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## HE ADMITS SEEKING BRIBES

Letters of Dr. Ector Introduced in Clark Investigation.

IDENTIFIED BY WRITER UNDER OATH

**Witnesses for Prosecution Absent—Committee Adjourns Until Monday—Clark Witnesses May Testify at Next Meeting.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today adjourned over until Monday in its investigations of the charges against Senator Clark of Montana. Witnesses for the prosecution were absent and Senator Faulkner, for the defense indicated a desire that none of those who are to be called as witnesses on that side should testify until the prosecution had completed its case. While no positive statement was made to this effect, the committee indicated quite positively that the Clark witnesses might be called by the prosecution after Monday.

The principal witnesses were Mr. Ector, recalled, and State Representative Fine. The latter, though a friend of Clark's, gave testimony from which the prosecution evidently derived much satisfaction. He said that he had received about $5,000 from Clark since the adjournment of the legislature in working up testimony looking to the disbarment of Senator Clark's namesake, State Senator Clark of Madison county, who voted in opposition to the senator.

Some of the letters written by Dr. Ector, the Missoula dentist, to Senator Clark of Montana, which have been missing for a week or ten days, have arrived and were today presented to the committee.

The day's session was opened by the reading of a dispatch from Columbus, O., saying that the absent witness, Murphy, had been in that city last week. In reply to inquiries, Faulkner and Hartman both said they knew nothing as to the whereabouts of Murphy.

**Tilt Between Ex-Senators.**

The presentation of the Ector letters was not accomplished without a tilt between the two ex-senators, Edmunds and Faulkner, who are engaged as counsel on the two sides of the controversy. Faulkner said that two of the letters had failed to arrive in the package first received from Butte, but that he had wired Root to make a search for them, and if they could be found to forward them. Edmunds wanted to know who Root was and said that, so far as appeared here, the postmaster or the street inspector of Butte might as well be asked to supply letters. Had Faulkner opened the letters?

Faulkner replied that he had not opened them, but that all the letters bearing on the investigation were there. Charles W. Clark substantiated Faulkner's statement, saying that all the Ector letters received were here presented. The letters were then read.

There were five or six of them to Bickford and four to Clark and all were identified by Ector, who was again placed on the stand. There were only two letters dated prior to the November election of 1898. They were dated at Stephensville and related to the contest. In these he stated that the opposition to Woods, the candidate for the house, that he was supporting, were working "like fury" and that the Clark men need "some encouragement."

**"Requires the Stuff."**

"To make a thorough canvass of the 2,000 voters of the county requires the stuff," he said, and he added that he wanted at least $500. The next two letters, of date, respectively, November 17 and 21, just after the legislative election, referred to the efforts to hold Wood and of the opposition to hold him. In these he told of Wood's debts and said that Wood had agreed to be bound by whatever he did in the premises.

The later letters from December 7, 1898, to October 31, 1899, related almost entirely to Ector's efforts to collect what he thought was due to him for his efforts in Senator Clark's behalf. In December he wrote Clark saying he did not know to whom he must apply for his dues. "Of course," he said, "I am after what there is in it for me."

On March 1 he wrote Bickford asking him about the 10 per cent of his (Bickford's) receipts from Clark which he (Ector) considered he was to have. It was also in March that he wrote his second letter to Clark. In this letter he reviewed at length his efforts in Clark's behalf, expressing his continued loyalty to Clark and his determined opposition to Dalyism. "If you strike while the iron is hot," he wrote, "you can stampede the Irish king."

**Refused Daly's Offer.**

He also said in this letter that two of Daly's men had promised $5,000 to him during the senatorial contest for information as to Clark's movements, but that he had refused to entertain the offer. In the following July he wrote to Bickford saying that he had come to the conclusion that it was useless to depend upon receiving anything through Bickford. He had, he said, another opportunity to make a stake and he did not propose to let that opportunity go by, as he had the opportunity which had presented itself in the winter before.

The last letter of the series was dated October 31 last and was addressed to Clark. In this letter he asked if he was to expect anything. In all the letters he pleaded poverty and debts as the controlling reason for the pressure he was trying to bring to bear upon Clark.

**Headache**
Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by
**Hood's Pills**
The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## MUCH INFORMATION WANTED

**Flood of Resolutions of Inquiry in Senate Continues—Allen and Pettigrew in It.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Again today the senate's session was devoted entirely to speechmaking. Turner of Washington concluded his address on the Philippine question. He was followed by Ross of Vermont with a thoughtful and carefully prepared speech, in which he also discussed the Philippine question in connection with resolutions which he had offered.

His presentation of the question was given thoughtful attention by his colleagues.

McEnery of Louisiana delivered the concluding speech of the session on the race question in the south. He took strong ground in support of the constitution of Louisiana, and the proposed constitution of North Carolina, which it is alleged will disfranchise a large class of voters.

Kyle of South Dakota offered and secured the adoption of a resolution directing the commissioner of labor to investigate the effect upon labor production and wages of the international copyright act and report to the senate.

Senator Pettigrew offered a resolution calling on the president to send to the senate the report of General J. C. Bate, relating to the treaty with the sultan of Sulu. Among other things the resolution asks whether the sultan and his officials are under civil service. It went over on objection.

Caffery presented three resolutions calling upon the president for correspondence with Great Britain concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the correspondence with the Colombian government as to the Panama canal and the correspondence with the New Panama Canal company of France. They were adopted.

The resolution offered by Allen yesterday calling on the secretary of the treasury for information concerning the transfer of the old New York custom house to the National City bank of that city was adopted.

## WHITE CONFERS WITH HAY

**Announced that Boer Republic's London Consul General Did Not Appear Officially.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Montague White, consul general of the South African republic in London, called at the State department this afternoon and had a conference with Secretary Hay. He did not appear in an official capacity, so it is announced.

There was an utter absence of formality about Mr. White's visit. No appointment had been made and the presentation of his card was the first notice that the secretary had of White's presence in Washington other than what appeared in the newspapers. Nevertheless, Mr. White was admitted and spent nearly an hour in close conversation with Secretary Hay.

At the beginning he put himself on a safe footing by informing the secretary that he had no credentials and no official character whatever. He frankly admitted, however, that he was in the United States for the purpose of aiding his countrymen and to enlist the sympathy of the American people. The secretary was much interested in Mr. White's statements, as was shown by the fact that he accorded him an hour's audience in the busiest moments of the day without interruption. The subject of the conversation was the state of affairs in the Transvaal and no statement of what passed beyond that was obtainable.

**PUERTO RICO TO GET FREE TRADE.**

**Cabinet Believes it Necessary to Prevent Business Disasters.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The cabinet at its regular meeting today again discussed at length the Puerto Rican situation. The large number of letters being received by the president have tended to confirm the administration in the belief that no unnecessary time should be occupied by congress in taking action in the matter. The opinion is unanimous in the cabinet that free trade with the island or a nominal duty is essential to prevent widespread business disaster among all classes of its people.

The newspaper gossip about the visit of Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, to points in South Africa was briefly touched upon in the cabinet session. Secretary Hitchcock explained that Mr. Davis is away from his post on sick leave, that his visit to any place is personal and unofficial and that no one has a right to attach any official or political significance to his movements.

**Discuss Samoan Treaty.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate in executive session again today discussed the Samoan treaty upon the basis of the motion of Senator Jones of Arkansas to reconsider the vote by which the treaty was ratified. Speeches were made in support of the motion to reconsider by Senators Jones, Pettigrew, Allen and Money and in opposition by Senators Davis and Foraker. At the conclusion of the debate a vote was ordered, but a roll call disclosed the absence of a quorum. The call, so far as it went, showed 11 for and 22 against.

## QUAY NOT ENTITLED TO SEAT

State Unrepresented by Failure of Legislature to Elect, Says Majority.

PRECEDENTS IN SUPPORT OF POSITION

**Minority Take Exactly Opposite View that Constitution Contemplates Equal Representation of States.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The reports of the committee on privileges and elections in the case of M. S. Quay, who claims a seat in the United States senate on the strength of an appointment from the governor of Pennsylvania, were presented to the senate today. The majority report, opposing the seating of Mr. Quay, was signed by Senators Caffery, Pettus, Turley, Harris and Burrows, the last named the only republican signing it. The minority report bears the signatures of Senators Hoar, Chandler, Pritchard and McComas, all republicans, and advocates giving the seat to Mr. Quay. The majority report first views the circumstances under which Mr. Quay's appointment was made, including the failure of the Pennsylvania legislature to elect a senator. It says:

"After a vacancy in the office of United States senator occurs or comes to pass, if the next legislature does not fill it, it continues to exist. It is the same vacancy, not a new one. Now the state executive is given power to make a temporary appointment in case of a vacancy, not as long as it continues or exists, but only until the next meeting of the legislature, which is then required to fill the vacancy. This clearly means that the paramount intent to have the legislature choose the senators is to prevail, and that whenever the legislature has had the opportunity to fill the vacancy, either before or after it occurs, the executive has no power to appoint."

**Opportunity for Representation.**

Continuing, the report says: "Thus construed, this clause of the constitution affords every facility for always keeping the senate filled with senators who are the real representatives of their respective states. A senator who is chosen by the legislature of his state is likely to be the choice of the majority of the citizens of his state. A senator who is appointed by an executive is frequently only the personal or political favorite of the executive. The legislature, as we construe the clause, chooses the senator in the first instance. If he declines to serve, or dies before he is inducted into office, or if after qualifying he dies, resigns or is expelled the executive may make a temporary appointment until the legislature meets again; or if, owing to the changes in the state constitutions, the legislature which is authorized to fill the term at its commencement cannot meet until after the term has commenced the executive can also make a temporary appointment.

"Every contingency is thus provided for except the sole contingency that the legislature will fail to perform its sworn duty. Against a contingency of this kind the framers of the constitution did not intend to provide."

After discussing at length the circumstances under which the constitution was framed the majority announces its conclusion as follows:

"We think that the framers of the constitution never contemplated nor intended to provide for a case where a state by its own deliberate act should deprive its legislature of the power to fill an entire term at its beginning. In our opinion they never intended to give the executive of a state the power to fill an entire term by original appointment unless possibly in a case where the legislature had chosen and the person elected had refused to accept or died before qualification. In other words, we conclude that the power of appointment was not to be exercised unless the vacancy occurred in the recess of the legislature and was occasioned by some casualty like death or resignation."

**Report Quotes Precedents.**

The report then quotes numerous precedents, beginning with that of Kensey Johns of Delaware, in 1794, and closing with the case of Henry W. Corbett of Oregon in 1898. It then ends as follows:

"The statement of these cases and precedents shows that from the beginning of the government down to the present time the senate has never recognized the right of a state executive to make a temporary appointment in which the vacancy happened or occurred during the session of the legislature. It shows further that for seventy-five years the senate has refused to recognize the right of a state executive to make a temporary appointment even where the vacancy happened or occurred during a recess of the legislature, if the legislature either before or after it occurred and prior to the date of the appointment had had an opportunity to fill it."

The minority report takes the opposite view. Quoting section 3, article 1, of the constitution, the minority says that the failure of the governor to call the legislature together to elect a senator does not act to deprive the governor of the power of appointment. Referring to the constitutional provision, the question is asked:

"Does the language of the constitution of the United States mean just what the constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania says: 'In case of a vacancy in the office of United States senator in a recess between sessions,' or does it mean that the vacancy must be one which comes by chance, so that it does not apply at all to the case of a vacancy at the beginning of a term, which does not come by chance, but is foreseen and inevitable?"

This question is answered as follows: "If the words have the former meaning then all distinctions between cases where a legislature has been in session and those where a legislature has not been in session, between vacancies at the beginning of a term and vacancies beginning after the term itself has begun and the office for that term once filled, are without importance. We think that the former is the true meaning of the constitution. We think that it was the intent of the constitution to provide, as far as possible, that every state should have two senators.

"1. The constitutional convention hesitated between conferring the power of appointing senators upon the executive and the legislature of the state in the beginning. Like the legislature, the executive of the state was supposed to represent the will of the people. Under the constitutional arrangements then existing he appointed all state officers and appointed judges, who held their office for life. So there is no reason to suppose that they considered the executive an unfit instrument for such appointment. And they settled the question by giving the power of permanent appointment to the legislature and of temporary appointment to the executive.

**What Framers of Constitution Meant.**

"2. We can conceive no reason likely to have influenced the framers of the constitution for making a distinction between cases of vacancy occurring in one way or at one time and vacancies occurring in any other way or at any other time. The office of senator may be at any time of infinite importance to the interests of a state. Upon a single vote may often depend and some times has depended the fate of measures which would bring prosperity or misery into every workshop and almost every family in Pennsylvania. We don't believe that when the constitution was enacted it would have occurred to anybody that if a senator died within a week of the adjournment of the legislature or at a time when there were three parties in the legislature who could not agree, or at a time when the two houses who formerly made an election by concurrent vote were of different ways of thinking in politics, so different that they could not be reconciled, that the state must remain unrepresented until a new legislature should be chosen."

The report further says that: "The language of the very clause in question cannot be construed as the opponents of Mr. Quay would construe it, or in any other way than the undersigned construe it, without destroying its own purpose. If there be no power in the executive of Pennsylvania to appoint a successor to Mr. Quay under this clause of the constitution there is no power in the legislature to choose such successor until the end of the term, and in every case where a senator dies or resigns, where the legislature is not in session or where after such death or resignation the legislature has met and adjourned without a choice or wherever at the beginning of a term the vacancy remains unfilled, it must remain unfilled until the end of the six years, according to the logic of the majority of the committee."

**Two Answers to Argument.**

On another point the minority says: "It is said that if the legislature has been in session after a vacancy and has failed to fill it, the state is in fault; that the legislature has neglected its duty, and so it is not unjust that the state should suffer. There are two answers to this argument.

"1. That it is for the interest of the whole people that every state should be fully represented, and.

"2. That there is no fault to be imputed to the legislature of a state or to the people, where a majority vote is required, if there be a failure to elect. Will anybody claim the the case of a failure to elect a president for want of a constitutional majority, a case provided for by conferring a power upon the house of representatives voting by states, is the case of fault or negligence on the part of the people?"

The minority then gave considerable attention to the various cases and concludes as follows:

"The case of Allen of Washington was decided with the Lee Mantle case and without argument, a decision to which Mr. Beckwith of Wyoming submitted without further contest. At that time there was an earnest division in the senate on an important question relating to the currency, which created for the time more earnest differences of opinion than those existing between the two great political parties on other questions.

"It was a time not favorable to a dispassionate, non-partisan judgment. We prefer the authority of the New Hampshire cases, which was acted on also in the case of Mr. Pasco of Florida, and we think that a decision that must inevitably deprive states in the union for long periods of time of their rightful representation under the constitution will not be permitted long to stand, and that no settlement of the question in derogation of the rights of the states and, as we conceive, in violation of the intent of the framers of the constitution, should be acquiesced in."

## DISCUSS PACIFIC CABLE ROUTE

**Governor Brady Asks Committee to Consider the Alaskan Route.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The question of a government cable across the Pacific was considered today by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. A large number of government officials and private citizens interested in the project were present. These included Captain G. O. Squier, acting chief of the signal service during the illness of General Greely; Admiral Bradford, who has had charge of the naval investigation of the subject; General Wager Swayne of New York, long identified with the Pacific cable movement, and Governor Brady of Alaska, who wishes to have the Alaskan route for a cable fully considered. Captain Squier had been designated by Secretary Root and General Greely to present the subject, as he has had immediate charge of collecting the large amount of data bearing on a government cable. He said there was no longer any doubt as to the practicability of the Pacific cable from a technical and engineering point of view, and he gave the details of the routes, viz.: That via Midway island being 7,759 miles, and that via Wake island 7,422. Either of these routes, he said, was equal, if not superior, to the British route via Fanning island.

## FORECASTER HAZEN IS DEAD

**Result of Injuries Received in a Bicycle Collision with a Negro Pedestrian.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Henry A. Hazen, one of the chief forecasters of the weather bureau, died here tonight as the result of the injuries received last night by a bicycle collision with a negro pedestrian. His skull was badly fractured and he continued unconscious up to the time of his death.

Prof. Hazen was well known among meteorologists and scientific men. He was born in India fifty years ago, his father being a missionary. He was graduated from Dartmouth college and then was connected with the scientific department of Yale university for nine years. He joined the United States signal service, now the weather bureau, in 1881. He was single and lived with a sister and two nephews. Another sister is a missionary.

**Army and Navy Appointments.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Navy—Lieutenant commanders to be commanders, William W. Kimball, William P. Day, J. C. Wilson; lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders, William S. Hogg, Robert I. Reid; Past Assistant Surgeon N. T. Harris, to be a surgeon.

Marine Corps—Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Cochrane, to be a colonel; Major Allan C. Kelton, to be a lieutenant colonel; Captain Lincoln Karmany, to be a major. To be second lieutenants in the marine corps, S. A. W. Patterson of Pennsylvania and Herbert J. Hirshinger of North Carolina.

War—Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, Charles B. Drake, Fifth cavalry; Charles McK. Saltzman, First cavalry.

**SHE QUIT COFFEE**
**And Got Well With the Help of Postum Food Coffee.**

"I am a school girl and want to tell you what Postum Food Coffee has done for me and several of my relatives.

"The old-fashioned coffee always made me heavy and dull and gave me heartburn, with dyspepsia. When we tried Postum Food Coffee it did not taste good, but I begged for another trial, when the directions were followed and we found it delicious. Since that time we have used it regularly and I have never had any trouble with the heavy feeling or dyspepsia.

"Dr. Lowrie prescribed Postum for my uncle, Mr. ———, property man of the Boston theater, and it worked a marvelous change in him. He quit the common coffee and has been using Postum Food Coffee ever since. He looks better than he ever did before. His family also use it. Uncle is very streng in his praise of Postum for the good it has done him. Please do not use my signature, but you can use the statement." ———, Worcester, Mass.

The name can be furnished by the Postum Cereal Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.

## THURSTON ENTERS A DENIAL

He is Not Figuring on Presiding Over the National Republican Convention.

NAILS RUMOR IN PHILADELPHIA PAPER

**Thinks it Would Be in Bad Taste to Fish for the Place Until After Nebraska Delegates Are Chosen.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—A Philadelphia paper stated today that Senator Hanna and Senator Thurston will be candidates for the honor of presiding over the republican national convention, which is to be held there on June 19. So far as Senator Hanna is concerned he has authorized an emphatic denial of this rumor. Senator Thurston said today that he had not approached a soul with a view of being temporary or permanent chairman; that it would be the height of folly to think of so doing, until after the state convention of Nebraska had selected delegates at large to the national convention.

"Of course," said he, "no man could fail to appreciate the honor of being chosen to preside over the deliberations of such a great convention, but any statement that I am already laying my plans to be made chairman is wholly false."

Senator Thurston has introduced a bill which, if enacted into law, will add considerably to the salary list of the United States and especially to Treasury department salaries. His bill is to amend section 3148 of the Revised Statutes relating to pay of collectors of internal revenue and provides that their compensation shall be fixed at $2,000 where annual collections amount to $25,000 or less and shall, by the secretary of the treasury, on recommendation of the commissioner of internal revenue, be graduated up to the limit of $4,500 when collections amount to more than $25,000 and less than $1,000,000 and where annual collections amount to more than $1,000,000 there shall be allowed to the collector $4,500 and in addition thereto a commission of one-tenth of 1 per cent on the amount of all tax collected by him under the "Act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes," passed June 13, 1899.

The bill further provides where annual collections exceed $1,000,000 and do not exceed $2,000,000, $5,000 shall be paid the collector; where they exceed $2,000,000 and not over $5,000,000, $5,000 is to be paid, and where they exceed $5,000,000 and not over $10,000,000, $6,000 is to be paid, and over $10,000,000, $6,500.

Juan M. Boyle of Kearney is in the city looking after legislation which will give him about $6,500, as one of the heirs of his great-grandfather, who was acting secretary of the navy many years. The court of claims passed upon this and as it was shown that Boyle's great-grandfather had never been paid for his services, the court recommended that the amount should be paid.

Arthur Grimm, a Washington county boy, now located in New York City, is in Washington sightseeing.

Congressman Burkett introduced bills today to pension Daniel A. Stoke and Aaron B. Mitchell.

Representative Mercer will be one of the principal speakers at the banquet of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association of Baltimore on February 1.

William M. Beardshear, president of the Iowa State college at Ames, is in the city in attendance upon the board of Indian commissioners appointed by the president as a sifting committee for the purpose of securing favorable legislation for the Indians.

E. C. Coleman was today appointed postmaster at Greenwood, Cass county, Neb., vice G. W. Clark, resigned; also George Koontz, at Volney, Allamakee county, Ia.

Congressmen Gamble and Burke have recommended John W. Vanderpool for postmaster at Gale, S. D., J. H. Bostwich at Oreville, S. D., and Frank H. Richardson at Bloomingdale, S. D.

An order was issued today discontinuing the postoffice at Leon, Stanley county, S. D. Mail will be sent to Bovine.

## FOR COMMERCIAL EXPANSION

**This and Other Propositions in Report for Action by National Board of Trade.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The National Board of Trade began its thirteenth annual meeting here today. In the absence of the president, Frederick Frailey of Philadelphia, ex-Governor E. O. Stannard of St. Louis presided. Forty commercial bodies were represented by about 135 delegates. The program of the meeting, which will occupy three days, contemplates the discussion of a wide range of subjects. Among the many resolutions adopted by some one or more of the constituent bodies for discussion at the meeting are the following:

Favoring legislation amending the postal laws relative to second-class mail matter; favoring one-cent rate for letter mail locally addressed; favoring a cheap parcel post system under the Postoffice department; favoring one-cent letter postage; favoring legislation by congress so as to permit railroads engaged in interstate traffic to enter into pooling arrangements under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission; favoring legislation giving the Interstate Commerce commission full control over rates and power to enforce its rulings and decisions subject to review by the United States courts; favoring legislation to prevent discrimination by railroads against the milling industry of the United States; favoring a law having for its object the increase of our merchant marine; favoring gold standard legislation; favoring the creation of an executive department of the government to be known as the Department of Commerce; favoring a modification of the war revenue law in the matter of taxation of the transactions in exchanges and boards of trade, as well as in other features of the law; favoring improvements upon the Ohio river and the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi; favoring the construction of the Nicaraguan canal without further delay; declaring that commercial expansion is a necessity for the people of the United States.

After an address by Governor Stannard a committee on credentials was appointed. Reports from the executive committee and treasurer were received. Frailey was then unanimously re-elected president.

## INVITE M'KINLEY TO ATTEND

**Distinguished Prelates and Laymen Urge President to Attend the Ecumenical Conference.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A delegation, including Morris K. Jessup and Colonel John J. McCook of New York, Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee and William Henry Grant of New York, called on President McKinley at the White house today to extend an invitation from the executive committee of the Ecumenical conference to attend one of the sessions of that conference to be held in New York in April.

The general attendance on that conference will include distinguished men from this country and others. Ex-President Harrison will be the honorary president.

The president received the committee very cordially, but could not give the members any definite assurance that he would be able to attend the conference. While he would be glad to attend, yet his decision in the matter would depend entirely on the condition of public business at the time. He promised to take the invitation under consideration and will let the committee know later whether he can come or not. It is hoped that if he does attend he will make an address.

**Report on Plague at Honolulu.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following dispatch on the plague from Major Blair Taylor, chief surgeon at the United States military hospital at Honolulu, dated January 7:

"Since my last report there have been three cases of the disease and one death. The process of burning up the infected district is rapidly proceeding. Its inhabitants are being isolated in detention camps and the government has placed $270,000 at the disposal of the Board of Health, with the promise of more if needed. These measures will, I think, be effective in eradicating the disease in the course of time. But little apprehension is felt of its attacking the troops of the command."

**Senate Confirms Nominations.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Colorado: J. C. Twombley, Denver. Missouri: H. J. Crider, Maitland. Iowa: D. Anderson, Lamoni; L. A. Chiltree, Morning Sun. Nebraska: J. S. Hoover, Blue Hill; J. L. Lashbrook, Oxford; J. M. Mills, Laurel; S. R. Razee, Curtis; R. F. Williams, St. Edward.

**Talk of Elkins for Second Place.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The name of Senator Elkins of West Virginia has been discussed as a vice presidential candidate by party leaders. While the senator has made no announcement of his intentions, it is known that he would not be averse to rounding out his public career as vice president.

**General Brooke at Capital.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—General John R. Brooke, formerly governor general of Cuba, arrived in Washington tonight from the south. He was accompanied by Mrs. Brooke and by his aide, Captain James T. Dean.

## MINERS AND OPERATORS MEET

**Fixing the Scale for the Coming Year a Most Difficult Matter.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—The interstate conference of United Mine Workers and coal operators was called this morning with about 175 prominent operators from Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan present. The attendance is the most representative ever held. The miners have over 500 representatives in the joint conference, which, it is predicted, will last until the middle of next week. The routine of business provides for a scale committee. This committee will wrestle with the scale problem and the main conference will adjourn from day to day until the scale committee agrees upon a report.

The Illinois operators are at loggerheads among themselves. The radicals do not want to make advances to the miners. The Ohio operators appear to be most liberal in their offers, it being commonly understood that they will give a 10-cent advance on the jump.

The Michigan operators have contracts which run until June 1 and the mine workers decided not to break these "individual" contracts, but will try and get concessions for the two months between the expiration of the interstate agreement, April 1, and the expiration of the Michigan contracts.

There will be a bitter fight over the screen question. The miners declare that the operators must declare their intentions first.

The big anthracite strike talked of in central Pennsylvania is off. National Board Member Benjamin James of Jeanesville, Pa., today said: "President Mitchell and I agreed that it would be the height of folly to order a strike now."

The joint conference did not convene until 11 o'clock, when a surprise was sprung in the selection of a chairman. It was thought Dempster of Pittsburg would have the honor, but on motion of President Mitchell of the miners Walter S. Bogle of the Crescent Coal Mining company of Chicago was elected to preside.

John V. Reese, miner from Iowa, wanted to know when the Iowa operators would be accorded representation. Chairman Bogle said that he did not think he could recognize the Iowa operators until an organization has been effected and the credential committee reported.

On motion of President Mitchell the conference was adjourned to 10 a. m. tomorrow.

The delegates from Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana met tonight and selected committees to represent them in the joint scale conference tomorrow. There were no operators from the state of Iowa, but John F. Ream, the state president, was chosen to represent that state. The committee on credentials has decided adversely to the seating of a member from that state.

The following were elected as delegates to the American Federation of Labor: John Mitchell, W. C. Pearce, Patrick Dolan and John L. Hunter.

On the second ballot for vice president Reese and Lewis are leading. The vote is still being counted and at 11 o'clock there was a whisper that Lewis had been elected.

The committee appointed to fix the scale for outside laborers made the following report to the miners' convention:

For trimmers and dumpers, $1.75 per day; for boys, 14 to 16 years of age, $1.35; blacksmiths, $2.50; firemen, $1.75; blacksmith helpers, $1.75; incline runners, $1.75, the price paid engineers in Illinois to be the governing price in all competitive fields. This scale is based on a working day of eight hours.

**Union of Irish Political Factions.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—It is expected that the union of the different Irish national political factions will be announced at a demonstration to be given on Easter Monday in honor of John E. Redmond at Waterford, Ireland, the city he represents in Parliament. At this demonstration a loving cup and an illuminated album from the Waterford men and women in New York will be presented to Mr. Redmond. The New York committee will ask Richard Croker to represent them at the presentation.

**Syndicate Miller Located.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—William F. Miller, who conducted the 520 per cent Franklin syndicate in Brooklyn, has been located in Canada and is under surveillance. This information was given out by the Brooklyn authorities tonight. The police decline to state in what city or town Miller is stopping. Miller was indicted on November 24, in conjunction with his assistant, Cecil Leslie, whose whereabouts are unknown, for conspiracy in obtaining money through fraud and misrepresentation. The offense is not extraditable and today a new indictment was found against Miller for embezzlement. The new indictment will be presented in the county court on Friday, when extradition papers will be ready.

**PERUNA**
CURES CATARRH OF { HEAD, THROAT, BRONCHIA, LUNGS, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BLADDER, PELVIC ORGANS

Congressman Ogden, *Of Benton, La., says: "For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better than Peruna. I can conscientiously recommend it."*

**To Cure LaGrippe in Two Days.**
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

**Brass Knuckles in His Pocket.**

A man giving the name of S. Bloom was arrested Tuesday evening on the charge of suspicious character. He was followed from one pawnshop to another for some time by Detectives Heelan and Johnson and the officers finally requested of him to explain whether he was taking a census of the city's "uncles" or merely calling on old friends. The man told a very sad story of how he was seeking to pawn a watch given him by his dying mother that he might have funds to carry him to Chicago, where his sister was seriously ill. The story affected Officer Johnson very deeply and he reached for his handkerchief with which to hide his feelings. By mistake his hand got into the overcoat pocket of S. Bloom and instead of a handkerchief encountered a pair of brass knuckles. He took them out and showed them to Bloom, who appeared much surprised and insisted that he had no idea how they came there. He suggested, however, that some one must have put them there for a joke. The officers, although quick to be moved by pathos, are sometimes dense at seeing jokes and the man will be given a chance for a more thorough explanation of the affair before the police judge this morning.

**Hill Made a "Rough House."**

W. H. Hill was arrested by Detectives Heiffeld and Donahue Tuesday evening for making what is commonly termed a "rough house" in the restaurant of H. G. Reeder, 1516 Webster street. Hill rooms in that vicinity and boards at Reeder's restaurant. Tuesday evening he entered the place with the avowed intention of paying his bill. The creditor and debtor differed on the amount and a quarrel ensued. Hill used a crutch, which ordinarily is an instrument to assist him in walking, with telling effect on the showcases and a line of fine cigars. The amount of damage inflicted will make a serious case against him.

**Charged with Embezzlement.**

Jacob Svadina, collector for G. S. Wagner, commission man, was arrested by Detectives Heelan and Johnson Tuesday night on his way home and is charged with embezzling $80 from the firm which employed him. Svadina has been known to be short in his accounts for some time and Tuesday he was missed at his place of employment. Detectives were immediately placed on his track and a warrant for his arrest furnished by a member of the firm. The officers hurried for him during the day, but were unsuccessful. They found him shortly after 11 o'clock near Eighth and Hickory streets.

**Talks to the Masons.**

Judge William S. Felker addressed a large audience of Masons at their hall, Sixteenth and Capitol avenue, Tuesday evening on "Ancient Craft Masonry." The Judge handled his subject in a masterly way, reviewing the history of Masonry from the time of its start, long before the birth of Christ, up to the year 1743. The other speakers of the evening were W. W. Keysor, John J. Mercer and L. H. Bradley.

**Rheumatism**
Miss Eleanor M. Tippell, 3711 Powellton Ave., Philadelphia, writes:
"I had inflammatory rheumatism, which was for weeks so intense that I was unable to walk. I was treated by several prominent physicians, and tried many patent medicines, but without relief. I felt so much better after taking two bottles of S. S. S., that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely, and have never since had a touch of the disease."
**S.S.S. For The Blood**
(Swift's Specific) is the only remedy which reaches this painful disease, and is guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

AMUSEMENTS.

**BOYD'S** Woodward & Burgess Mgrs. Tel. 1919.
Charles and Daniel Frohman present
**MATINEE TODAY.**
LAST TIME TONIGHT
**"AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN."**
with the original New York cast, including Anne Sutherland, Frederic Bond, Miriam Nesbitt and others of prominence.
PRICES—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
NEXT ATTRACTION—
Friday and Saturday, William A. Brady's "M'LLE FIFI."
The Farce that Startled New York.

**CREIGHTON Orpheum** Telephone 1531. Tonight 8:15
MATINEE TODAY.
Any seat, 25c; children, 10c; gallery, 10c.
TONIGHT, 8:15.
**WILLIAMS and WALKER**
And their own Big Company—50 CLEVER ARTISTS—50.
The show that kept New York laughing Six Months.
Prices—Evenings: Reserved Seats, 25c and 50c; gallery, 10c. Matinees: Any seat, 25c; children, 10c; gallery, 10c.

**BOYD'S**—Tomorrow Night
**JOHN THOMAS CONCERT CO.**
3rd Number Association Course.
Reserved Seats Sale AT Y. M. C. A. OFFICE.

**CASTORIA**
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.