

Telephone 515-024.

Bee, Jan. 17, 1900.



Muslin Underwear

This January selling of Underwear owes its popularity to the unusual goodness found in these garments. They are well made and daintily trimmed, home made to all intents and purposes and women appreciate them and the economy that goes with the buying.

Ladies' Petticoats of Muslin, lace and embroidery trimmed, at 80c. Other styles range in price from \$1.00 to \$6.00. A nice line of ladies' Corset Covers, Drawers and Chemise, at all prices.

Special in Ladies' Gowns.

Ladies' Gowns of muslin and cambric, neatly trimmed with embroidery and lace at 80c—reduced from \$1.00 and \$1.50. Gowns that have been selling at \$1.25—reduced to the each. All our Gowns that were \$1.50 and \$1.75—reduced to \$1.00 each. Gowns of Cambric and Nainsook, excellent quality, at \$1.50 each—reduced from \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50. A few more elaborately trimmed at \$2.00 and \$1.00—reduced from \$3, \$4 and \$7.50.

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. 10TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

has asked to be heard in furtherance of the resolution. Not the most humble petitioner, said Grosvenor, would be pleased upon a mere allegation. No one has come upon his own responsibility to affirm the truth of the charges.

Clark of Missouri ironically commented upon Sibley's speech. Before he had known of Sibley's change of front he had written an article praising him for the democratic nomination. He described now to withdraw the nomination (laughter) and to confer it upon Sulzer of New York, who had always been faithful to democratic principles. (Republican and democratic applause.)

He recalled the time when Sibley had told him he had been ostracized socially and commercially because he had supported Sulzer at 16 to 1. "We hailed him as a hero," said Clark, "because he was the only democrat north of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi who stood true to the democracy of the Mississippi valley. Now he was the apostle of those who are hostile to every principle of the democratic faith. His place in this house is on the other side of the political aisle." (Democratic applause.)

Clark read the Hepburn letter to Secretary Gage, regarding it as a disgrace. While he was describing the manner in which deposits had been made in national banks Lacey of Iowa interrupted him. "What did Andrew Jackson do about deposits?" he inquired.

"He took them away from a lot of thieves like them," retorted Clark, and placed them in the hands of honest men. (Democratic applause.) Now crack away again. "He put them in pet state banks," said Lacey.

"I don't care about the state banks. Instead of rebuking Hepburn, he has done such a letter. Secretary Gage conferred upon him the greatest favor ever conferred upon a bank since banks were established."

Sibley replied briefly. Ordinarily, he said, he would be humiliated to have the vice presidential nomination publicly withdrawn, but he had already withdrawn it in favor of Sulzer. He was more concerned with the statement that he should take his seat on the other side because he had changed his position.

"I claim equal honesty for both positions. I believe that in 1896 that election was sacred, but events have so changed conditions by the enormous production of gold that the price level for which both the gentleman from Missouri (Clark) and I were striving is raised. I believe, if the democratic party in 1896 had fallen, it will not be able to win a single line of financial legislation in the next two years. I am striving to do something practical and helpful. If the democratic party is to live it must have a policy. It must do something besides being carp and fault-finder. If it will hunt a policy, I will help step with it, but if it invites me to a banquet of carping and fault-finding it will have to excuse me" (loud republican applause.)

Hepburn of Iowa caustically arraigned Sulzer for his alleged misstatements in the face of Secretary Gage's report. He denounced him for alleging that Secretary Gage had admitted violation of the law. There ought not to be an investigation of the secretary of the treasury, but there ought to be a public rebuke of a member who distorted the truth, who distorted the facts and who slandered the honored public officials. (Republican applause.)

Several amendments by Lenz and others to increase the appropriation for rural delivery were voted down. An amendment was adopted to appropriate \$2,000 for defraying the expenses of the committee which investigated the claims of the Fourth Arkansas mounted infantry.

The bill was then passed without division. At 5:45 p. m. the house adjourned until 1 o'clock tomorrow.

SENATE PASSES HALE RESOLUTION. Asks for Information Regarding the Seizure of American Flour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—At the conclusion of routine business in the senate today the resolution of war as to the flour operations in Cuba, introduced yesterday, was passed without debate.

A bill relating to Cuban vessels reported by the commerce committee was called up by Berry of Arkansas and passed.

MAILED RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED. Mailed Request for Information About the Flour Seizures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The senate adopted the modified Hale resolution relating to the seizure of flour in Delagoa bay. The resolution, as amended, reads: "Resolved, It is alleged that property of citizens of the United States not contraband of war has been seized by military authorities of Great Britain in and near Delagoa bay, South Africa, without good reason for the same and contrary to the accepted principles of international law; and whereas, it is alleged said property is now unjustly detained by the military authorities of Great Britain in disregard of the rights of the owners of the same; therefore,

Resolved, by the senate of the United States, That the president is hereby requested to send to the senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, all information in the possession of the State department relating to said alleged seizure and detention, and also to inform the senate what steps have been taken in requesting the restoration of property taken and detained as aforesaid."

At 2:10 p. m. Teller took the floor to speak on the financial bill.

of advancing the political ambitions of Mr. McKinley.

In this action, said Pettigrew, put the administration in a hole, as was stated, it was not his fault.

Pettigrew reverted to the assertion that the acquisition of the Philippines was brought about by the act of God, but he said, the only way he could see God's hand in the work was that God must have used McKinley as a prophet or apparition to the president in a vision. At the conclusion of Pettigrew's speech the resolution of Hoar was passed without division.

The resolution introduced several days ago by Hale of Maine, calling on the secretary of state for information in possession of the state department relating to the seizure and detention of American flour by British authorities in Delagoa bay, South Africa, was laid before the senate. After it had been modified Platt of Connecticut made a speech, in which he said he did not believe the passage of the resolution at this time.

Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, said that the resolution was prematurely introduced. He indicated that the subject of the resolution was now under diplomatic negotiation. No conclusion to the state department having been reached, Davis said it was a question whether some of the assertions of the resolution were true.

"It is said this flour is not contraband," he continued. "This may or may not be the case, but the question of fact to be determined whether this flour is for use of an active hostile."

Davis said it did not become the senator (Hale) to introduce such a resolution at this time.

"But," said Davis, "what strikes me as most to be criticized in the resolution is the concluding paragraph. It is stated that if the detention of the property is persisted in, such act will be considered as without warrant and offensive to the government and people of the United States. I venture to say that no pronouncement so important a question was ever made by a government until the diplomatic negotiations relating to it had been completed. It is a statement which is made only on the verge of hostilities."

"That," concluded Davis, "is very serious language. In its present form it means a serious difficulty. I think the resolution would better be deferred."

The resolution, as offered by Hale, was materially amended. Hale himself accepting the suggestions of senators that certain objectionable features be eliminated.

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ALL AGREE TO OUST ROBERTS

Congressional Committee Unanimous in Opposition to Utah Congressman.

DIFFER ON THE METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

Majority Favors Excluding Him from His Seat, While Minority Holds Proper Method is to Send and Then Expel Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The special committee of the house of representatives to investigate the case of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah today reached a final conclusion. On the polygamous status of Mr. Roberts the committee was unanimous in its report upon a formal statement of facts. On the question of procedure to be adopted the committee was divided.

The majority, consisting of all the members, except Littlefield of Maine and the arm of Missouri, favored exclusion of the outlaw. Messrs. Littlefield and De Armond will make a minority report favorable to seating Roberts on his prima facie rights and then expelling him.

The statement of facts found by the committee is as follows: "We find that H. B. Roberts was elected a representative to the Fifty-sixth congress from the state of Utah and at the date of his election above the age of 25 years; that he had been for more than seven years a naturalized citizen of the United States and was an inhabitant of the state of Utah."

"We further find that about 1878 he married Lulu Smith, his first and lawful wife, with whom he has ever since lived as such and whose marriage has borne him six children. "About 1885 he married as his plural wife Celia Dibble, with whom he has ever since lived as such and whose marriage has borne him six children, of which the last were twins, born August 11, 1897."

"That some years after his marriage to Celia Dibble he contracted another plural marriage with Margaret C. Shupp, with whom he has ever since lived in the habit and repute of marriage."

"Your committee is unable to fix the exact date of his contracting with her, but it appears that he held her out as his wife before January 1, 1897, or that before that date she held him out as her husband, or that before that date they were reputed to be husband and wife."

Facts Generally Known. "That these facts were generally known in Utah, public opinion against him during his campaign for election and were not denied by him."

"That the testimony bearing on these facts was taken in the presence of Mr. Roberts and that he fully cross-examined the witnesses, but declined to place himself on the witness stand."

The culminating session of the committee today followed many prolonged executive sessions, which left no doubt as to the attitude of the several members, with the exception of Messrs. Littlefield and De Armond of the city. He returned today and it was determined to bring the matter to a direct issue. Accordingly, when the committee met, Mr. Roberts of Iowa offered a resolution of censure, which was adopted by a vote of 10 to 2.

Chairman Taylor was authorized to prepare the majority report. It will be ready in a few days and the prospects are that the subject will be brought before the house early next week. He will submit the views of the minority. He will also submit an exhaustive review of the law, covering about seventy typewritten pages, prepared by Littlefield. The main point of this is that the house cannot add to the requirements of the constitution. Neither can it add to the house and that the only constitutional remedy is to admit and then expel on the finding of facts.

Chairman Taylor says the report of the committee will be made on Saturday and that the subject will be taken up in the house next Tuesday.

SHOWING UP THE BANK BOOKS. Account of Alleged Clerk Manager is Introduced in Evidence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—After a recess of four days the senate committee on privileges and elections today resumed its investigation of the charges of bribery connected with the election of Hon. W. C. Clark to the senate from Montana. At the outset Senator Faulkner acted in behalf of Mr. Clark that the letters written to him during and since the session of the legislature by H. E. Cook, of Butte, Idaho, and were on their way to Washington.

The first witness today was William J. Cook, treasurer of the Thomas Cruse Savings bank of Helena, who was questioned concerning the accounts of A. J. Davidson and Hon. W. C. Clark. Davidson's account was opened September 9, 1898, and closed February 9, 1899. Davidson was considered a representative of Mr. Clark in the senatorial campaign and the effort was to show that the senator's money was being used. Cook said the first list to last \$21,000 was deposited in Mr. Davidson's name and that \$13,000 of this amount came to the bank in the shape of a draft from the bank of Clark & Bro. of Butte and \$8,000 on a telegraphic order to transfer from that bank.

Cook said the money was all checked out, but he could not remember to whom any of the checks were made payable.

In the case of Mr. Tole there was an effort to connect his withdrawal from the senatorial contest with Mr. Clark's name, but Mr. Cook said he knew nothing about politics.

Mr. Cook had no recollection of any unusual number of \$1,000 bills in circulation in Helena during the winter of 1898-99, when the senatorial contest was on. The deposit slips in Mr. Tole's name showed deposits in currency amounting to \$4,750, from November 1, 1898, to July 31, 1899. Mr. Davidson had been in the commission business, but had made an assignment.

William A. Rector, who said he was an expert accountant, was the next witness. He testified that he had secured records in Helena, to be used during the senatorial contest, at the instance of A. J. Steele, getting three rooms in the Power block, which met Steele's requirements of a vault and a number of entrances. These rooms the witness described as a "trap" and said they were used for consultation with members of the legislature.

He stated that he had seen several members in the room and had heard Steele, Davidson and other supporters of Clark discuss ways and means of securing votes. He had seen a sum of money, which he thought was \$10,000, paid to one of the members. Referring to cross-examination of his relations with Steele, the witness contended that the latter was no special friend of his.

The only sign of his friendship he ever received," he said, "was that after he had bought the grand jury he gave me \$50 to watch them."

This assertion raised a laugh and also a point of order which gave the committee considerable trouble. The committee, in order to keep the investigation within reasonable scope, had decided not to enter into the grand jury investigation. The information had been volunteered and Faulkner insisted that if it was to stand he should have opportunity to refute it. The committee took the matter under advisement.

The witness gave the amounts, which were, according to his information, paid to the different members of the grand jury. "Don't try to take care of the witness," said the West Virginia ex-senator. "I will take care of you, if you don't keep within the rules," responded the Vermont Senator. Chief Justice intervened at this point and the investigation proceeded.

Rejoice said he was positive that the member of the legislature who was paid for his vote in the presence of the witness had put the money in his pocket. He said this man was a number of republican members who were not to vote immediately for Clark, but until the "button was touched."

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FIGHT OVER CHICAGO CANAL

State of Missouri, Seeks to Enjoin Illinois and Chicago.

DRAINAGE CANAL TRUSTEES LIFT GATES

Governor Tanner Signs Formal Permit—Officials Lose No Time to Start Water on Its Way to the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The state of Missouri, by its attorney general, E. B. Crow, made application in the supreme court today and asked leave to file a bill praying for an injunction against the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago to restrain them from operating the recently opened drainage canal. The court took the motion, but did not indicate when action would be taken.

The principal ground of objection raised by the bill of complaint filed by Mr. Crow is that the sewage from the canal will pollute the water of the Mississippi river. It is set forth that there are several cities and towns on the Mississippi river below the mouth of the Illinois river which derive their water for cooking and other purposes from the Mississippi and that these waters "are indispensable to life and health and business of many thousands of the inhabitants of the state." It is contended that Lake Michigan is the natural receptacle of the drainage of Chicago, and that unless it is diverted into the Mississippi river, instead of the Illinois river, it will be polluted and rendered wholly unfit and unwholesome for drinking and domestic uses.

It is further stated that the various waterworks plants on the Mississippi below the entrance of the Illinois, on this account it is urged that the health and lives of the people will be endangered and their business interests irreparably injured. He asks for both a temporary and permanent injunction.

Opening of the Canal. LOCKPORT, Ill., Jan. 17.—The board of canal commissioners today opened the Des Moines river by lowering by the auxiliary district trustees, with the consent of the canal commissioners and Governor Tanner, at 11:30 o'clock today and 200,000 cubic feet of water per minute rushed from rear into the Des Moines river on its way to the Gulf of Mexico.

The opening of the drainage canal today was the culmination of an all-night vigil by the Board of Trustees and canal commissioners at Joliet, which resulted in the securing of the necessary permission from Governor Tanner. A special train carried the trustees and commissioners from Chicago to Joliet at 2 o'clock this morning.

After fruitless efforts to reach Governor Tanner at Springfield by telephone, communication was secured by telegraph and a conference was held with the governor. At 10:30 o'clock this morning he telephoned permission to lower the dam at Lockport. The trustees and commissioners crowded to the top of the south abutment and about 200 spectators gained other points of vantage. Colonel Isaac L. Taylor, president of the canal commissioners, said:

"This is the completion of one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times. We have found, after a careful investigation by one of the best engineers of the country, that the sanitary commission has complied fully with the law of 1889 and Governor Tanner has granted permission to open the canal. It is our duty to state that this is but the commencement of a greater work which will connect the shipping of the great lakes of the north with the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico."

Under permission granted by Governor Tanner of the state of Illinois I hereby authorize you to lower the dam."

LISTENED TO BY STOCKMEN. Addresses on Topics Interesting to the Trade of the Fort Worth Convention.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 17.—The second day's session of the National Live Stock association began at 10 o'clock this morning. The session was devoted to the introduction of resolutions, reports of committee and various addresses as follows:

"Live Stock, a Business Proposition," by D. W. Smith of Illinois.

"Relation of the Packing House to Live Stock Industry," by Philip Armour, read by T. F. B. Sothern, president of the American Hereford association.

"Our Breeding Markets for Meat Products," by H. P. Hobbs of New York.

"The Railroad and the Stockmen," by T. W. Tomlinson of Illinois.

"Live Stock Exchanges," by W. H. Thompson of Illinois.

"Necessity for Reliable Statistics in the Live Stock Industry," by L. G. Powers of Washington.

The Idaho delegation, ninety-one strong, will cast a solid vote against any leasing plan that may come up in the convention. The leasing system, feeding in transit rates and terminal charges are subjects that will bring forth hot debates during the convention.

A resolution relative to the bill now pending before congress regulating the leasing of the public domain was the subject of much discussion at the afternoon session. Representatives from Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Arizona exchanged their views with regard to the bill, but no action was taken at today's session. The question will come up again tomorrow and it is believed the sentiment of the convention is strong enough to adopt a resolution favoring the measure.

A resolution endorsing house bill No. 2088 (Wardworth bill), providing for the reorganization and improvement of the United States weather bureau, was unanimously passed.

The Idaho program was concluded by a grand street parade given by the Mystic Knights of Novina.

NO ILLINOIS EXTRA SESSION

Tanner Refuses Request of Chicago Manufacturers' Association to Secure Reduction of Taxes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—Governor Tanner today refused to call a special session of the legislature to enact a relief bill, which it was claimed was made necessary by the recent decision of the Illinois supreme court declaring unconstitutional the limitation clause of the new revenue law.

The relief was made to a large delegation of Chicago manufacturers and business men, members of the manufacturers' association, who argued that taxes under the decision would be increased from 20 to 50 per cent in Cook county. Governor Tanner said he did not see his way clear to the calling of an extra session.

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STOP PUT AND CALL SELLING

Absolutely Prohibited on Chicago Board of Trade—Affords Livelihood to 100 Brokers.

OLD GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS

Chief and Head Men of Blackfeet Nation Hold a Council—Allege They Were Defrauded.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—A Butte, Mont., special to the Pioneer Press says: The chief and head men of the Blackfeet Indian nation held a council on the reservation a few days ago, a report of which has just been brought in. It considered a series of old grievances against the government, growing out of the alleged frauds and misrepresentations in various treaties and the violation on the part of the government of the treaty of 1855, by which over 20,000,000 acres of land were taken from the Indians in 1854 without compensation. The Indians have retained Chief Charles O'Donnell of Butte to prosecute their claim.

Speaking for the Indians R. J. Hamilton, a full-blooded Blackfeet, a graduate of Carleton college, said in 1854 the government entered into a treaty with the Blackfeet, Flatheads, Piegans, Grosventors, Tetons, Assiniboin, River Crosses, Bloods, Sarcee and Yellowstone, by which the Indians were given a ninety-nine year grant to all the territory in Montana lying within the west of the Yellowstone river. Nineteen years later, without the consent of the Indians, congress took from the Indians about 27,000,000 acres and confined them to their present narrow reservation.

It is also alleged that in subsequent treaties, by which their territory was encroached upon and their rights made more limited, the government committed, with the aid of corrupt interpreters, made misrepresentations to them and defrauded them and they are now going to seek redress in the supreme court. The land out of which they claim they were defrauded and for which they now want compensation comprises nearly a third of the entire area of the state of Montana.

MINE WORKERS IN CONVENTION. Reports of Officers Show Large Increase in Membership—Finances in Good Shape.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—The third day's session of the United Mine Workers of America convened today with John Mitchell, president, in the chair. There were fully 750 delegates present. Chairman P. J. Keenan of the professional committee submitted his report. Fahey of the committee read the report. Illinois made the best showing, with 35,000 members. Secretary W. D. Ryan of the state organization is also treasurer of his organization, which now has \$12,000 cash on hand. During 1899 he raised over \$300,000 and more than \$200,000 was raised by Illinois in 1899.

The credentials committee's report was acted upon and all delegates who were not seated were ordered to report to the committee for a settlement of differences.

The election of officers was postponed and the report of the committee on rules and order of business read and accepted.

President Mitchell announced the routine committees and read his annual report.

Secretary Treasurer Pearce's report showed that 87 local unions were organized in 1899 and 100 more were organized, making 91,019 paid-up membership in the national organization. The receipts of the last year during the year were, with the balance on hand January 1, 1899, \$11,965,571, while expenses were \$7,277,322, leaving a cash balance of \$4,688,249. During 1899 large sums were expended for organizing and in taking care of strikes and the cash showing is not as good as