, and explained to him at length what he considered the gravity of the financial situation. The Senator heard him through, and then, turning to him, said: "Mr. Belmont, you are a very rich You own a great many Government bends; now let me tell you some-We in the South own a good deal of cotton, and cotton is not worth fifty cents on the dollar to-day. Now, we don't propose that your bonds shall

be worth any more than our cotton." The Pacific Railroad Bill.

The Pacific bill which Judge Harris, (Populist-Democrat) of Kansas, spoke on this morning does not affect the people of the South in but one manner, yet the Southern delegations are differing widely.

The passage of this bill will, it is thought, bring into the treasury about \$138,000 000, which this company has been owing to the U.S. Government for years to come. The North Carolina delegation have not wholly made up their minds vet, but thus far it seems that Messrs. Branch, Alexander and Grady will vote against the bill and Messrs. Henderson and Woodard, while they are not yet positive as to how they will vote, will probably support the bill. Mr. Craw ford and Mr. Settle were not in the House when the vote to give a hearing to the Pacific company was taken yester-

Mr. Bower has not yet returned from the funeral of his father, who died on Sunday. Much sympathy has been ex pressed for Mr. Bower by his many friends here.

In the press gallery yesterday a great deal of talk was on the report of the Springer bill. Several of the finauce committee had spoken freely to reporters about the matter, but all that could be decided upon as a sure thing, was that the committee had waded in the matter. but were not near ready to report. It is not expected to day, but may come tomorrow or Friday. Several of our delegation expect it Friday, while other Southern men say it may not be re ported.

The Langdon Assembly dance was quite a brilliant affair last evening, over a hundred Washingtonians went down. Until a late hour Southern people held sway in the historic village. Among the parties who went down was one chape roned by Mrs. George Westinghouse in which was Miss Leach, of North Carolina, and another party chaperoned by Mrs. W. H. Bagley in which were Miss Ethel Bagley, of Raleigh, Miss Lucy London, of Pittsboro, Mr. Joe Hester, formerly of Raleigh and Mr. A. C. Hig-

Senator Ransom has not yet expressed an opinion for publication, s ys the an interview, but it is thought he will Fox" of the Revolution.

have something to say in the Senate within a few days. He is credited with having had a long conversation last week with President Cleveland on the subject PRESENT SITUATION CAUSES AN of the currency.

Dr. W. W. McKenzie and bride, of Salisbury, returned to North Carolina yesterday after a short but pleasant stay here. Mrs. McKenzie has many friends in the State, especially in Raleigh, where Alice Caldwell.

Mr. E. C. Brooks, of Grifton, Lenoir county, who was for a short while Washington correspondent for some Southern papers, has been spending a few days with his old friends here. He left last night on the Norfolk boat for his home.

The Old Dominion Race course on Alexander Island closes to-day. The stables of George C. Leach, of High Point, it is expected, will remain until the track opens March 1st, for the spring and summer racing. and summer racing.

Rev. B. S. McKenzie, of North Carolina, who has been in New York as rector of a church there, passed through yesterday enroute for Hillsboro, where he becomes rector of St. Matthews

To-night a very quiet but very pretty wedding took place at 529 Florida avenue the home of the bride, Mrs. Margaret Smith, of North Carolina, to Mr. Fowler, a Patent Attorney of this city. Mrs. Col. John M. Morehead, of Char-

lotte, will not receive on next Monday as is her custom, but will receive on all other Mondays during the season. Congressman Bunn arrived this morn-

ing from North Carolina, where he has been for the past week on a business

THE ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Republicans Will Support it But the Populists Will Oppose It.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The Democratic members of the House concede that if the Republicans, as a whole, give their support to the administration banking bill as it has been amended in committee, it will pass.

Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, who is one of the members of the banking and currency committee, says that the Democrats will generally oppose it. There will be no minority report but, agreeable to the understanding when the committee adjourned yesterday, every member of the committee will be free to take any attitude regarding the measure he may choose. Mr. Cox thinks, however, that if any considerable number of Republicans vote in the negative, the bill will be defeated.

Likely to Pass.

An imperfect poll of the House this morning would indicate that the bill as it will be reported from the committee

to-morrow is likely to pass,
Mr. Reed, of Maine, who is the Republican leader, has not decided yet what his course toward the measure will be, and has so informed such of the Repub licans as have spoken with him upon the subject. It is a fair presumption, however, that the Republicans generally will support the measure and that it will re ceive also a fair share of Democratic votes as well. The Populists will oppose it unanimously.

Mr. Springer, who will have the measure in charge, does not doubt that it will pass the House. He was told that the bill would receive the full support of nearly all the Republicans, with the ex ception of a few silver Republicans, if it were amended in one or two places. thinks the Democratic members of the banking and currency committee who favored the administration bill will set their faces fairly against any additional amendments, and he does not believe any will be adopted. In his opinion, the bill will receive a very considerable Democratic vote, a vote much larger than has yet been predicted.

He thinks, too, that in its present form it will be generally endorsed by the Re-

WARD M'ALLISTER DEAD.

The well-Known Leader of Society in New York Passes Away.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 -Ward Mac 'llis ter, the well-known society leader, died in this city to night at half past nine o'clock.

Mr. McAllister was born in Savannah, Ga., sixty years ago. His father was a lawyer, and served several terms as mayor of Savannab. His grandfather was a prominent business man in Savannah.

The dead man came to this city when he was twenty years of age, and remained here until the death of a maiden aunt, who left him some money. He then returned to Savannah, where he was admitted to the bar.

Sketch of His Life.

Ward McAllister was a native of Savannah, Ga., where he was born about sixty years ago. His grandfather, Matthew McAllister, was chief justice of the State, and his father, Matthew Hall McAllister was a justice of the circuit court of the United States in California The family was distinguished for ity lexal ability. A brother of Ward McAllister stood at the head of the San Francisco bar for many years. On his mother's side, Ward McAllister was connected with some of the most distinguished families of the east. His maternal grandmother Mrs. B. C. Cutler, was Richmond Dispatch. He seldom "rushes | a daughter of Hester Marion, sister of into print," as he is disposed to regard Gen. Francis Marion, the "Swamp provision enough to pay an honest obli stantial, and Stevens protested his inno-

FINANCIAL TALK

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

GORMAN'S STRONG SPEECH.

she went to St. Mary's School as Miss | He Declareds that the Country has Reached a Crisis in its Finances, but that the Credit and Honor of the Government Must be Maintained --Vance Memorial Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.-Everything of interest that took place in the Senate to-day circled around the finan-

cial situation. During the morning hour there was a discussion upon a resolution offered some days ago by Mr. Allen, (Pop.) of Nebraska, as to the reasons why the United States notes were not paid in silver coin, as the Secretary of Treasury has the discretionary power, under the law, to pay them The resolution went over until to morrow without action.

Then the District of Columbia appropriation bill was brought up by Mr. Gorman with the purpose, as he afterwards avowed, of shutting out the financial topic; but the purpose failed, be-cause the bill led to a d scussion till late in the afternoon in which very important statements were made by Mr. Allison and Mr. Gorman, the latter declaring his belief, he might say his knowledge, that if financial relief were provided in no other way, the Senate would, before midnight on the third of March, place on an appropriation bill a provision that would save the country from impending disaster, so that the honor and credit of the government should be maintained, and that the country would stand before the world the foremost nation in the matter of observing obligations.

Mr. German's Speech.

Mr. Gorman said that in the last year of Mr. Harrison's administration the appropriations exceeded by \$100,000,000 the funds in the Treasury and that bank-ruptcy had only been warded off by postponing from time to time appropriations for pensions, for the navy, for the public buildings and for rivers and harbors President Harrison and his Secretary of the Treasury had not hesitated to say frankly to Senators on both sides of the chamber, "We are reaching a point of distress, we have reached a point where we cannot meet our ob-Senate to get that aid But it was in the midst of a Presidential elecparty came into power or not, there was but two things to be done, either to increase taxation or to borrow money by the issue of bonds. The presidential election had passed over and the Democratic party had been swept into power. Then it was that, with a greater frankness than ever, the Republican President and Secretary of the Treasury asked the Democratic Senators to authorize the issue of \$50,000,000 in bonds to keep the gold reserve intact. And there was put on an appropriation bill a provision for the issue of \$50,000,000 in 3 per cent

Mr. Aldrich: "Why did not that pro vision stay there ?"

Mr. German: "It was not agreed to elsewhere.

Mr. Aldrich: "Why was it not agreed to elsewhere?"

An Inherited Panic. Mr Gorman: "Another body was im

bued with the idea that the government could be ruined by reducing taxation. The fact is that the authority to issue bonds was refused. A majority of Congress refused to recogn ze the fact that the treasury was in a bad condition. And legislation providing for revenue was made-which will be amply sufficient after 1896. But no provision is being made by Congress for this condition of affairs, which existed when they came into power. We inherited it. It was an awful load. That we have not met

it frankly by making a tempoary provision for this state of things was a misfortune. It has been met in part by the sale of one hundred millions of bonds, producing \$118,000,000. Every dollar of that has been used to pay the current expenditures of the government, save what small amount is now in the Treasury, and the Treasury stands to-day with appropriations made by Congress (which are a demand upon it) to the amount of over a hundred millions of dollars more than there is money in the Treasury to meet. It is a crisis. It is one that will appeal to every patriot. It must be met. This government is able is necessary is to face the question as patriots and as American Senators, and before we leave here, make provis-

ion for the Treasury. Credit Will be Maintained.

"I believe that this Senate, which has met every crisis in the history of the government; this Senate which does not take account of the storms brewing outside; this Senate which has never yet bowed to a demagogue; this Senate which will maintain the credit of the government, no matter what it costs, will, be fore this Congress adjourns—if it does vens, color-d, was hanged here to-day not come from elsewhere, as it ought to for the murder of J. G. Mills, white, last do-place upon an appropriation bill year. Al of the evidence was circumgation of the government that cence to the last.

has been contracted and to keep administration (no matter which party it may be) in a position so that the honor of the government and the credit of the government shall be maintained; and we will continue to stand before the world the foremost nation in the matter of observing obligations.

Mr. Gorman delivered these rapid sentiments with great force and earnestness, and his words were listened to with the greatest attention and interest.

Appeal to Republicans.

In concluding he said: "I care nothing about these little details. I call it An Appeal to the Republicans -- details, although I ought not to use that word. But in the present emergency it is a matter of detail whether the money be silver or gold or greenbacks, or national bank notes, so long as the money is as good as any money in the world. It must be supplied to this government; and I appeal to the members on the other side of the chamber to come forward in this crisis, for which they are as much responsible as we are. The responsibility is joint. cannot be escaped by either side. must be met by you (meaning the Re publicans) with us, and before that clock (pointing to the clock over the main door) points to twelve on the night of the third of March next I believe-I think I know-I shall be the most deceived man in the world if it be not sothis great body will rise up in a way sufficient to meet the case and to save this country from impending disaster, because of want of money in the Treasury Mr. Hill's Resolution Adopted.

At this point, Mr. Hill suggesting the propriety of having the information from the Treasury, called for the two resoluions offered by himself and Mr. Allison.

Mr. Gorman professed his willingness to have the resolutions adopted, and they were accordingly put to the Senate The resolution offered by Mr. Hill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether it is necessary or desirable that legislation should be adopted authorizing the issue of bonds, treasury notes or other securities to realize money for the purpose of paying the current deficiencies in the revenue, and if so, to State the nature and substantial details of such legislation.

The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Allison's Resolution.

Mr. Allison's resolution directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what portion of the reserve of gold of one million dollars, in the Treasury on Tanuary 1, 1893, has been used for current expenses; how much of figations without the aid of Con-the fund realized from the sale of bonds gress." And they had come to the has been used, and the amount requisite

has been used, and the amount requisite to replace the money so used.

To this resolution Mr. Gorman offered tion and nobody on either side thought an amendment directing the Secretary it wise, proper or politic to bring the of the Treasury to report to the Senate question up except to state the facts. He | the actual available cash | balance in the (Mr. Gorman) had then given the warn- Treasury applicable to current expendiing to the Serate and to the country, that no matter whether the Democratic 1894, to the 31st of December, 1894; all payments made to the Treasury between the same dates; the balance of cash in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1894, available for the current expenses of the government, not includamount of gold in the Treasury on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, 1894. and the actual balance of gold on the 31st of December, 1893; and finally, to make a detailed statement showing the appropriations that have not been used since the 1st of July, 1893, and the amount due to the sinking fund on the

31st day of December, 1-94. This amendment was agreed to, and Mr. Allison's resolution as amended, agreed to.

Then the Senate on Mr. Gorm n's motion, at 5:50, adjourned till tomor-

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Crisp Returns From Asheville and Resumes the Gave!.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30 .- To day's session of the House was signal zed by the experience of Speaker Crisp in the presiding officer's chair, and by the service of Representative Everett, (Dem), of Massachusetts, in the chaplain's seat. Mr. Crisp was greeted by applause from the score of members present when he called the House to order at 11 o'clock.

Before proceeding with the discussion the Pacific railroad refunding bill a Hous : bill was passed establishing a code of regulations governing the navigation of the great lakes and connecting waters.

Vance Memorial Day.

Saturday, February 23, was set apart for the delivery of enlogies upon the late Senator Vance, of North Carolina.

S-veral private bills were passed, and at 12 o'clock the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Dockery (Dem), Missouri, in the chair, to further discuss the Reilly Pac fic Railroad Debt refunding bill.

The passage of the bill was opposed by to pay every dollar of its debis in the soundest money in the world All that (Dem.), Kinsas; Mr. Boatner soundest money in the world All that (Dem.) Louisiana; Mr. Snodgrass (Dem.), Tennessee, and Mr Cooper (Rep) consio, and advocated by Mr. Powers Vermont, and Mr. Lockwood (Dem) New York.

The committee rose, and at 5:05 o'clock adjourned till tomorrow morning at 11 tectorate over Nicaragua for intero'cleck the first hour of the session to be devoted to general debate on the pend-

A Negro Hanged for Murder.

l'Awson, Ga., Jan. 31 - Howard S'e-

WAR FEVER RISING

BOTH MEXICO AND GUATEMALA ARE NOW PREPARING FOR THE CONTEST.

TROOPS ON THE FRONTIERS.

The United States will Keep Hands off and the Dispute will be Settled by the Countries Interested .- Both Sides are Massing Troops and Preparing Their Naxies For the Fight .- The People Are Enthusiastic and Anxious For the War to Begin.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31.—A special from the City of Mexico to the Globe-

Democrat says:

"Under the heading of 'Important rectification,' the Mexican Official Government Daily, in its issue to day, says Some of the newspapers of this city, on the authority of information from the United States, have said that the Washington government desires to intervene in our question with Guatemala. Although intending to publish at the proper time the correspondence on this subject, we are authorized to state that according to a telegram dated the 21st instant and a telegram from the same gentleman dated the 25th instant, the Secretary of State of the United States. declares that he has expressed no opinion regarding the advisability of proposing to the Government of Mexico that it withdraw some of its demands and that he has not advised Guatemala that the government of the United State does not care to intervene in that question and impose conditions, inasmuch as Mexico has a right to act as she thinks best. We make haste to publish this rectification in order to save our contemporaries from making comments on incorrect news.

Will Keep Hands Off.

"The Globe-Democrat correspondent was assured yesterday at the palace that this should put an end, for the present at least, to the rumors flying thick and fast, of the intervention of the United States in the Guatemalan question. The Spanish papers of this capital bitterly assail the intended meddling on the part of the United States, and brand the effort as being entirely unjust and un

"The authoritative statement from the government in its official daily will cause much rejoicing that the northern republic will keep its hands off and that Mexico and Guatemala will be left alone to fight the question cut between themselves so far as the United States is con-

War Fever Rising.

"Yesterday's reports from Guatemala of the stand taken by other central American republics against Mexico has rise in this capital and throughout the republic. If the demands of the government from Guatemala do not receive an immediate answer without the intervention of other naing the gold reserve fund; the actual tions the Mexican government would be justified in taking steps for the prosecu tion of a war against that country and against all the Central American Republics if necessary to force a settlement of the question.

> "Both sides are massing troops on the frontier and non combatants are leaving that section by all manner of convey ances. The United States of Mexico seems unanimous with President Diaz and his policy, and will spare no means or expense in the way of arming and equipping soldiers.

Preparing a Navy.

merchant vessel lying in this harbor has been purchased by the government and is being fitted up for service in the threatened war with Guatemala It is done by two men who boarded the cars reported that a large force of troops at Wilcox and when two miles west of from the States of Sinaloa and Durango the town suddenly appeared in the cab will be transported to the Guat malan of the engine with drawn pistols and ports by this vessel as soon as war is declared.

already b en raised in this State by patriotic citizens, and the people are anxious for the fighting to begin. It is also announced here that Guatemala is negotiating for the purchase of several merchant vesse's engaged in the Pacific two men of the gang were met by the coast trade with a view of fitting out a entire party. It was here the safe was pavy to transport her troops to Mexico blown open, the other men having in case an invasion of this country is brought explosives. decided upon.

United States Will Support Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 31 .- It is reper ed that the Mexican government has received an official intimation from the United States government that Minister Gray, who is en route to Mexico from the United States, had special instructions relative to the possibility of war with Guatemala. In semi-official ci cles here, it is said that the instructions are that in the event of war with United Central America, Mexico will have the naval support of the United States in the effort to annex whatever Guatemalan or other desirable territory she wishes, and the United States to extend her prooceanic canal purposes.

Reports confirm the statement that Guatemala is straining every nerve to out from Tombstone with increase her army and militia. The principal government organ here admits that practically the whole Mexican reg ular army could be placed on the border in a few days, and that naval transports are not lacking. It would be in-discreet, the paper adds, to say more, seeing that there is still hope of pre serving peace.

TO BUY UP THE NEW BONDS.

Syndicate of Foreign Bankers Formed in New York for This Purpose.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31,-Assistant Secre tary Curtis was at the sub Treasury this morning and had a lengthy conference with the representatives of large foreign houses. George F. Crane, of Baring Magown and Company, was the first to arrive. Among the other foreign bankers present were I. Wormser, of Wormser and Company; E. Thalman, of La-denburg, Thalman and Company; a representative of August Belmont and Company, and Mr. Speyer, of Speyer and

It was considered significant that all the visitors were connected with foreign houses. In the afternoon J. Pierpont Mergan, Isaac N Seligman, of I. and W. Seligman, and Eugena Meyer, of Lazard Freres, were also in consultation with Messrs. Curtis and Jordan.

It is understood that the result of the conference is as follows:

A call for subscriptions to \$100,000, 000 four per cent bonds will be issued. The syndicate of foreign houses will take whatever bonds the public do not subscribe for on a basis of 3 1-3 per cent.

The foreign bankers were willing to take the bonds at once but the government wished to give the public an opportunity of securing whatever bonds are desired here. Gold will be brought from abroad to pay for the bonds taken by the foreign syndicate.

A Call Expected To-Day.
Mr. Belmont, it is understood, offered to take \$50,000,000 fours for the Rothschilds on a 3 1-2 basis. The bankers also offered to deposit \$30,000,000 in the Treasury at once if it could be legally arranged that Treasury receipts should be immediately convertible into bonds when deliverable.

These propositions will be laid before a cabinet meeting to-morrow, and if deemed satisfactory a call for \$100,000, 000 fours is expected as soon as the cabinet adjourns. The call, it is believed, will certainly not come later than Sat-

The opinion in Wall Street is that the administration will err to issue a general call for subscriptions if bonds can be sold abroad by a definite agreement. The gold deposited for bonds taken in this country will be speed by withdrawn again as in the case of the last loan.

Only the sale of fifty to seventy-five millions abroad would effectually put a stop to the gold drain by checking the gold exports and restoring confidence among the foreign investors who are pouring their securieties into this coun-

The four per cent bond which it is proposed to issue would mature in 1909, and on a 312 per cent basis would net 105 03 to the government, on a 3 1-4 basis 107.65. The 3 1-2: per cent basis would leave a wide margin for possible profit, but the foreign houses would have to face the possibility of a reluctant investing public and wish to ovide against the possible contingenc that a large portion of the bonds might have to be carried for a long period before becoming absorbed by the foreign

ANOTHER RAILROAD BOBBERY.

Five Robbers hold up a Train in Ari-

zona and Secure \$10,000. San Francisco, Cal, Jan. 31. - Officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company were notified this morning of the robbery of the west-bound overland train at 8.30 o'clock last night near Wilcox, Arizona.

The safe was blown open with dynamite by masked men and ten thousand dollars in Mexican silver were taken. Five men were engaged in the robbery, four having been present at the place where the express car was looted, while the fifth is known to have been in the MAZATLAN, Mexico, Jan. 31.-A large company of those four when they were seen in and about Wilcox previous to the

The actual work of the robbery was compelled the engineer to stop the train. While one of the robbers Several regiments of volunteers have kept him covered, the other made the fireman and brakeman cut the express and mail cars loose from the rest of the train. The engineer was then made to pull the two detached cars for about two miles to a culvert, where the

Seven explosions were made by the robbers before they felt satisfied with their work As a result the top and sides of the express car were shattered and the express company's safe was blown to pieces. A great deal of money was scattered about and the express agent from Wilcox who visited the scene, picked out seven hundred Mexican dollars which the robbers had been unable to collect. Besides the \$10,000 in Mexican money there was considerable coin on the train which had been sent to pay railroad employes along the line. After the robbery, the men rode in a southerly direc-

Sheriff Fly and four men left Wilcox for the scene of the robbery, and this morning shortly afterward Deputy Sheriff Howard set out with two men. Scott White took a posse hope of heading off the robbers. Special Agent Breckenridge; of the Southern Pacific has also gone to the scene with two Indian trailers, his purpose being to take the back trail and find out where the robbers came from A tough citizen named Grant Wheeler is supposed to be the inspiring genius of