



More New Foulard Silks to Show You.

Here will be headquarters for the newest, daintiest creations in the new Foulard Silks. You may first see every newest shade, every latest Parisian thought, when you come here.

- NEW SATIN FINISHED LIBERTY—All pretty designs—nothing over-large, nothing too extreme—the one strong point is the beautiful harmony of color—\$1.00 per yard.
NEW SATIN FINISHED TWILLS—All in all, these Silks are more lovely than ever—the designs are exquisite—in medium and large effect—they are brought out in all the new spring colors—\$1.00 a yard.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

ard and hypocrites that ever happened." (Laughter.)

Tillman and Spooner Meet. In the course of his speech Mr. Tillman became involved in a lively colloquy with Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin regarding the ratification of the Paris treaty.

Instantly a hush fell over the senate and over the people in the thronged galleries. The very atmosphere seemed charged with excitement. With breathless interest the auditors, both on the floor and in the galleries, hung on every word uttered by the South Carolina senator.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the name of a man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the name of a man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the name of a man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the name of a man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the name of a man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the name of a man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the name of a man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the name of a man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the name of a man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the name of a man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the name of a man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

Mr. Spooner demanded to know. "Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom those influences were brought to bear. It is the name of a man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward.

though they still made ineffectual efforts to get at each other. Finally they were forced into their seats.

Mr. McLaurin, although very pale, seemed to be the victor. Mr. Tillman was as white as a sheet. As he sat down in his seat he drew his handkerchief from his pocket and wiped blood from his face that seemingly was flowing slightly from the nose. Until that time it had not been supposed that blood had been drawn in the encounter.

Excitement at High Tension. During the fight senators all over the chamber were on their feet. Not a word, however, was spoken. The senate never in all its history had received such a shock.

The president pro tem, Mr. Frye, was the first to regain composure. In calm and unimpaired senses he directed that the senate be in order.

He repeated two or three times with his gavel and in a moment a semblance of order was restored, senators having by this time partly recovered from the shock and seated hurriedly about the chamber.

Mr. Blackburn declined to hear, for a moment, any suggestion that unanimous consent be given them to address the senate.

Mr. Blackburn demanded a ruling. That they were in contempt, all senators, all the world, now knew. What he wanted to know was whether senators in contempt could address the senate, not as a matter of courtesy, but as a matter of right.

Mr. Blackburn objected to any unanimous consent, maintaining that if the senators were accorded the floor in that way they held it for any purpose and had the undoubted right to speak on any subject.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada was about to suggest the practice of courts in contempt cases, but he was interrupted by Mr. Blackburn with the statement that the senate was not a court in any sense.

Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island said there was nothing in the rules of the senate which governed specifically such a violation of the order and dignity of the body as had occurred.

Every senator, still laboring under the emotion which all agreed to conceal, took the motion was amended to and at 2:55 the doors were closed.

The proceedings after the doors closed covered almost two hours of time and resulted in the adoption of a resolution in the form of an order.

Ordered, That the two senators from the state of South Carolina be declared in contempt of the senate, on account of the altercation and personal encounter between them this day in open session, and that the senate do refer to the committee on privileges and elections, with instructions to report what action shall be taken by the senate in regard to the same.

The decision in the secret session was based largely on the foregoing resolution, the first suggestion of which was made by Mr. Foraker. In presenting the resolution, immediately after the doors of the chamber were closed, Mr. Foraker took occasion to remark that the occurrence had been an outrage on the dignity of the senate, of which the senate should take cognizance.

Mr. Foraker endorsed the resolution of Mr. Foraker, but said he thought the action of the senate should be more explicit than contemplated by the resolution.

He therefore moved to amend it by ordering that the two senators be declared in contempt by the senate for disorderly conduct and speech in its presence and that both should be taken in custody. In support of this amendment he said that any court or any other parliamentary body would commit men for such a grave offense against its dignity to wait its judgment.

Mr. Blackburn and other senators then stated that the two South Carolina senators were willing to apologize and in view of this statement, Mr. Hoar withdrew the portion of his amendment providing for their commitment.

All Agree on Gravity of Offense. Mr. Foraker then accepted the amendment of Mr. Hoar and it was embodied in the resolution. Before the vote was taken a number of senators spoke, and while there were many kind utterances regarding both senators, there was no exception in the opinion as to the gravity and seriousness of the offense.

Among the senators who thus delivered themselves were Messrs. Teller, Fairbanks, Hanna, Blackburn and Spooner. Mr. Hanna suggested that serious as had been the offense in the senate, it was not so grave as the charge of misconduct made against Mr. McLaurin and he thought that an investigation undertaken should extend to that matter.

Nearly every senator in the chamber was on his feet. Groups of senators were gathered here and there about the chamber, all discussing the portentous event which had thrown the dignified body into a ferment.

Remove Seat of Secrecy. As soon as order could be restored Mr. Blackburn said to the senate, "The seat of secrecy had been removed from the secret session just held he was at liberty to say that during that session he had made a statement to the senate of what the senator from South Carolina (Tillman) was prepared to say to the senate. He said and pleased to say to the senate, he said, that both senators from South Carolina had been declared in contempt. What he desired now to know, and he wanted the chair to rule on the point, was whether any statement could be made to the senate in open session by either of the senators while they were in contempt of the senate."

Mr. Foraker interrupted to suggest that unanimous consent be given to the senators to make their statements.

Mr. Blackburn declined to hear, for a moment, any suggestion that unanimous consent be given them to address the senate.

Mr. Blackburn demanded a ruling. That they were in contempt, all senators, all the world, now knew. What he wanted to know was whether senators in contempt could address the senate, not as a matter of courtesy, but as a matter of right.

Mr. Blackburn objected to any unanimous consent, maintaining that if the senators were accorded the floor in that way they held it for any purpose and had the undoubted right to speak on any subject.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada was about to suggest the practice of courts in contempt cases, but he was interrupted by Mr. Blackburn with the statement that the senate was not a court in any sense.

Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island said there was nothing in the rules of the senate which governed specifically such a violation of the order and dignity of the body as had occurred.

Every senator, still laboring under the emotion which all agreed to conceal, took the motion was amended to and at 2:55 the doors were closed.

The proceedings after the doors closed covered almost two hours of time and resulted in the adoption of a resolution in the form of an order.

Ordered, That the two senators from the state of South Carolina be declared in contempt of the senate, on account of the altercation and personal encounter between them this day in open session, and that the senate do refer to the committee on privileges and elections, with instructions to report what action shall be taken by the senate in regard to the same.

The decision in the secret session was based largely on the foregoing resolution, the first suggestion of which was made by Mr. Foraker. In presenting the resolution, immediately after the doors of the chamber were closed, Mr. Foraker took occasion to remark that the occurrence had been an outrage on the dignity of the senate, of which the senate should take cognizance.

Mr. Foraker endorsed the resolution of Mr. Foraker, but said he thought the action of the senate should be more explicit than contemplated by the resolution.

He therefore moved to amend it by ordering that the two senators be declared in contempt by the senate for disorderly conduct and speech in its presence and that both should be taken in custody. In support of this amendment he said that any court or any other parliamentary body would commit men for such a grave offense against its dignity to wait its judgment.

Mr. Blackburn and other senators then stated that the two South Carolina senators were willing to apologize and in view of this statement, Mr. Hoar withdrew the portion of his amendment providing for their commitment.

All Agree on Gravity of Offense. Mr. Foraker then accepted the amendment of Mr. Hoar and it was embodied in the resolution. Before the vote was taken a number of senators spoke, and while there were many kind utterances regarding both senators, there was no exception in the opinion as to the gravity and seriousness of the offense.

Among the senators who thus delivered themselves were Messrs. Teller, Fairbanks, Hanna, Blackburn and Spooner. Mr. Hanna suggested that serious as had been the offense in the senate, it was not so grave as the charge of misconduct made against Mr. McLaurin and he thought that an investigation undertaken should extend to that matter.

Mr. Teller, while uniting with other senators in deprecating the occurrence, said that it was not unprecedented, that there had been other similar instances on the floor of the senate, instancing the encounters between Senators Benton and Poole.

Says Spooner is Not Blameless. He also suggested that Mr. Spooner was not entirely blameless for today's occurrence, because by his interrogatories he had provoked Mr. Tillman to make the charges that were but vaguely made before his interference in the debate.

What will happen after the two senators have purged themselves so far as is possible of the contempt, the chair will be prepared to rule whenever that question is raised.

Blackburn Makes Motion. At the conclusion of the ruling of Mr. Frye, Mr. Blackburn said: "I move that the senator from South Carolina be given the floor."

"Why one senator from South Carolina?" interjected Mr. Spooner. "I move that the two senators from South Carolina—begin Mr. Blackburn."

"That's right," said Mr. Spooner. "No given the floor," continued Mr. Blackburn, "to make any statement in their own way to the senate to purge themselves of the contempt."

The motion was carried. In a breathless silence Mr. Tillman arose to address the senate. He was calm and collected and gave no indication by his manner of the tremendous scene in which he had been one of the principal actors a short time before. He spoke deliberately and everyone of the 100 auditors leaned forward, eager to catch his words. He said:

Tillman Begins Apology. Mr. President, I have always esteemed it a high honor and privilege to be a member of this body and I have had any legislative experience when I came here in my previous service as governor of South Carolina for four years had undisturbed regard for its traditions and habits and rules that is desirable.

I have been here several times. I have in that time learned to judge men with a high and proper catholicity of spirit when I came here. I have found a great many people here in whose personal integrity and honor and regard for their obligations as gentlemen I have implicit confidence; but I have seen so much of what I consider selfish and unbecoming conduct that I confess I have felt somewhat at a loss to judge men who in one aspect appeared to be so high and clear and honorable and in another appeared more or less contemptible. I say this because of the fact that one of the senators has seen fit to allude to some matters that occurred in the debate this afternoon.

Regrets Any Offense. I want to say that so far as any action of mine has caused any senator here or hereafter to feel that I have done anything to the detriment of that body, I regret it. I am sorry that I have done anything to offend any senator here or hereafter. I am sorry that I have done anything to offend any senator here or hereafter. I am sorry that I have done anything to offend any senator here or hereafter.

Mr. Tillman's brief address. He, too, was calm, but it was evident that he was suppressing his emotions by an effort. He spoke with greater feeling than had been manifested by his colleagues, particularly when he told the senate how sorely he had been tried by the accusations which had been made against him from time to time. His statement follows:

McLaurin Offers His Apology. Mr. President, I did not realize that I was in contempt of the senate, nor do I think now if my words are read in the record that I was in contempt of the senate, but at the same time, as the senate has ruled that I am in contempt of this honorable body, I beg leave to apologize.

I desire to say, Mr. President, that I have been very sorely and severely tried. I was in attendance on the committee on Indian Affairs when I received a message from a friend in the senate that my presence was needed here.

The history of the vote on the Spanish treaty is known to all of you. There have been statements and insinuations that I had been influenced by improper motives in connection with my vote on that treaty. Knowing in my own soul and knowing that God in heaven knows it was false, when I was told that it was centered down to me, I was so outraged by what I considered a most brutal assault upon my honor as a man and especially in view of the fact that in the beginning of the session, after the action of my party associates, made a most careful and deliberate statement, explaining all those matters. I did not feel as a man that I could ever hold my head up again if I did not present it in the place where it was delivered in the senate and most forcible terms that I could employ.

Look for More Trouble. With that, Mr. President, I am done, except I have this to say. If there is any more talk of that kind—or any more—Mr. McLaurin uttered the last sentence of his address, intimating that if there was any further effort to press upon him the accusations which had been made against him there might be trouble, there was an evident stir in the chamber. Several senators rose to their feet as if half expecting a renewed outbreak of the trouble.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia and Mr. Patterson of Colorado, both of whom were sitting near Mr. McLaurin, urged him to stop where he was. Mr. Patterson said: "I beg the senator to refrain."

"I will refrain then, Mr. President," said Mr. McLaurin.

As he resumed his seat he made an effort to compose himself as if to dispel any fear on the part of those about him that it might have been his intention to precipitate further disturbances by any violent comments.

Resume Discussion on Bill. After some discussion it was arranged, at the suggestion of Mr. Lodge, in charge of the Philippine bill, that discussion of the measure should be resumed. Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi desiring to address the senate.

Mr. McLaurin then took the floor in opposition to the pending measure. He denounced the method of the majority and declared that the policy was detrimental to the best interests of the United States. The Filipino people did not want the Americans to rule them and were firm for independence. He said it was time the United States returned to its original position and avoided the complications of colonial government.

The senate then, at 6:30, took a recess until 8 o'clock. The senate then reconvened at 8 o'clock, not a dozen senators appearing on the floor.

Mr. Fritchard of North Carolina made a brief address in support of the Philippine bill. He referred particularly to the advantage the Philippines would be to the south, and upon this point said:

I have examined with great care the importation of cotton and cotton goods to the Philippines from our country. I find that the total importations of cotton and cotton goods to those islands for the period named amounted to \$2,500,000. Of this total the United States furnished the small amount of \$17,500. These figures are surprising, but true. Those islands imported \$2,500,000 worth of cotton and cotton goods from the United States in 1901. It is not reasonable to suppose that when our commerce with those islands is firmly established it will surely be at an early day—that the south will furnish the greater part of this \$2,500,000 worth of cotton and cotton goods that has heretofore been furnished by other countries.

Danger of Political Strife. Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana followed in an hour's address in support of the Philippine bill.

"The great danger we have to fear in dealing with the Philippines is not insurrection in the islands, but political exigencies in the United States," said the senator. "The danger is that parties may seek to make issues of conditions in the islands and that our course there will be determined too often by supposed party necessities here."

The senator spoke of the gradual reduction of the army.

"This," he said, "was proof of increasing tranquillity and would seem to forbid negatively the assertion that we are making comparatively no headway in the establishment of good order."

The senate then, at 9:40 p. m., adjourned.

Both Remain in Contempt. The status of Senators Tillman and McLaurin is that they are still in contempt of the senate and only by a vote of the senate can either be recognized either to speak or to vote on any question whatever. The senate is operating under a clause of section 6, article I, of the constitution, which recites:

"Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member."

The senate adopted a resolution declaring both Tillman and McLaurin in contempt. By a vote both were allowed to make statements in which both apologized. But the senate took no further action and the resolution referring the matter to the committee on privileges and elections is still in operation, and until the committee is discharged or the senate takes place the South Carolina senators of contempt they must remain silent in the senate.

This is the judgment of all senators who have considered the question, and the presiding officer, it is said, will refuse to recognize their right to participate in the proceedings until the order is vacated.

DEATH RECORD. Mrs. Lois Ostrom. Mrs. Lois Ostrom, mother of County Commissioner Henry E. Ostrom, died yesterday, at 3541 Franklin street, at the age of 72 years. The funeral will take place Monday, at 2 o'clock from the residence of George A. Ostrom, 3543 Franklin street. The interment will be in Prospect Hill cemetery.

Major Eugene A. Ellis, U. S. A. GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Word has been received here announcing the death of Major Eugene A. Ellis, Thirteenth cavalry, U. S. A., at Hot Springs, Ark. At the time of his death he was on sick leave. He was stationed at the custom house, Guantanamo, Cuba, and had been detached from his regiment at the close of the war with Spain.

George Barton, Spearfish. SPEARFISH, S. D., Feb. 22.—(Special.)—George Barton died at his home in Crook county, Wyoming, after a short illness. Mr. Barton was well known in the Black Hills, having come to this region in the early days. He was in business at Spearfish and afterward at Sundance, Wyo., for several years.

Colonel William H. Diekey. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 22.—Colonel William H. Diekey is dead at the Michigan asylum for the insane here. He served during the civil war and was afterward colonel of the Twelfth United States Infantry. He was admitted to the asylum some time ago from the Soldiers' home at Grand Rapids.

Ex-Mayor William Stockley. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Ex-Mayor William Stockley of Philadelphia died last night in that city from paralysis, with which he was stricken several weeks ago. Mr. Stockley was born in 1823. He was three times mayor.

Attorney General of South Dakota. HURON, S. D., Feb. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Attorney General Fyle, who has been very sick for some time, died last night.

FIRE RECORD. Fraternity House at Iowa City. IOWA CITY, Feb. 22.—(Special.)—The Sigma Xi Fraternity house was destroyed by fire early this morning, caused by an explosion of a lamp. Loss on the house, \$10,000; personal property, \$4,000. Fourteen fraternity members living at the house escaped with their night clothes, a few odd lots of coats and shoes. The piano was also saved, the rest of the property is a total loss.

ERUPTIONS Pimples, Salt Rheum, Tetter. Proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation. To treat them with drying medicines is dangerous. The thing to do for their radical and permanent cure is to get rid of the humors and to give strength and tone to the whole system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to take. It is positively unequalled for all humors and all eruptions. Accept no substitute.

W. B. Erect Form Corsets. The W. B. Erect Form Corset is built just as you are built. The lines of your figure blend with the lines of the corset—that means absolute fit—unbelievable comfort—and most important of all, perfect health. The Erect Form does not strain the bust or abdomen. The pressure of lacing is put upon the strong back muscles, throwing the shoulders into a surpassingly graceful poise. There is a special Erect Form made just for you. Erect Form 973 and 701 for medium figures. Fairly low-busted—medium hip. Of sterling jean or black sateen. Trimmed with lace and baby ribbon. Sizes 18 to 30. \$1.00. Erect Form 974 is the same as above, but made of fine quality coutil. Sizes 18 to 30. \$1.50. Erect Form 959 Improved, for average figures. Made of French coutil or black sateen; trimmed with lace and baby ribbon. Sizes 18 to 30. \$2.00. Erect Form 966 for full developed figures. Made of French coutil or black sateen; trimmed with lace and baby ribbon. Sizes 18 to 30. \$3.00. SPECIAL! The New Long Hip Erect Form. The corset is of good length, and extra pieces reach down and ease in the hips, producing a sloping effect. Two models are now ready. They will fit the average figure. Erect Form 711 at \$2.00 each. Erect Form 713 at \$4.00 each. Your dealer will supply you. If he does not carry the model you desire, mention his name and forward the price direct to Weingarten Bros., Largest Manufacturers of Corsets in the World, 377-379 Broadway, NEW YORK. No other Corset can take the place of the W. B. Erect Form. Accept no substitute.