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Black Dress Goods

We are ready with as beautiful black dress goods as was ever shown in this city. The richest dress goods are black.

THE NEW GRENADINES—They are more beautiful than ever before, the small satin stripe, dainty checks and dots, as well as the more elaborate French designs of tufted stripe effects to be made over black or colored linings. They are priced 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 a yard.

These goods are among the most beautiful of all the black goods stuffs; but this year it has surpassed anything we have ever seen in black.

SPECIAL—All the required linings for this class of goods will be found in the lining department—as well as many other new things in linings.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

ADMITS FRAUD IN THE SOUTH

Tillman Says Democrats Shot Negroes and Stuffed Ballot Boxes.

WOULD HAVE IT DONE IN HAWAII, TOO

His Amendment for a Property Qualification for Voters is Defeated—Spooner Would Favor Educational Requirement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Formal discussion of the right of former Senator Quay to a seat in the senate as a member from Pennsylvania was begun today by Turley of Tennessee. He presented a constitutional argument against the seating of Quay, which was given close attention by his colleagues. He will conclude his speech tomorrow.

Consideration of the Hawaiian government bill brought out a lively discussion between Tillman of South Carolina and Spooner of Wisconsin, in which the former admitted that ballot boxes had been stuffed and negroes had been shot down in the south to maintain white domination.

An amendment was made to the bill, striking out the property qualification of voters for members of the legislature, but little other progress was made.

Tillman argued that his amendment substituting the suffrage provisions of the constitution of South Carolina was in all senses a better provision than that offered by the committee. Tillman said the people of South Carolina, in their constitution, have done their level best to prevent the negroes from voting. "What I now ask you to do," he said, "is to give the Kanakas and Portuguese of the Hawaiian islands the same power of suffrage as we in South Carolina have given the niggers."

Waving the Bloody Shirt.

In reply to a question of Spooner, Tillman said that the $200 property qualification had been put into the South Carolina constitution for the benefit of the negro.

"No provision was needed for the whites," said Tillman, "because the whites would get through anyhow. We have some conscience in the south as to treatment of the nigger."

In a brief, temperate speech, Spooner deprecated a discussion at this time of the racial question, which had been precipitated by Tillman.

Adverting to the pending amendment of Mr. Cullom Mr. Spooner said:

"I don't like a property qualification for voters. There is something of reason in an educational qualification, but manhood suffrage is one thing and dollar suffrage is quite another. I do not know what may be done by congress with the islands acquired, but as to the islands of Hawaii, there are men there who can read and write, and I will not vote for a proposition to exclude the vote of any man because he has not a property qualification."

He then appealed to Tillman to lay aside the bloody shirt.

Tillman replied that his only reason for rehabilitating the bloody shirt before it was finally and irrevocably laid to rest was that he wanted the position of the southern people to be understood. He was tired of the taunts and sneers at the southern people. After declaring that in every southern state except South Carolina the "niggers" held the balance of power. He added:

"As such they stand there as a menace to a pure suffrage and to good government because they are a purchasable quantity, educated or uneducated."

Admits Ballot Box Stuffing.

"We are charged with fraud and corruption and ballot box stuffing. Finally, after the bayonets had come to us again in 1876, we rose in righteousness and might. We took the government, we stuffed ballot boxes, we bulldozed the niggers and we shot 'em. And we are not ashamed of it."

Leaning over toward Mr. Spooner and shaking his finger at him, Mr. Tillman said: "What would you have done? You would have done the same thing. I see it in your eyes." (Laughter.)

The amendment offered by Cullom was finally adopted. So, too, was the amendment of Platt of Connecticut, which has been pending for several days, relating to the appointment and tenure of the offices of the judges of the Hawaiian courts.

After the bill had been further amended Butler of North Carolina offered an amendment restoring to Hawaii the postal savings bank system.

The amendment was supported by Butler and by Mason of Illinois, the latter declaring this was the only civilized country in the world which did not receive loans from the poor people of the country—the only government which was absolutely dominated by the banks.

Mr. Allison submitted that it would be impossible to extend the postal savings bank system over a part of the United States without making it general in application; and even if it were possible, it would not be equitable to pay 4½ per cent interest to postal savings banks depositors in Hawaii, as the proposed amendment provided, when a bill was about to be passed by congress refunding the interest bearing debt of the United States at 2 per cent.

Ortiz Land Grant Invalid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The United States supreme court today reversed the opinion of the court of private land claims in the case of the United States against Ortiz, involving the title to a land grant in Sante Fe county, New Mexico. The grant is variously described as containing from 33,000 to 100,000 acres of land. The court below held the grant to be valid, but the supreme court held that the claimants had failed to establish the genuineness of the grant and therefore reversed that opinion.

POSITION ON CANAL TREATY

Opinion of President and Cabinet that Clayton-Bulwer Agreement is in Full Force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Root today sent to the senate a letter from General Davis with a petition from Porto Ricans asking for free trade with the United States. In the letter, which is dated San Juan, February 14, General Davis says: "I transmit five petitions which are signed by several hundred tobacco merchants, growers and manufacturers, asking for free trade relations with the United States, so that some market may be found for not only the surplus crops of 1898 and 1899, but also for the maturing crop of 1900. The surplus referred to available for export is about 1,500,000 pounds, and the portion of the maturing crop which will not be required for local consumption is estimated at about 2,000,000 pounds.

"In my frequent reports to the department I have fully stated the gravity of the industrial situation. I cannot in any words at my command overstate the urgency and gravity of the industrial paralysis now existing in Porto Rico."

After giving a resume of the existing conditions, he adds: "The only remedy for the industrial condition I can suggest is the opening of markets for accumulated surplus of productions and the establishment of such trade conditions by congressional legislation as will give confidence to investors and encourage the development of the natural resources. Until this is done the paralysis must continue and the poor and helpless in increasing numbers must be fed or they will starve to death."

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—These pensions have been granted:

Issue of February 9:

Nebraska: Original—Walter Dubois, Tobias, $10. Increase—William Nichols, Lexington, $8 to $10; James Barrett, Hebron, $6 to $8. Original widows, special accrued February 12—Julia L. Heath, Petersburg, $12; Margaret Caffrey, Columbus, $8.

Iowa: Original—William H. Stiles, Des Moines, $6; William S. Wade, Weldon, $6; Charles Winsor, Brandon, $6; Francis J. Porter, Woodbine, $8; Jacob T. Crouk, Robins, $6; Miles W. Yount, Thayer, $12. Additional—Zelotus J. Stewart, Des Moines, $6 to $8. Increase—Stephen N. Hinman, Belmond, $6 to $8; Eben W. Prouty, Council Bluffs, $6 to $12; Benjamin F. Thomas, Swan, $3 to $12; Isaac Myers, Lacona, $6 to $8; Benjamin Klopp, Bedford, $12 to $14; Elijah Murray, Des Moines, $6 to $10; Daniel Campbell, Harvard, $16 to $17. Original widows, etc.—Mabel Hart, Riverton, $8; (special accrued, February 12) Mary Adams, La Porte City, $20. War with Spain, widows, etc.—Kathrina Blitsch, mother, Dubuque, $12.

South Dakota: Reissue and increase—Thomas W. Kellough, Florence, $8 to $10.

Claims Against Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Root has sent to the house claims for damages alleged to have been caused by United States troops during the Spanish-American war, principally while encamped or traveling. The claims aggregate $132,006, and by states are: Alabama, $13,345; Delaware, $625; Florida, $3,169; Georgia, $11,140; Illinois, $51; Indiana, $29; Kentucky, $195; Massachusetts, $185; Minnesota, $45; New Jersey, $160; New York, $107; Pennsylvania, $56,371; South Carolina, $24,082; Tennessee, $3,900; Texas, $1,091; Virginia, $14,555; miscellaneous, $2,946. The draft of a bill is submitted giving the secretary of war authority to have claims examined up to January 1 next and certify the results to the secretary of the treasury for payment.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

To Be Consuls—George B. Anderson of the District of Columbia, at Prescott, Canada; Grenville James of New York at Grenoble, France.

Army—To be second lieutenants, Ralph B. Lister of Colorado; Spencer M. Bowman, District of Columbia; Clifford U. Leonori, New York; Julian L. Dodge, New York; Frank B. Davis, North Carolina; Daniel Van Voorhis, Ohio; B. H. Pope, Texas. To be captain of volunteers, Harry N. Cootes, first lieutenant Thirty-fifth infantry.

Navy—Marine corps, to be second lieutenant, Louis G. Miller, Ohio.

Can Sign Away Rights to Damages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the case of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad company against William Voight, the United States supreme court today decided that an express messenger injured in a railroad accident after signing an agreement to relieve the railroad company from responsibility in case of accident could not claim damages. The court held that there was no principle of public policy preventing a man's making such a contract.

Evidence in Idaho Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Levi R. Miller continued his evidence today before the house military committee in reference to the Idaho labor troubles. It developed little in addition to his previous testimony. One of the questions brought out the statement that several men were arrested for talking with those unfriendly to the mining companies. After a brief session the investigation went over until Wednesday.

Agree on Cullom Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The amendment of Mr. Cullom striking out the property qualifications from the suffrage provision in the Hawaiian bill was agreed to without division.

Clark Would Make Arizona a State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Clark of Wyoming introduced a bill for the admission of Arizona as a state.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

"Woman's Work is Never Done."

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

MODIFY PORTO RICO BILL

Conference of Republicans Agrees on 15 Per Cent Tax.

BILL TO BE ONLY A PROVISIONAL ONE

But Four Republican Members Are Opposed to the Modified Measure—Its Passage Said to Be Certain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—About 125 republican members attended the second conference on the Porto Rican tariff bill in the hall of the house of representatives tonight. The members had been in consultation during the day, discussing plans for allaying the opposition to the bill and bringing the recalcitrants into line.

So much had been made by the kickers of the alleged opposition of the president to the measure that the managers were particularly desirous of being able to offer some assurances that would remove all objections to the measure on that score, and this afternoon the republican members of the ways and means committee, with the exception of McCall, the Massachusetts dissenter, called on the president at the White House.

After the conference adjourned at 11 o'clock Chairman Cannon gave out the following statement of the amendments agreed upon by the conference:

"The conference requested the ways and means committee to offer an amendment to the bill as follows:

"Amend the title to make it an act temporarily to provide revenue for the island of Porto Rico and for other purposes, and to add the following: 'This act shall be taken and held to be provisional in its purpose intended to meet a pressing present need for revenue for the island of Porto Rico, and is not to continue in force after March 1, 1902.'"

These amendments were adopted with practical unanimity. Another to reduce the duty imposed by the act from 25 to 15 per cent was adopted by a vote of 105 to 11.

A further amendment is to be offered by the ways and means committee to make it clear that no double duty is imposed; that the payment of one internal revenue tax is the total tax on importations.

Payne Offers Two Amendments.

The republican members of the ways and means committee, with Speaker Henderson, remained at the capitol, canvassing the situation during the interim between the adjournment of the house at 5 o'clock and the assembling of the conference at 8 o'clock. Chairman Cannon presided over the caucus.

As soon as it had been called to order Payne of New York, the floor leader, submitted two amendments, which, he said, the ways and means committee was prepared to offer to the bill. One of them changed the title of the measure to make it a bill for temporarily raising revenue for Porto Rico. The other added a new section to the bill, limiting its operation to March 1, 1902, unless sooner repealed.

General Shattuc of Ohio opened the proceedings with a plain statement to the effect that he was willing to defer his own opinion in this matter to the wishes of the president, although he was convinced that his constituents favored free trade with Porto Rico. He demanded to know, however, and he wanted no equivocation about it, whether the president believed the bill was constitutional and whether he favored the measure. If he did not, Shattuc announced that he would not be bound by the action of the caucus.

This brought Payne to his feet. He said he had seen the president this afternoon and he announced emphatically that the president was convinced that the bill was constitutional and that he would sign the bill. Corliss of Michigan backed up the statement.

Bill on Emergency Measure.

Grow of Pennsylvania, the venerable ex-speaker of the house, said that the amendments proposed made the bill an emergency measure, against which the question of constitutionality ought not to be raised, and Marsh of Illinois earnestly appealed to the recalcitrants to rally around the republican standard and bury their dissensions. This drew statements from McCall and Littlefield, the two leaders of the republican revolt. Both spoke in good temper, but abated not one jot of their individual opposition to the measure.

H. C. Smith of Michigan then offered an amendment to reduce the duty imposed by the bill from 25 to 15 per cent.

Powers of Vermont, who was one of the objectors and who was on the committee to meet the committee of the friends of the bill, then announced his willingness to vote for the bill.

Speaker Henderson and Chairman Payne wound up the speechmaking with eloquent appeals for harmony.

Modified Bill Will Pass.

The republican leaders say that the bill will have the support of all the republicans, except four—McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois and Crumpacker of Indiana— and that this loss will be offset by affirmative votes of the opposition. They assert the passage of the modified bill is certain.

DEBATE IN HOUSE CONTINUES

Speeches Made For and Against Porto Rico, While the Vote is Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The house met at 11 o'clock today to resume the debate on the Porto Rican tariff bill. There were few members upon the floor, but the leaders on both sides were active. Payne of New York, the floor leader, announced that no compromise had been made with the dissatisfied republicans and that there would be a conference in the evening. The leaders have decided to extend the general debate another day.

When Payne preferred the request for the extension of time Richardson, the democratic leader, said: "This is a remarkable request to come from the majority. We construe it to be a frank and candid confession that they have brought here a bad bill and an admission in open house to the country that they have not votes enough to pass it."

The democrats, he continued, were always magnanimous. They would not strike their foes when they were down and they were not disposed to take advantage of the pitiable situation on the other side of the aisle. Still they felt that some terms should be imposed and he demanded as conditions to an extension a night session tomorrow night and permission to offer a substitute in the house on Wednesday, when the final vote was to be taken. "With these conditions," he remarked blandly, "the minority will grant the entreaty of the majority."

Payne smilingly replied that he appreciated the "generosity" of the other side, and not to be outdone in magnanimity, he would agree to the conditions.

Bartlett of Georgia then took the floor with a half hour's speech against the bill. He laid down as an elementary principle of international law that whenever a country, whethe, empire, monarchy or republic, acquired territory by conquest, purchase or treaty that territory became a part of such country and subject to her laws.

Williams of Illinois opposed the bill. In the course of his remarks he said the president and Littlefield were in accord with each other on the Porto Rican tariff bill, and he suggested the gentleman from Maine as a good running mate for McKinley on the bill.

"But he has no barrel," observed a democrat.

"He has a barrel of brains," retorted Williams.

"Would you vote for him for your vice presidential candidate?" asked Cannon, republican of Illinois.

"If I voted the republican ticket," replied Williams, "I would find some consolation for the crime in voting for the gentleman from Maine. (Democratic applause.) There is a good deal of democracy in what he preaches."

Brown of Ohio supported the bill.

Mondell, republican of Wyoming, said he was at first disposed to believe that both sentiment and expediency demanded free trade with Porto Rico, but he was now prepared to give the bill his support.

Sutherland, populist of Nebraska, declared that the anti-imperialists were anxious to join their opponents upon the issue. The people, he said, would rally to the standard of the great Nebraskan, who in 1898 had announced that imperialism would endanger the life of the republic. There was no disposition to dodge the issue. The platform of 1896 would be reaffirmed, with the Declaration of Independence added.

Jett, Johnston and Noonan of Illinois spoke briefly against the measure.

Roder of Kansas, Graham of Pennsylvania and Wilson of Arizona closed the debate for today, the two former in support and the latter in opposition to the bill.

PETITION FROM PORTO RICO

Merchants and Manufacturers of the Island Ask for Free Trade with United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—As there have been many rumors about the attitude of the administration in regard to the Hay-Pauncefote convention, it may be stated as the result of careful inquiry that the president and the cabinet are unanimous in its support; that they all consider its provisions the best that could have been obtained and the best now obtainable; that consequently they all desire its early ratification; that there is no intention of withdrawing it, and no belief that it can be amended to any great extent without destroying all hope of its ratification.

Furthermore it is the opinion of Secretaries Olney, Day and Hay, in which they say they have the support of the best international lawyers of the country, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in full force and effect, and that it cannot legally be got rid of except by mutual consent. If the treaty now before the senate is rejected, in the opinion of the administration no legislation can be had for the building of an isthmian canal, except through the repudiation of the Clayton-Bulwer compact.

PORTO RICANS CLAIM RIGHTS.

Davis Says They Should Enjoy Same Privileges as Hawaii.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Juan, Porto Rico, says: Governor General Davis insists upon his opinion on the subject of Porto Rican trade given in his testimony before the senate and house committees, that the Porto Ricans have as good a moral right to enjoy trade privileges as the Hawaiians.

Prominent persons believe the distressing financial situation calls for speedy action by the government. Business is at a standstill. Exports and imports are paralyzed, awaiting a solution of the tariff problem. The laboring classes are suffering from the consequent want of work. American capital is undecided about investment because of the lack of a stable form of government.

PHILADELPHIA IS PREPARING

City of Brotherly Love Getting Ready to Entertain the Republican National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Arrangements for the social side of the republican national convention are rapidly assuming shape. The allied republican clubs' executive committee has this part of the convention arrangements in charge and is now perfecting the details. This program for the week has practically been decided upon:

Monday, June 18—Special committees representing the allied clubs will meet at the trains and receive the visiting delegates and alternates and political organizations arriving in a body and escort them to their headquarters. 8 p. m.—Grand torchlight parade of political organizations, all visiting organizations being given the right of line.

June 19—Opening of the convention. 8 p. m.—Reception at the Academy of Music. Speeches by prominent national committeemen, delegates and others.

June 20—Second day of the convention. 8 p. m.—Smoker in the Academy of Music to the visiting clubmen and entertainment at the various local clubhouses.

June 21—Third day of the convention. 8 p. m.—Entertainment at the local clubhouses.

The work of collecting the $100,000 to be given to the national committee is progressing satisfactorily. The second installment of $25,000 will be forwarded to the committee in a few days.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN MINE

Carriage Breaks and Persons Drop Seventy-Five Feet Down the Shaft.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 26.—Four men were killed this morning in the Mount Pleasant mine by the breaking of a mine carriage.

The killed are:

WILLIAM GILBERT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.,
JOHN REGAN.
FRANK WOODWARD.

The men were descending on the mine carriage to the sixth vein. When it reached the fifth vein the carriage, which was going down at a rapid rate, struck an adjustable shelf which was left projecting, breaking the bottom of the carriage and dropping the men to the pit, seventy-five feet below. Gilbert and Regan were killed instantly, while Williams and Woodward lived only a short time.

FIRE RECORD.

Farm House Destroyed.

FAIRMONT, Neb., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—The house of Mr. W. Terry, three miles east of this city, was totally destroyed by fire, with all of its contents, at 7 o'clock this morning. Mr. Terry carried an insurance of $600 on the building and furniture.

English Theater Destroyed.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Grand Theater, Islington, where Sir Henry Irving and other stars have been in the habit of beginning provincial tours, was gutted by fire this morning. Arson is suspected. The theatrical wardrobes and properties were lost.

Storm at Sea.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 26.—A storm of unexampled severity has raged at sea for three days past. Incoming vessels are sheathed in ice.

COPPER KINGS FACE TO FACE

Marcus Daly, Multi-Millionaire Rival of Clark, Begins His Testimony.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE VENDETTA

Admits He Contributed $20,000 to $25,000 Toward Prosecution of the Investigation—Daly Smiling, Clark Impassive.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Marcus Daly and William A. Clark faced each other again today before the senate committee on privileges and elections. Daly took the witness stand in the afternoon, and after testifying for two hours was excused on the plea that he was not well and the questioning process fatigued him.

While blandly denying that he had entered into any conspiracy before Clark's election to injure him, Daly admitted that he had contributed $20,000 or $25,000 to the prosecution of this case.

The man from whose shoulders he would snatch the toga listened attentively to the rival copper king's testimony. Years ago they were friends. Now they are fighting to the death on a national battle ground.

While Daly preserved a smiling face throughout, he evinced his hatred for Clark by almost unconscious emphasis to certain parts of his testimony. Clark might easily have been taken by a stranger to the case to be one interested only as an observer. His cold intellectual face betrayed not his feelings in the least.

Daly stated that he was 58 years of age and that his business was that of mining. He knew Clark and Whiteside and had known Clark a long time. He first contributed to the campaign when it was organized to the extent of about $4,500, later to the extent of $2,500, also $500 in Deer Lodge county and $250 on various other occasions. He had never, he said, sought to compel miners employed by him to vote according to his sentiments.

"Did you ever, during the session of the legislature, give any money toward the defeat of Mr. Clark?"

"No, I did not—not one dollar," Mr. Daly replied.

To questions by Hoar Daly said the $7,750 which he had contributed was given to the campaign committee from time to time in response to circulars stating its needs and was for the usual campaign expenses. It had nothing to do with the senate contest.

Daly said Campbell, Whiteside and several other members of the state committee were those who joined him in agreeing to prosecute this case. There was to be a contribution to cover expenses for hiring lawyers, expenses of witnesses, etc.

"How much have you contributed thus far?" asked Hoar.

"I haven't the checks," he replied, "but it amounts to between $20,000 and $25,000."

His Interests in Elections.

Faulkner then directed the cross-examination. The first question related to Daly's participation in the various local elections in Montana. This, the witness said, did not extend beyond Silver Bow and Deer Lodge counties, as his business interests took him there most.

Daly said he did not know the other contributors to the campaign, except that he understood Clark gave $500.

He had given $2,500 in the Silver Bow campaign and the candidates had taken care of the rest. "That was a small contribution," mused Faulkner.

"Yes," answered Daly, "I was not much interested."

"Then when you are interested," pursued Faulkner, "you pull out more freely?"

"It depends on how much I am interested," answered Daly.

The witness preserved a smiling face throughout the investigation.

Daly said his secretary had made the advances to prosecute this case and that after being present at the conference when the agreement to contribute was made he told his secretary to advance the sums to Campbell as it became necessary.

No Limit on His Advances.

He did not place a limit on the advances. He had kept no personal account of it, but three or four days ago he telegraphed from New York to the bookkeeper at Anaconda and learned that the amount was $20,000 to $25,000. He said his promise to contribute was after Clark had accused him and others of a "villainous conspiracy."

Daly explained his acquaintance with Whiteside, who had built a block at Butte for a firm in which Daly was interested. Faulkner again took the witness over the conversation with Corbett and Daly again denied the conversation. He denied that Clark's friends would be sent to the penitentiary.

"I have not the slightest personal feeling against Clark or the members of his family," declared Daly, "and any statement of that kind is a villainous lie."

A member of the committee suggested that no testimony had been given that Daly was unfriendly to Clark's family.

"But I am dealing with that chap's questions," answered Daly, amid a roar at his designation of Faulkner as "that chap."

Daly declared that he knew nothing of any telegram to State Senator Cullen before the meeting of the legislature, telling him (Cullen) that he (Daly) would be on the train the next day. Cullen was then a conductor on the Northern Pacific railroad and Daly said it was not probable that he would have discussed the senatorial question with him, but he was quite positive that he had never told Cullen that any man who voted for Clark "would be published as a boodler and bribe-taker."

He remembered casually talking with Cullen as he passed through the train, but no reference whatever had been made to the senatorial question.

"I am sure of that," said Daly, "for I was not sufficiently interested in the subject at that time."

Makes a Series of Denials.

Daly also denied authorizing the sending of Pat Conlan to Flathead county during the state campaign. He also asserted that he knew of no money being spent in the legislature for the passage of house bill No. 124. "I wish you would go into that," he added. "Neither the Anaconda nor the Amalgamated Copper company spent a cent for that purpose. I believe that Clark and his friends contributed as much as any one to the passage of that bill, as they were particularly interested. But that I contributed none I do know, and none was contributed for me. The bills were in the interest of the mining industry. I told our friends to stand up and be counted, but that I would spend no money in that direction.

Daly said he thought Toole's estimate of the amount of money expended in behalf of Anaconda in the capital contest in 1894 was about right. He had not handled the money, but he did not believe the amount exceeded $350,000. He thought that the companies that might be described as subsidiary to the Anaconda company had given $200,000.

Continuing the discussion of the capital contest Daly said that unquestionably some money had been sent to Missoula county to influence the result, but he was sure that no such sum had been sent there as $550,000 in Anaconda's interest. He also denied he had promised the people of Missoula to build a railroad in Missoula county. The witness declared that he had supported the democratic ticket in 1894, and that he had not advocated the election of Lee Mantle.

Both He and Clark Democrats.

Asked what part of the state of Montana was distinctly democratic, Daly smiled and, looking at Clark while he pointed to himself, replied:

"The western part of the state, where I live. Clark and I both live in that part and that may account for it."

In reply to a question concerning the campaign of 1888, Daly gave testimony in conflict with that of Clark. He said he had promised at first that he would not meddle, but later he had decided that he could not give Clark his support. "And," he added, "the majority of the people took the same view, according to the returns."

"Do you remember a conversation you had with J. R. Toole previous to the meeting of the legislature in which you said you would put up $75,000 to beat Mr. Clark?"

"I never had any such conversation with Mr. Toole or any one else."

Daly gave figures as to the number of men employed by him in various parts of the state, making a total of almost 6,000. He said he had kept his checks and check-stubs for the last five years and that they were subject to the inspection of the committee if it desired to examine them.

Daly then complained of feeling exhausted on account of illness and he was excused.

State Senator W. A. Clark of Madison county was recalled to make a statement concerning the testimony of Ben J. Fine. Clark pronounced as false the statement that he had altered the records of Madison county.

H. G. Otis Brevetted Major General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Army—To be major general by brevet, Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis, U. S. V. To be brigadier general by brevet, Colonel Everett Somers, Second Oregon volunteer infantry; Colonel H. C. Kessler, First Montana volunteer infantry.

Postmasters—Iowa, E. B. Dowell, Indianola; W. S. Gruman, Rockwell.

Carter's Case Denied Admittance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The United States supreme court today denied the application of Captain Oberlin M. Carter to bring his case into that court. There was no written opinion.

New Division Superintendent.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Feb. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—A new and important departure in the operation of the Illinois Central has just been made public here.

On the first of March a new superintendent of the Fort Dodge & Omaha division will assume control, with office at Fort Dodge. C. K. Dixon of Cherokee will remain in charge of the old division and Mr. Clark of Clinton will have charge of the division between Fort Dodge and Omaha.

Militia Company Organized.

CORNING, Ia., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—A militia company was organized here and mustered in last Saturday. Howard Kams was elected captain, Claude Stanley second lieutenant and Daniel Turner first lieutenant.

Another Carnegie Suit Filed.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—John Walker, guardian of Andrew Carnegie Wilson, S. L. Schoonmaker and John Pontefract, on behalf of themselves and such other stockholders of the H. C. Frick company as may choose to join suit as plaintiffs, filed the much talked-of bill in equity to annul the contract held with the coke company by the Carnegie Steel company, limited, in the common pleas court No. 2 this afternoon. The bill names as defendants the H. C. Frick Coke company, a corporation; Thomas Lynch, H. C. Frick, George Lauder, D. M. Clemson, Andrew Morland, James Gayley and Thomas Morrison, comprising the board of directors, and the Carnegie Steel company, limited.

Transport in Bad Shape.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—An expert survey of the United States hospital ship Missouri has revealed a startling state of affairs in the engine room and other parts of the vessel, and it will take $10,000 and at least six weeks to put the vessel into seaworthy condition. When repairs on the Missouri are completed it will return to the Philippines.

"APENTA"

The Best Natural Purgative Water in Bilious Attacks and Disorders of the Liver.

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ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY, DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS, OVERCOMES CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY

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Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma.
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Hyomei is the only Germicide which can be inhaled. It can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no poisonous compounds or dangerous chemicals.

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this time of the year is terribly dangerous! The quick, sudden changes in the weather induces the approach of rattling, strangling croup, which snatches your sleeping darling and threatens to plunge your home into mourning. Neglect of croup is perilous! You should have

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm

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Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth, Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 52 years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit or similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton a patient: "As you ladies will use them I recommend Gouraud's Cream as the least harmful of all Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States, Canada and Europe.

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