

Telephones 614-694.

Bee, Feb. 18, 1900.

Handsome New Black Dress Goods



Little wonder that Black Dress Goods are more wanted this season than ever before.

GHEVOTTS, 60c to \$1.50 A YARD—The quality of wool, the weight, the dye, the finish are examined with care before they come to us—twenty-five kinds to choose from.

In our Cloak Dept—We have sold every winter jacket, every cape, every collar and every muff.

We have absolutely no winter garments in our store. This shows very conclusively that we sell only the kind of goods which people want, and at the right kind of prices.

Ladies' Belts

Almost every day we are receiving some of the newest in belts.



Leather Belts with harness buckle. Dog Collar Belts. Leather Pulley Belts.

Bed Pillows—Monday morning we will place on sale several lines of bed pillows at greatly reduced prices.

Imported and Domestic Gingham Novelties

This year the wash fabrics are truly beautiful. Insertions of lace and embroidery have been set in to help them be Egyptian.

There are Egyptian striped Gingham, stik striped Gingham, Mercerot zephyrs, David & John Anderson Gingham, more beautiful even than last year.

Dotted Swiss—Monday we will place on special sale a full line of 50c fancy dotted swiss at 25c per yard.

Corsets

At 50c, a good fitting corset, made of saten, low bust and short hips, lace trimmed top and bottom, light blue, pink or white.

A few odd sizes of Dr. Warner's, Thompson's, and Royal Worcester, 50c each; reduced from \$1.00. Only about two dozen of these Corsets.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

T. M. C. BLDG., COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

MAY BE A BOER TRAP

(Continued from First Page.) stole away from the outposts of the little beleaguered town. With the subtle instinct of these children of the veldt which has been lost to civilized man he made his way through "the network of entangling trenches and laagers and set his face to the north and Bulawayo."

ATTACK GATACRE'S POSITION

Boers Not Abandoning the Field in Cape Colony by Any Means. LONDON, Feb. 17.—A special dispatch from Sterkstroom, dated today, says the Boers, with artillery, commenced an attack early this morning on Molteno, near that place, occupied by troops commanded by General Gatacre.

QUIET AT THE SEAT OF WAR

News from Arundel Asserts that British are Guarding the Railroad in Peace. ARUNDEL, Friday, Feb. 16.—All quiet today. No Boers about. The British outposts are guarding the railroad. Reinforcements have arrived.

Capture Some Boer Stores.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to the War office from Lord Roberts says that General Kelly-Kenny's brigade, Friday, captured seventy-eight wagons of stores and ammunition belonging to General Cronje. Following in the lead of Lord Roberts' dispatch is "JACOBEDAL, Feb. 17.—A general Kelly-Kenny's brigade captured yesterday seventy-eight wagons laden with stores, two wagons of Mauser rifles, eight boxes of shells, ten barrels of explosives and a large quantity of stores, all belonging to Cronje's laager, which was still being shelled by our artillery when Kitchener dispatched his message."

Canadians in Waterfall Fight.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—A special dispatch to the Star, dated Jacobedal, February 15, says the Royal Canadian regiment was given a show in the operations which have resulted in the occupation of Jacobedal by the British forces. The Canadians were in the Ninth division and participated in an attack on Waterfall. In the advance from Waterfall six Canadians fell out and are either in the hospital or captured.

Unionist Candidate Is Elected.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The parliamentary bye-election in the Newark division of Nottinghamshire yesterday to replace Charles William Sydney, Viscount Newark (conservative), who has succeeded to the peerage, resulted as follows: Sir Charles Warren, unionist, 5,132; Henry Stanger, liberal, 2,871; unionist majority, 2,261. At the last election Viscount Newark was unopposed.

French and Kewekich Promoted.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The queen has promoted General French to be major general. French heretofore has only ranked as a colonel in the army, with the local rank of lieutenant general.

Boers Intercept Rear Guard.

PRETORIA, Friday, Feb. 16.—It appears from further reports of yesterday's fighting at Jacobedal that 2,000 British troops got through the federal position at Modder river and entered Kimberley. The federals intercepted the rear guard of the British and captured great booty, many oxen and a number of prisoners.

CLARK ON THE WITNESS STAND

Speaks at the Famous Trial in His Own Behalf. Explaining to Senator Hoar, Mr. Clark said that the first contribution of \$25,000 was necessary in organizing for the legislative campaign, a great deal of money being required to get voters registered and to get them to the polls.

ACCOUNTS FOR MONEY THAT HE EXPENDED

Claims He Entered Contest at Solicitation of His Friends and at First Had No Desire for the Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Before the senate committee began its work in the Clark investigation today the world went around that Senator Clark himself would take the stand. The senator was not present, however, last member of that body, to be examined and Justice Piggott of the Montana supreme court was recalled to make some additions to his testimony. He said among other things that he and Justice Hunt had consulted as to the wisdom of a criminal proceeding against Dr. Tracey on account of his advances toward Mr. Hunt in connection with the Wellcome disbursement case. He said their consultation had been more a matter of speculation than anything else and that both seemed to concur that the situation did not call for such action, as they thought Dr. Tracey was being stung against than sinning. Justice Piggott also added to the portion of his testimony concerning Justice Hunt's statement of his interview with Dr. Tracey, saying that he had been impressed with Mr. Hunt's attitude that there was no subject being discussed. He said that, in Helena, coming from Butte was always referred to as coming "over" and that therefore the expression seemed to connect itself with the presence in Helena of the special train party from Butte. This opinion, he said, had been expressed in conversation with Attorney General Nolan. Justice Piggott also said that he wished to modify his opinion concerning the motives of Mr. Corbett in coming to see him on August 5 last, saying that his mind was not yet clear on that point; that he had no subject in mind.

While Justice Piggott was testifying Mr. Clark came into the room. Justice Piggott was followed by Chief Justice Theodore Brantley, also of the Montana state supreme court, making the third and last member of that body, to be examined in this case. He said that on his August 5 last, when Justice Hunt had his interview with Dr. Tracey and Justice Piggott's interview with Mr. Corbett, he was on the Pacific coast. He had first heard of the Hunt-Tracey interview upon his return in the latter part of August. Justice Hunt had made a full statement to him and advised with him and Justice Piggott as to the wisdom of proceeding against Dr. Tracey. They had advised against such a course.

Chief Justice Brantley related an interview with Rev. Dr. A. B. Martin, principal of the College of Montana, a Presbyterian institution of learning located at Deer Lodge. The chief justice is a member of the board of trustees of this institution and Senator Clark is its president. The witness said Dr. Martin had come to his office and, requesting an interview, had shown a letter signed by Senator Clark, one sentence of which was as follows: "See Justice Brantley and ask him not to allow that good man Wellcome to be disbarred."

After reading the letter Justice Brantley said he handed it back, saying that he was only one member of the court and could not control its action, nor would he if he could. He had also assured Dr. Martin that there was no prejudice against Wellcome in the court. The chief justice said that he was not sure that the letter showed him by Dr. Martin was in Senator Clark's handwriting. The interview had occurred in his office in Helena, the latter part of October. Senator Chandler announced that Dr. Martin had been sent for and that Dr. Tracey was now on his way to Washington.

Clark Takes Stand.

Clark's appearance caused a ripple of interest throughout the senate. He had sworn the senator took his seat quietly and Mr. Faulkner immediately began his questions, the first of which brought out the facts concerning Clark's career, political and otherwise, in Montana. He said he had retired in Montana in 1885, most of the time in Butte, and had been engaged in many occupations, the principal of which were merchandising, banking, mining and the reduction of ore. He had, he said, taken an active part in politics, especially for the past fifteen years.

Coming to the campaign of 1888 he said he had entered it at the solicitation of a number of friends "who had asked me to help them organize the state against what was called the Daly power, which I agreed to do with their aid and assistance."

He then referred to the preliminary meeting of his friends, the particulars of which were related by Governor Hauser, in which he made the agreement above related by agreeing to pay all the expenses if the others would do the organizing and performing the work necessary in the campaign. Referring further to the preliminary meeting he said that he had been asked by him to enter into this campaign, which was for a few of the state officers and for members of the legislature, he said he had sent out some friends to feel the pulse of the state. He also stated that democratic politics in the state had not been popular for some years. The democrats had been fighting with populists and silver republicans and he was opposed to such a course because it resulted in the nomination of people who were not democrats. The object was to organize as to break down the "one man power" in the state. After relating these facts the senator said that he had very reluctantly agreed to the proposition of his friends and to assist financially, furnishing such funds as were absolutely necessary in a prudent way to accomplish the object.

No Desire for Senator.

Mr. Clark said at this preliminary meeting he had stated distinctly that he would not be a candidate for the senate and that he had not changed his mind until after the election of the legislature. "Did you, in accordance with your agreement with your friends at that meeting, make any contributions to the campaign fund?" Mr. Faulkner asked. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Some days after this meeting I gave the amount which had been estimated to be necessary to begin with. That amount was \$25,000. The second contribution was made in October and amounted to \$20,000. In November I contributed \$40,000 and after I was elected I gave my son, C. W. Clark, a check for \$100,000 to pay expenses incurred during the sitting of the legislature in Helena. Upon leaving that city I had told my son to stay there and settle up all bills that had been incurred. Upon his returning to Butte he gave me a statement showing disburse-

ments amounting to about this sum. These four contributions were all that were made by me in connection with that campaign. Explaining to Senator Hoar, Mr. Clark said that the first contribution of \$25,000 was necessary in organizing for the legislative campaign, a great deal of money being required to get voters registered and to get them to the polls.

Innocent of Corruption.

"Did you ever," asked Mr. Faulkner, "directly or indirectly make any money or other voluntary contributions to secure the vote of any member of the legislature for you for United States senator?" "No, sir," answered Mr. Clark, "I regarded the witness, holding himself erect and looking directly at his interrogator. "Do you know of your own personal knowledge of any money being used to corruptly influence votes in your behalf?" was the next question.

To this the senator replied: "I do not. There were plenty of rumors about the expenditure of money, but I have no personal knowledge of anything of that kind being done."

Supposed Hewitt a Friend.

Clark admitted that he had met Mark Hewitt often during the sitting of the legislature, but he denied that he was a friend of his in his senatorial contest. Their conversations had, however, he said, been so completely devoid of feature that he did not remember any of them.

He was asked by Mr. Clark if he had ever had any conversation with Hewitt, and he said that he had never had any conversation with Hewitt, but he had never told Hewitt that he had his son, Charles, or Wellcome, or anyone else, see Tom Lyons with a view to satisfying him. He did, however, admit that Hewitt had told him that Hewitt was interested in the senatorial campaign.

Johnson's Testimony False.

"I am absolutely positive," said Senator Clark, concluding his direct testimony concerning the testimony of Johnson, "that his conversation with him or any one else related to the manner of Senator Hanna's election, and I want to say that every word of Johnson's testimony which related to me was absolutely false."

At this juncture a member of the committee asked Mr. Clark regard to the letter to Dr. Martin of the Montana college concerning which Chief Justice Brantley had testified earlier in the day. Mr. Clark replied that he had no recollection concerning the letter. He thought he might have written it as a student at the college, but he was very intimate, as was also his relations with Judge Brantley, and as he knew the relations to be so between Martin and Brantley, he was questioned closely as to his recollection as to the author of the letter. He said that he had written the letter to Dr. Martin to see Justice Brantley, but I certainly did not go to the extent of asking him to suggest to Judge Brantley that the proceedings against Wellcome should be stopped. I admit that I was greatly interested in Wellcome's case, being convinced, as the letter referred to, says that he is both a grand and a good man. I do not, however, wish to be understood, if I did write the letter, of suggesting any such course to Judge Brantley. It was perfectly legitimate. As to recollecting whether I wrote the letter, I repeat that I cannot say positively. My correspondence is probably as large as that of almost any other man in the United States. I write from time to time, and I am not sure that I would remember whether I had written this letter on a matter which I did not consider very important. If I did write it simply did so to have Mr. Martin to see his influence with Judge Brantley to see that justice was done. Mr. Clark was asked by the committee to take a recess until 2:15 p. m.

HOUSE RESCINDS ITS ACTION

Passes Appropriation for Civil Service Commission in the Regular Bill, as Expected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Late this afternoon the house passed a bill providing for the executive and judicial appropriations bill after having it under consideration four days. A spirited colloquy between Sulzer, democrat of New York, and Grosvenor, republican of Ohio, was the feature of today's session.

Fresh from the anti-trust conference in Chicago, Sulzer directed the attention of the house to the monster monopolies, which, he said, were being fostered by the republican administration. He adverted to passing to Ohio politics. These utterances drew the fire of General Grosvenor, who referred to the "political garbage" which Sulzer had brought back to Washington after his "hippodroming tour through the west as a vice presidential candidate." The civil service appropriation, which was stricken out of the appropriations bill in the committee of the whole, was restored in the house by 77 to 123. Brownell of Ohio offered an amendment providing that the head of any department upon whose rolls the names of any employees had been furnished, be immediately notified by performing service. The amendment was adopted.

CAN IGNORE FOREIGN POWERS

Hepburn's Canal Bill Committee Favors Independent Action in Nicaragua.

BRITAIN WORKING DEAD TREATY'S GHOST

Construction of Suez Canal Held to Be a Violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, Now Deceased.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Chairman Hepburn of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, submitted the report of the committee in favor of the Hepburn bill for constructing the Nicaragua canal. The report, in substance, is that the United States should not consent to construct the canal independent of any nation except Costa Rica and Nicaragua, dealing directly with those countries; that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is dead; that Great Britain violated the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer convention by constructing the Suez canal, "a short route to the east," to use the term employed in that treaty, and is now "using the ghost of a dead treaty to frighten the people of the United States from securing the great advantages which the Nicaragua canal would afford."

The report is herewith given in part: "If the provisions of the bill can be carried out the United States will within a few years (from six to eight) be in full possession of the Nicaragua canal. The ownership and control of it can be defended and it can be used in the interests of its navy and its merchant marine as wisdom may dictate."

"There seems to be little doubt that the states of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will give their consent to the construction of this great work. These states are friendly disposed toward our government and our people and have interests connected with it that are, in proportion to wealth and population, even greater than ours. It will traverse either the border of the Suez canal for a distance of about 190 miles. It will give to that state a waterway from its capital and its most productive region to the sea. It will place that country on one of the great waterways of the world, bringing it into immediate contact with the great foreign commerce and those who conduct it. "The splendid soil and climate of their agricultural regions will be seen and shown in such a way as to compel immigration and settlement. In very many ways the state will have advantages not now possessed and that will be for a long time lost if another route by which the oceans are connected should be adopted."

"All of these considerations induce the belief that these enlightened states will be glad to aid our government cordially and efficiently in carrying out this great design."

Feasibility of the Enterprise.

"The several surveys and the opinions of the engineers and scientists, believed to be entirely competent for their work, justify your committee in recommending the undertaking of the enterprise as one that is entirely practical and one that will be completed for a sum of money, the expenditure of which will be wise. "It is true that the estimates of cost are variable, ranging as they do from less than \$40,000,000 to a possibly \$145,000,000. It is, however, proper to say that the estimates are based on the cost of the canal for are as variable as is the cost. The earliest estimates were for a canal suited to the ships of the time. The later estimates are for ships of this time. Fifteen feet depth and fifty feet width was the size of the earlier project. Thirty feet depth and 120 feet width are the dimensions of the latter proposed canal. "Or if it should be the policy to use the canal to stimulate the building up of our merchant marine it could be made a most powerful factor. A British vessel trading from our shores to the east would be required to charter a 6,000-ton vessel and using the Suez canal, must pay as tolls a sum in excess of \$18,000 for the round voyage. His American rival, trading from New York to Hong Kong, using the Nicaragua canal, would be able to use a vessel made in an American shipyard, of American material and by American labor and loaded with American merchandise, would possess marked advantage—so marked advantage as to make it to his interest to stimulate American shipbuilding. "It is in this kind of a canal that may be used in this way, discriminating in favor of our merchants and our shipbuilders and our labor (if such should be the policy of the government), that your committee is anxious to secure."

No Invasion of Rights of Nations.

"It is claimed by some persons that creating this short passage to our Pacific possessions would be an invasion of the rights of other maritime nations—that seeing the waters of the two oceans is a matter of such vast concern that it becomes international in character—but we think the people of no other country would have a right to object if the people of the United States saw fit to construct a ship canal from New York to San Francisco on the territory belonging solely to the United States. Nor would the people of any other country have the right to object if Mexico, on her own territory, constructed a canal across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Nor would any one rightfully object to Nicaragua constructing a canal on her own soil from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean. "Now if this be true, if these states would have the right on their own territory, using their own means, to provide for themselves this great advantage to their commerce could not either one of them grant to another state, upon terms entirely advantageous and satisfactory to the parties, the right to a canal similar to the one under discussion? No one would have the right to quarrel with Nicaragua in thus giving to the United States a right that unquestionably belongs to her. "The fact that it would enable us in an emergency, to send a canal similar to the one under discussion? No one would have the right to quarrel with Nicaragua in thus giving to the United States a right that unquestionably belongs to her. "The fact that it would enable us in an emergency, to send a canal similar to the one under discussion? No one would have the right to quarrel with Nicaragua in thus giving to the United States a right that unquestionably belongs to her. "The fact that it would enable us in an emergency, to send a canal similar to the one under discussion? No one would have the right to quarrel with Nicaragua in thus giving to the United States a right that unquestionably belongs to her."

Nor all of the utilities that are possible. Nor can we expect to get our share without fierce struggles. There is now the most intense rivalry for this commerce on the part of commercial nations. And our rivals will use all political, diplomatic, military and diplomatic means with their arts menacing, if possible, to drive us out of the field.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Dead.

"There are persons who say that we are bound by the treaty stipulations with the government of Great Britain to refrain from carrying out this great enterprise. This statement we do not believe. We recognize the fact that fifty years ago, the United States and Great Britain entered into an alliance to secure the building of the Nicaragua canal. Any person who dispassionately studies the treaty must come to the conclusion that the primary stipulation in the Clayton-Bulwer convention looked to the immediate building of a canal under the influence that might be exercised by the two governments, rather than to a prohibition of either to build it. "No one can read that article without concluding that the Nicaragua canal contemplated was an undertaking early to be completed through the kindly aid of the two governments. Great Britain has allowed fifty years to elapse without any movement on her part to carry out the provisions of that article. It has been a dead letter from the day the treaty was signed to the present moment. And the provisions of the first article were agreed to necessarily in connection with the seventh, that neither government shall have exclusive control over any ship canal, being the ship canal that was provided for in the seventh article, and which the two nations were to use their friendly offices in immediately securing."

"But suppose this is not true, and that we are bound, as exclusive control over any ship canal, being the ship canal that was provided for in the seventh article, and which the two nations were to use their friendly offices in immediately securing. "But suppose this is not true, and that we are bound, as exclusive control over any ship canal, being the ship canal that was provided for in the seventh article, and which the two nations were to use their friendly offices in immediately securing. "But suppose this is not true, and that we are bound, as exclusive control over any ship canal, being the ship canal that was provided for in the seventh article, and which the two nations were to use their friendly offices in immediately securing."

Changes of Fifty Years.

"The last fifty years have wrought a remarkable change in our relations to a waterway crossing the Isthmus. Eighteen hundred and fifty years ago the Isthmus was under the control of our great-grandfathers. It was only four years later that we began our first occupation of California. It was only four years later that we began our first occupation of California. It was only four years later that we began our first occupation of California."

Legal Battle Royal Between Steel Kings Now On in earnest.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 17.—The acceptance of service by the attorneys for the defendants in the Frick-Carnegie equity suit clears the way for the actual beginning of the fight in the courts between the two steel kings. The recognized adherents of each are doing all in their power to marshal their respective forces for the contest and consultations on campaign plans are being held night and day. "The fifteen days allowed for filing an answer to the suit dates from yesterday. It will probably be filed before the expiration of the time limit, however, as the counsel for Carnegie says that the papers will be ready when he returns to Pittsburgh, which will be early in the week beginning February 25. Immediately after Carnegie reaches Pittsburgh he will go over the papers with his attorneys, and his signature wherever required and no time will be lost in filing the defense. "The defense, it is said, will be in the nature of a general denial of the allegations of Frick as to Carnegie's malevolent intent and a strong contention that the "iron clad" contract still exists and is as forcible and binding as it was under the old firm of Carnegie Brothers & Co.

BRYAN'S JAW IS TO BLAME

Passage of Recent Financial Bill and Democrats' Defeat Laid to Him by Penneyer.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 17.—Former Governor Sylvester Penneyer today gave out the following statement regarding the financial bill, which has been passed by congress: "I hold Colonel Bryan really responsible for the late defeat of the bill. He had not carefully prepared speech, either Bland, Teller or Stevenson would probably have been nominated and elected. Bryan defeated himself and his party by his volatility and the party's contract still exists and is as forcible and binding as it was under the old firm of Carnegie Brothers & Co."

POPE LEO WILL SEE LEYDS

South African Diplomat Granted an Audience by His Holiness—Humbert Won't See Him.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A special dispatch from Brussels says that Dr. Leyds refused to talk to Brussels representatives regarding affairs in South Africa further than to say that his confidence is still absolute and that he does not fear an invasion of the Free State, the burghers in that republic being armed and prepared to resist the British. Dr. Leyds has telegraphed to the pope asking an audience of his holiness, which will be accorded. It is certain, however, that he will not be received by King Humbert.

Like Pie? Try one of Grape-Nuts, tastes much like Pumpkin Pie Savory Winning Healthy Recipe CUT THIS OUT.