Bee, Feb. 18, 1900, Handsome New Black Dress Goods



Little wonder that Black Dress Goods are more wanted this season than ever before. The looms have brought out designs so exquisite, and fabrics so elegant that the dressiness of black is more beautiful than ever before. Suitable

to all occasions, and serviceable. In every weave, variety is greater than we've ever shown before. CHEVIOTS, 69C to \$3.50 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 SERGES 35C to \$2.00 A VARD. The always wanted weave for knockabout wear.

MOHAIRS, 35C TO \$1.50 A YARD-In plain weaves, and all sorts of figured effectsot easily soiled and exceptionally ser viceable--fifty kinds to choose from. GRENADINES, 75c to \$3.00 A YARD- All silk and silk and wool Grenadines some have gauze grounds and dainty designs some are the plain "iron frame"

in the various twills-some handsome soft finish-more than twenty kinds on

weaves-stripes, plaids, crepes and crepons-thirty-five styles in all. SPECIAL VALUE-in both colored and black dress remnants-many

In our Cloak Dept-We have

winter jacket, every cape, every collarette and every muff.

We have absolutely no winter garments in our store. This shows very con- wash fabrics clusively that we sell only the kind of are truly beautigoods which people want, and at the right kind of prices. However, this is retrospective. What we want to lace and embroisay now is in regard to the future. In a very few days we will announce the arrival of our new and elegant form the stripes. stock of spring tailor made gowns. This will be our special business during the next two weeks and in March and April we promise an assortment which has never been shown in Omaha.

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. These are in the new shades of leather and are graduated widths. Prices, made of sateen.

Bed Pillows - Monday morn-

on sale several lines of bed pillows at greatly reduced prices.

One lot, 25x22, at 50c per pair. One lot, 26x20, at \$1.00 per pair, One lot, 26x20, at \$2.40 per pair,

Imported and sold every Domestic Gingham Novelties -

This year the ful. Insertions of

dery have been set in to help

There are Egyptian striped Ginghams, silk striped Ginghams, Mercerized zephyrs, David & John Anderson Ginghams, more beautiful even than last year.

The best time to choose is now-variety is greater and that best of dressmaking times-Lent-just ahead. Prices on fine choice Ginghams, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 70c, 75c and \$1.00 per yard.

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, 256, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 low bust and short hips, lace trimmed top and

ing we will place bottom, light blue, pink or white.

50 cents each.

A few odd sizes of Dr. Warner's, Thomp son's Glove Fitting and Royal Worcester, 50c each; reduced from \$1.00. Only about two dozen of these Cor-

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA. T. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

MAY BE A BOER TRAP

(Continued from First Page.)

stole away from the outposts of the little beleaguered township. 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 encircling trenches and laagers and set his face to the north and Buluwayo. He carried a couple of assegats, a few mealies and a pipe. The latter may have seemed of little importance. but in the stem of that pipe lay the message from the cheerful, confident chief, which, after a journey to Delagoa bay, gives to us by General Catacre, at home those interesting details of the resistance offered by the towns of the Boer siege. He tells how even at Mafeking before war came to them people were ready to underestimate the character of hostilities likely to ensue and pooh-hoohed the necessity of making any special provision against Boer artillery. But Baden-Powell was not the man to be swayed by such ostrich-like counsel. 'I have come here to hold this town,' he said.

"Straightway before any enemy appeared on the horizon he set about marking out the line of his exterior defense works and with that commonsense which is the best test of the true soldier at once directed the construction of ample shell-proof cover against the guns, which at that time seemed so chimerical to the people of Mafeking. 'Each one of the outer works,' he writes, 'all around the town was at once provided with underground shell-proof accommodation for the whole of its garrison. The town itself was divided into three or four sections, each of which had its own arrangements for defense; within each big mounds of earth have been thrown with good interior apartments, all constructed of the handiest material. such as wall supports and cross beams of railway metal, with panelings and roofings

of corrugated iron." "He then tells of how he converted the cellars of several houses into safe retreats of a similar kind, and by means of banking says the Royal Canadian regiment was given mounds of earth immediately overhead they rendered good service to the garrison and inhabitants on the day when the Boer artillery began to rain shot and shell the Ninth division and participated in an on the devoted little town. But the perfect machine-like system which holds sway at Mafeking is the most interesting fact about the siege. Go into any well known optician's and you will find them hard at work turning out as many glasses as they can make in the shortest possible time, chiefly telescopes of great range, now urgently needed by our troops in South Africa. The inadequacy of our supply at the front has put us to serious disadvantage throughout the theater of war. Not so at Mafeking. Her wily chief from the earliest moment saw to that, and he

"Think of Ease But Work On."

" If your blood is impure you cannot even "think of ease." The blood is the greatest sustainer of the body and when you make it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the perfect health in which even hard work becomes easy.



tells us had them in constant use. In the

center of the beleaguered town is a big tra-

is the brain of Mafeking, Baden-Powell."

Boers Not Abandoning the Field in Cape Colony by Any Means.

LONDON, Feb. 17.-2:35 p. m.-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

QUIET AT THE SEAT OF WAR

News from Arundel Asserts that Brit ish 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 number of friends "who had asked me to ten this letter on a matter which I did not Kelly-Kenny's brigade. Friday, captured help them organize the state against what consider very important. If I did write seventy-eight wagons of stores and ammuni- was called the Daly power, which I agreed tion belonging to General Cronje. Following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch: "JACOBSDAL, Feb. 17 .- 5:50 n. m .- General Kelly-Kenny's brigade captured yester-

day seventy-eight wagons laden with stores, two wagons of Mauser rifles, eight boxes of shells, ten barrels of explosives and a large laager, which was still being shelled by our artillery when Kitchener dispatched his

Canadians in Waterfaal Fight.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17 .- A special dispatch the Star, dated Jacobsdal, February 15, a show in the operations which have resulted in the occupation of Jacobsdal by the British forces. The Canadians were in attack on Waterfaul. In the advance from Wagedral six Canadians fell out and are either in the hospital or captured.

Unionist Candidate is Elected. LONDON, Feb. 17.-The parliamentary ye-election in the Newark division of Notinghamshire yesterday to replace Charles William Sydney, Viscount Newark (conservative), who has succeeded to the peerage, resulted as follows: Sir Charles Warren intonist, 5,162; Henry Stanger, liberal, 2,871 unionist majority, 2,291. At the last election Viscount Newark was unopposed.

French and Kekewich Promoted. LONDON, Feb. 17 .- The queen has pronoted General French to be major general. French heretofore has only ranked French heretofore has only ranked as a colonel in the army, with the local rank of leutenant general.

Lieutenant Colonel Kekewich has been romoted colonel for services in the defense of Kimberley.

Boers Intercept Rear Guard. PRETORIA, Friday, Feb. 16 .- It appears

CLARK ON THE WITNESS STAND

Speaks at the Famous Trial in His Own Behalf.

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 word went around that Senator Clark himself would take the stand. The senator was not present, however, when the committee was called to order 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 onsulted as to the wisdom of a criminal receeding against Dr. Tracey on account of his advances toward Mr. Hunt in connecion with the Wellcome disbarment case. He said their consultation had been more a Whiteside and Hewitt, he contradicted all and is now matter of speculation than anything else and that both seemed to concur that the situation did not call for such action, as with corrupt methods in the legislature. He erning Justice Hunt's statement of his interview with Dr. Tracey, saying that he derson to vote for you. had been impressed with Mr. Hunt's statenent that there was "a party over here." He said that, in Heiena, coming from Butte was always referred to as coming "over" Helena of the special train party from Butte. This opinion, he said, had been expressed in a conversation with Attorney that he wished to modify his oninion concerning the motives of Mr. Corbett in coming to see him on Agust 5 last, saying that his mind was not yet clear on that point that he had no belief in the subject. While Justice Piggott was testifying Mr Clark came into the room.

Justice Piggott was followed by Chief ustice Theodore Brantley, also of the Montana state supreme court, making the third and last member of that body to be ex-August 5 last, when Justice Hunt had his ered Whiteside reliable, for he had not interview with Dr. Tracey and Justice Pig- talked with him equeerning Whiteside; that was on the Pacific coast. He had first side so-called heard of the Hunt-Tracey interview upon make the people his return in the latter part of August. furnished the Justice Hunt had made a full statement to that exposure, him and advised with him and with Justice | Hewitt that | Piggott as to the wisdom of proceeding or Wellcom against Dr. Tracey. They had advised with a against such a course.

Chief Justice Brantley related an inter- him that riew with Rev. Dr. A. B. Martin, principal about of the College of Montana, a Presbyterian paign. institution of learning located at Deer Lodge. The chief justice is a member of later Ja the board of trustees of this institution had no r and Senator Clark is its president. The that ger witness said Dr. Martin had come to his he (Clark office and, requesting an interview, bad son to shown a letter signed by Senator Clark, one States as sentence of which was as follows:

"See Justice Brantley and ask him not to preper_ allow that good man Wellcome to be dis-

After reading the letter Justice Brantley said he handed it back, saying that he was own ! only one member of the court and could not he ha control its action, nor would he if he could. one e He had also assured Dr. Martin that there secure with was no prejudice in the court against Mr. rupt means, Wellcome, and that he would have a fair ial. 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

was now on his way to Washington. Mr. Faulkner then asked for a decision as to whether Ben Falk was to be allowed to testify concerning Whiteside's alleged verse or mound of earth. Inside this mound raised the question as to how many witnesses should be called for impeachment

purposes. Mr. Faulkner said he desired only ATTACK GATACRE'S POSITION to impeach the testimony of three witnesses, Whiteside, Clark of Madison county and Inckson of Salt Lake City. Mr. Campbell said he would not call any

impeachment witnesses providing the Whiteside episode was not entered upon. The decision of the question was again

deferred and Senator Clark was called to the stand.

Clark Takes Stand Clark's appearance caused a ripple of in-

terest throughout the room. After being Brantley that the proceedings against Wellworn the senator took his seat quietly and come should be stopped. I admit that I was Mr. Faulkner immediately began his questlens, the first of which brought out the convinced, as the letter referred to, says facts concerning Clark's career, political that he is both a grand and a good man. I time in Butte, and had been engaged in many means of approaching him which was not occupations, the principal of which were perfectly legitimate. As to recollecting merchandising, banking, mining and the re- whether I wrote the letter. I repeat that as, fifteen years.

to do with their aid and assistance."

He then referred to the preliminary meet ing 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 perquantity of stores, all belonging to Cronje's form the work necessary in the campaign. Relating further the motives actuating him in entering into this campaign, which was for a few of the state officers and for nembers of the legislature, he said he had eent out some friends to feel the pulse of the state. He also stated that democratic fusing with populists and silver republicans days. A spirited colloquy between Sulzer and he was opposed to such a course be- democrat of New York, and Grosvenor, recause it resulted in the nomination of people who were not democrats. The object was to so organize as to break down the 'one man power' in the state. After ascerhad very reluctantly agreed to the proposition of his friends and to assist financially, furnishing such funds as were absolutely ing to Ohio politics. These utterances drew necessary in a prudent way to accomplish

the object. No Desire for Senate. 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.

begin with. That amount was \$35,000. from further reports of yesterday's fighting I gave my son, C. W. Clark, a check for Illinois providing that permission be given at Jacobsdal that 2,000 British troops got about \$20,500 to pay expenses incurred during to J. D. Richardson of Tennessee to comand entered Kimberley. The federals in- Upon leaving that city I had told my son diplomatic correspondence of the late con- would the English government at our using tercepted the rear guard of the British and to stay there and settle up all bills that had federate states and it was adopted after an the Nicaragua canal. captured great booty, many oxen and a been incurred. Upon his returning to Butte explanation that no expense attached to the he gave me a statement showing disburse. government.

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, "d

rectly 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, I never did," responded the wit ness, holding himself erect and looking di-

rectly 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

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

Senator Clark was questioned concerning his conversations with Senator Whiteside and Mark Hewitt and his reported conversation with Representative Jackson of Utah. He denied having any conversation with Jackson, and while admitting talking with the statements made by them in their testimony which would in any way implicate him they thought Dr. Tracey was more sinned said that on one occasion he had met Whiteagainst than sinning. Justice Piggott also side at the Helena hotel, when the latter added to the portion of his testimony con- had come to him, saying: "I have good news for you; I have induced Senator An-

Senator Clark said he had told Whiteside that he was pleased to hear this, because he and Anderson had long been friends and he had confidently counted upon his vote before and that therefore the expression seemed the final ballot should be taken. Clark said dictate. to connect itself with the presence in positively that Anderson was the only member of the legislature spoken of in this conversation and he explicitly denied saying that Anderson could not be influenced with General Nolan. Justice Piggott also said money like other members. He also denied having told Whiteside that C. W. Clark, or Wellcome, or any one else, was his agent.

Supposed Hewitt a Friend.

Clark admitted that he had met Mark Hewitt often during the sitting of the legislature, as Hewitt had professed to be 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 sure he had never told Hewitt amined in this case. He said that on as the latter had testified, that he considgott his interview with Mr. Corbett, he he had never told Hewitt after the Whitesure that they would that he had never told ld have his son, Charles one else, see Tom Lyons satisfying him. He did. that Hewitt had told as making some trouble efficiently in carrying out this great dein the senatorial cam-

to the testimony of Legis-With f Utah, Mr. Clark said he on whatever of having met nd that he was sure that not tried to influence Jack-Mr. McCune for United m Utab. He was equally made no corrupt or imsure the to Jackson in that conhe had not told him that ad just purchased the vote of Montana legislature in his a men sally certain was he that aid to Mr. Jackson or any nator Hanna of Ohio had tion to the senate by cor-

Jackson's Testimony False.

"I am absolutely positive," said Senator Clark, concluding his direct testimony concerning Jackson, "that I never had any con-Helena, the latter part of October last, versation with him o, any one else relative Senator Chandler announced that Dr. Mar- to the manner of Senator Hanna's election, tin had been sent for and that Dr. Tracey and I want to say that every word of Jackson's testimony which related to me was absolutely false."

At this juncture a member of the commit tee asked Mr. Clark in regard to the letter effort, at bribery of himself (Falk.) This 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 his relations with Dr. Martin was very intimate, as was also his rewould possess marked advantage-so marked lations 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 authorship of a letter written last October or

November. He replied: "I may have written the letter to Dr. Martin to see Justice Brantley, but I certainly did not go to the the government), that your committee is extent of asking him to suggest to Judge greatly interested in Wellcome's case, being and otherwise, in Mortana. He said he had do not, however, wish to be understood, if resided in Montana since 1863, most of the fidid write the letter, of suggesting any duction of ores. He had, he said, taken cannot say positively. My correspondence an active part in politics, especially for the is probably as large as that of almost any other man in the United States. I write from Coming to the campaign of 1898 he said ten to 100 letters a day and it is not probable se had entered it at the solicitation of a that I would remember whether I had writsimply did so to have Mr. Martin to use his influence with Judge Brantley to see that justice was done Mr. Wellcome."

Mr. Clark was still on the stand when the ommittee took a recess until 2:15 p. m.

HOUSE RESCINDS ITS ACTION

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

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Late this afternoon the house passed the legislative, politics in the state had been running wild executive and judicial appropriation bill for some years. The democrats had been after having it under consideration four publican of Ohio, was the feature of today's

Fresh from the anti-trust conference in he said, were being fostered by the republican administration. He adverted in passthe fire of General Grosvenor, who referred had brought back to Washington after his "hippodroming tour through the west as a vice presidential candidate."

was stricken out of the appropriation bill additions to their naval powers by the use in the committee of the whole, was restored of their shippards. We certainly possess in the house by 77 to 123.

CAN IGNORE FOREIGN POWERS

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

BRITAIN WORKING DEAD TREATY'S GHOST

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

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Chairman Hep-

arn 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 has a right 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, "using the ghost of a dead treaty to frighten the people of the United States from securing the great advantages certain to flow to us from the successful

empletion of this great undertaking." The report is herewith given in part: "If the provisions of the bill can be earried out the United States will within a few years (from six to eight) be in full ownership and control of a waterway connecting the oceans, that it can defend and that it can use in the interests of its navy and its merchant marine as wisdom may

"There seems to be but little doubt that of this great work. These states are the interior of Nicaragua for a distance of without the consent and co-operation of the account of the extension of mortgages; the a waterway from its capital and its most of the contract Great Britain has, through couraged, and they demand absolute free 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 Red sea, and yet we are blandly told that without the duty, the enerchants being willand settlement. In very many ways the elieve that Mr. Daly had state will have advantages not now posserged and that will be for a long time lest 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 sign. Feasibility of the Enterprise.

"The several surveys and the opinion: of the engineers and scientists, believed to be entirely competent for their work, justify your committee in recommending the undertaking of the enterprise and one that is entirely practical and one that can 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 size and character of the canal estimated for are as variable as is the cost. The earliest estimates were for a canal suited to the ships of the time. The later esti-

size of the earlier project. Thirty feet depth and 150 feet width are the dimensions of the later proposed canal. "Or if it should be the policy to use the canal to stimulate the building up of our conditions is so overwhelming that the of Frick as to Carnegic's malevolent intent merchant marine it could be made a most powerful factor. A British vessel trading formation of the world's judgment would say clad" contract still exists and is as forcible from any port in Great Britain to Hong that our present action must be in harmony Kong, chartering a 6,000-ton vessel and with these new conditions rather than the Carnegie Brothers & Co. using the Suez canal, must pay as tolls a old. There is a law of self-preservation that sum in excess of \$18,000 for the round voy-His American rival, trading from less than of individuals. age. New York to Hong Kong, using the Nicaragua canal free of toll, because he used a ves sel made in an American shipyard, out of American material and by American labor and loaded with American merchandise.

mates are for ships of this time. Fifteen

advantage as to make it to his interest to stimulate American shipbuilding. "It is this kind of a canal that may b uesd in this way, discriminating in favor of our merchants and our shipbuilders and our labor (if such should be the policy of

anxious to secure. "It should be the purpose of the govern ment to deal directly with the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Those governments can adjust all questions growing out of these concessions much more easily than the United States. It is not believed that any real or alleged concessionaires have any rights or interests that they can cenvey to the United States. The people of the United States want a government capal, one that will be completely under the control of the United States.

No Invasion of Rights of Nations.

"It is claimed by some persons that creat ing this short passage to our Pacific possessions would be an invasion of the rights waters of the two oceans is a matter of such vast concern that it becomes international in character-but we think the people 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 Tehauntepec. Nor yet again could 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 Chicago, Sulzer directed the attention of right to construct a canal similar to the taining these facts the senator said that he the house to the monster monopolies, which, 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 to the "political garbage" which Sulzer emergency and in certain directions to increase the efficiency of our navy does not constitute such a state of facts as allow our rivals to object to our building this The civil service appropriation, which canal. Other nations are now making large the right to increase the efficiency of our Bromwell of Ohio offered an amendment navy by increasing the number of our ships. providing that the head of any department When we have the ships we have the right upon whose rolls the name of any employe to send them wherever we choose, and the "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Some days or clerk permanently incapacitated from mere fact that the rapid transfer through after this meeting I gave the amount which performing service appears, shall report the Nicaragua canal of our naval vessels to it had been estimated would be necessary to these names to the Civil Service commistible Pacific, or from the Pacific to the At-The sion, in order that an employe of proper lantic, increases the efficiency of a given second contribution was made in October capacity may be designated for the service. squadron, surely ought not to be regarded and amounted to \$20,000. In November I The amendment was adopted. as an undue advantage that the United contributed \$40,000 and after I was elected An amendment was offered by Hitt of States would have through this waterway. "Our government would have precisely the same right to take offense at the use of through the federal position at Modder river the sitting of the legislature in Helena, pile, edit and publish the state papers and the Suez canal by British merchants as

> "At all events, we want our share of the world's commerce, and to secure it we must

Nor can we expect to get our share without an agreement that it might cuter with its fierce struggles. ntense rivalry for this commerce on the and use its military forces for the defense part of commercial nations. And our ri- of its people and its property, including

possible, to drive us out of the field. Clayton-Bulwer Trenty Dead.

There are persons who say that we are ound by the treaty stipulations with the 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 stipulations in the Clayton-Bulwer convention looked to the immediate building of a canal under the influences that might be exercised by the two governments, rather than to a prohibi-

tion of either to build it. "No one can read that article without oncluding 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 clapse 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 presenmoment. And the provisions of the first article were agreed to necessarily in consection with the seventh, that neither government shall have exclusive control over said 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 Great Britain was bound, not to secure the Nicaragua canal. This Nicaragua canal can properly be described in other words by calling it 'the short route to the east.' And then partly paraphrasthe states of Nicaragua and Costa Rica ing the sentence, 'Great Britain and the will give their consent to the construction United States bound themselves not to secure as against the other the short route riendly disposed toward our government to the east.' In 1850 the Nicaragua route gress. There is no money to plant new and our people and have interests con- was the only 'short route to the east' that pected with it that are, in proportion to any man had in his thoughts, and the spirit are on the point of starvation, being unwealth and population, even greater than of the agreement was that Great Britain able to obtain work. The estates are idle purs. It will traverse either the border or would not secure the short route to the east and bankers refuse to advance fueds on about 190 miles. It will give to that state United States. But in violation of the spirit planters are desperate, and the people disproductive region to the sea. It will place her control over the Suez canal, secured for trade and authority for the island to conthat country on one of the great water. herself a short route to the cast, one that tract a lean to pay immediate expenses and ways of the world, bringing it into imme- is on her territory as completely for all for the relief of the planters. diate contact with a large foreign commerce practical purposes as though it was on the the islands in the Mediterranean and the gime. observe the letter of the seventh article and tariff, which would relieve the platiters. the spirit of the first article that we are bound by a treaty of alliance entered into fifty years ago.

Changes of Fifty Years. "The last fifty years have wrought a re markable change in our relations to a water way crossing the isthmus. Eighteen hundred and fifty was only four years removed from our first occupation of California. It was only four years later than the passage of the first party of emigrants from the Mississippi river under the protection of a terests on the Pacific coast from Mexico. It

the disputed boundary of our northwest campaign plans are being held night and Pacific possessions. trade with that coast was insignificant in will probably be filed before the expiration value or amount. Now we have millions of of the time limit, however, as the counsel for citizens living on that coast. We have hun- Carnegi says all the papers will be ready dreds of millions of commerce; we have when he returns to Pittsburg, which will thousands of millions of wealth; we have be early in the week beginning February 25. acquired Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Immediately after Carnegie reaches Pittsislands. There is no comparison between burg he will go over the papers with his atfeet depth and fifty feet width was the the meagre interests of fifty years age and torneys, affix his signature wherever rethe colossal interests of today. The situation has so changed, the interests of our defense. people now and then are so diverse, the necessity of responding to these changed most censorious of those who lend in the and a strong contention that the "ironshould control the action of communities, no

Needs of People Above Statutes. "Irrepealable statutes are not tolerated Even the most solemnly enacted constitutions must give way to the demands of the later generations when it is found that their provisions are harmful to the public welfare. We know of no other form of enactment, having sanctity above law and constitution, that the overwhelming needs of the people may not, with consistency for the law. If he had not artfully captured

and morality, demand the repeal of. "But we think it proper to say that neither the United States nor Great Britain has continuously regarded the Clayton-Bulwer States and Nicaragua exchanged ratifications of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation. It gives to the United endowed with sufficient power to defeat the States the right to send its forces into enemy with a jawbone." Nicaragua to defend the citizens of the United States and their property, the property in contemplation being the Nicaragua canal. The use of a military force always implies the right to establish fortifications for defensive purposes

"Now is it possible that the United States would at that early day-only seventeen years after the negotiation of the Clayton Bulwer convention- have secured from Nicaragua the right thus to use its milli- affairs in South Africa further than to say of other maritime nations-that seeing the lary forces if the authorities had not be- that his confidence is still absolute and that lieved that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was he does not fear an invasion of the Free abrogated? But again, at an earlier period State, the burghers in that republic being -in 1860-Great Britain itself concluded a armed and prepared to resist the British of no other country would have a right to treaty with the state of Nicaragua, in which object if the people of the United States there was an article almost identical with asking an audience of his holiness, which saw fit to construct a ship canal from New article 16 above quoted. This was eight will be accorded. It is certain, however, years before our treaty with Nicaragua. Will it be contended that Great Britain bert.

have all of the utilities that are possible. bad the right to secure from Nicaragua There is now the most military forces the territory of Nicaragua vals will use all political, commercial influ- the right to build such fortifications sa ences and diplomacy with its arts, menacing, might be needed for its military forces, and yet the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer

treaty be in force? Ghost of a Treaty to Frighten 1s. "It is doubtless true that in 1850 Great overnment of Great Britain to refrain from Britain and the United States contemplated carrying out this great enterprise. This the speedy completion of the Nicaragua canal. They proposed to have joint interests, by joint contributions, to it. But the possibilities of a Suez canal, that followed years after 1850, dawned upon the maritime world and changed the interests of Great Britain. It no longer desired the Nicaragua route for its own uses. It directed for conduct with reference to the new condition, yet still uses this ghost of a dead treatto frighten the people of the United States from securing the great advantages to flow to us from the successful completion of this great undertaking."

PORTO RICO IN BAD STRAITS

Congressional Action Essential to the Interests of the Island-Crops Immovable.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 17. Several of the largest merchants of San Juan, upon being interviewed, unanimously expressed the opinion that immediate congressional action is absolutely essential to the interests of the island. They say that the crops are immovable, the proposed duty, under the Foraker bill on sugar and tobacco, being prohibitive. There are now 2,300,000 pounds tobacco ready for shipment, and by August there will be 5,000,000 pounds. The best price obtainable for tobacco in New York, under the half-dollar duty, is \$1.85, There has been a small coffee crop, owing to the hurricane, and sugar cannot pay the duty imposed, the planters holding their products and awaiting the action of concrops or to pay laborers, thousands of whom

The local press expresses the opinion soil of Ireland; one that is completely un- that the conditions of the island were better der the control of her guns at Gibraltar and during the dark days of the Spanish re-The Foraker bill would be acceptable notwithstanding the failure on her part to ing to pay a revenue tax in lieu of the

CARNEGIE ACCEPTS SERVICE

Legal Battle Royal Between Steel Kings Now On in Enrnest.

PITTSBURG, 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 military force to Oregon. It was but two the courts between the two steel kings. The years after the cession of large landed in- recognized adherents of each are doing all in their power to marshal their respective was only three years after the settlement of forces for the contest and consultations on

"In 1850 not more than 10,000 inhabitants. The fifteen days allowed for filing an anwere on the Pacific coast. Our coastwise swer to the suit dates from yesterday. It quired and no time will be lost in filler

The defense, it is said, will be in the nature of a general denial of the allegations and binding as it was under the old firm of

BRYAN'S JAW IS TO BLAME

Passage of Recent Financial Bill and Democracy's Defeat Laid to Him by Pennoyer.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 17.-Former Governor Sylvester Pennoyer today gave out the following statement regarding the financial bill, which has been passed by congress: "I hold Colonel Bryan really responsible the nomination four years ago with his carefully prepared speech, either Bland, Teller or Stevenson would probably have been nominated and elected. Bryan defeated himtreaty as in force. In 1868 the United self and his party by his volubility and the party's defeat then permits a gold standard law now. In all time only one man has been

POPE LEO WILL SEE LEYDS South African Diplomat Granted au Audience by His Holiness-

Humbert Won't See Him. LONDON, Feb. 17.-A special dispatch from Brussels says that Dr. Leyde refuses to talk to press representatives regarding Dr. Leyds has telegraphed to the popular that he will not be received by King Hum-

Like Pie?

Grape-Nuts,

** tastes much like Pumpkin Pie

Savory Winning Healthful

Recipe

Pour boiling water over one-half cup of Grape-Nuts, let stand ten &@ minutes, add two eggs., four tablespoons sugar, two cups sweet milk, onethird teaspoon ginger, oneteaspoon mixed spices, stir over slow fire until
thoroughly boiled. Bake pie dough in deep pan; when done, put in prepared Grape-Nuts and return to oven to brown.

CUT THIS OUT.

This pie is digestible and wonderfully nourishing, for it is mostly

Grape-Nuts, the most scientifically made food in existence,