AGAINST THE TRUSTS

Another National Conference in Session in Chicago.

MANY SPEECHES WERE DELIVERED

Cause of Combinations, Their Growth and Suggested Remedies for the Evil.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12-Tonight, at the close of the first day's proceedings of the anti-trust conference, called by the National Anti-Trust League, good progress had been made with the set speeches, of which a dozen or more were delivered. The resolutions committee was busy this afternoon and tonight while the main body of the delegates were listening to the speeches at Central Music halt. A set of resolutions were formulated by the committee, covering the following points: Government ownership of all railways and telegraph lines; the abolition of all special priviless by legislative exactment; placing on the free list of all trust goods, and direct legislation by petition from the people. The discussion in committee was carried out on these lines. An amendment was offered for the taxation

amendment was offered for the taxation of all franchises, but was voted flown on the ground that such action would simply legalize special privileges.

President Lockwood, of the executive committee, called the conference to order. Mayor Harrison welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. He desounced trusts in general as dangerous and threatments. The interesting of the president of the president of the president. ening the integrity of the nation. The time had come, he said, to do away with trusts. Already, he continued, the senate of the United States has been reduced to a small convention of owners and representatives of trusts. A few years more would see the house and our judiciary reduced to the same condition. In con-clusion, he called on the delegates to edu-cate the people to elect a legislative body to force whatever scheme they decided upon for the abolition of monopolies, and

upon for the abolition of monopolies, and to elect an executive with enough pairiotism in enforce the laws formulated.

Ex-Judge Prenties, of Illinois, was elected temporary chairman, and edgressed the convention. In the course of his remarks ex-Judge Prenties said:

"We must avenue the people and edu-

"We must arouse the people and edu-cate them, that in truth as well as in eate them that in truth as well as in theory, the government of the United States belongs to them; that they are the sovereigns of the country; that upon them rests the responsibility of rooting out the monopolies, and ere long they will find a remedy. We are here to de-cide upon some remedy, and then to go forth among the people and convince them that they should start the work. In my opinion, the trust evil was caused by the fullure of the people to recognize by the failure of the people to recogniz what are their rights and what their powers are. Teach the people the gov-eroment is theirs—that in them the remedy lies. Teach them that the fundament al principles of the Declaration of Inde-pendence—that all men are created equal -have been violated. These violations are responsible for the situation that confronts us today. Let us say that every law which gives privileges to any class shall be wiped off the statute books."

General E. B. Finley, of Ohio, was recognized by the chairman on a question of personal privilege. He wished it understood, he said, that he was not here for the purpose of aiding in the organiza-tion of a new political party. He feared that such a construction might be placed tuyon a portion of the speech of President Lockwood in calling the conference to or-der. President Lockwood immediately explained that he was not here for the organisation of a new party. His belief was that all men should, in the accompilationent of the purpose before the conference, rise above the interests of party.

Officers and Committees.

Franklin H. Wentworth, of Chicago was selected temporary secretary. The following were appointed temporary vice-presidents: Ex-Governor Aligeid, Illinois; John Crosby, New York; Richard Dalton, Kansas; Tom L. Johnson, Ohio; Judge Tuley, Chicago; General Warner, Ohio; Clegg, Louisians; E. R. Rigiey, Simpson, Kansas; Rev. Dr. Blade, Jerry Simpson, Kanaas; Rev. Dr. Slado, Illinois; P. Van Voorbes, Indiana; Gov-ernor Lee, South Dakota. On motion of General Weaver, the chair

appointed a chairman from each state money and the means of mone on the following committees: Proye and means, national organization, and rules. The most important work of the conference will fall upon the resolutions committee.

The resolutions committee is made up as follows: Louis F. Fost, Illinois; Willis J. Abbott, Illinois; L. Lockwood, Pennsyivania; Professor Wills, Kansas; W. D. B. Bliss, Colorado; General J. B. Wesver, Iowa; B. S. Crosby, George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; Tom L. Johnson, Chic; Herbard Dalion, Jerry Simpson, Kansas; Congressman Suizer, New York; C. A. Stockwell, Minneautr. Charlies A. Kansas; Congressman Suizer, New York; C. A. Stockwell, Minnesota; Charles A. Towne, Minnesota; Judge J. C. Clegg, Louisiana; Joseph Shackley, Pennsylva-nia: Governor Lee, South Dakota; John Z. White, Illinots; Sam Jones, Toledo; Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota; Frank S. Monnett, Ohio; A. P. McQuirk, Iowa; W. Monnett, Ohlo; A. P. McQuirk, Iowa; W. B. Fleming, Kentucky; Professor J. R. Commons, New York; C. B. Matthews, New York; George H. Shibley, New York; Milton Park, Texas; Dr. George H. Sherman, Michigan; T. J. Cole, Indiana; Garrett Droffers, of South Dakota university; John P. Altgeld, Illinois; E. W. Bemis, New York; E. W. Rucker, Colorado; or Darrow, Chicago.

The committee on national organization, sext is importance to that on resolutions. tollows: M. L. Lockwood, Pennsylvania; C. B. Matthews, New York; J. R. Bovereign, Arkinsas; Judge Clegg, Louis-lana; E. Q. Norion, Alabama; H. B. Mar-lin, New York; Tom L. Johnson, Ohjo; C. T. Bride, Ohio; George Fred Williams, chusetts; William L. Prentiss, Ill. Massachusetts; William L. Prentiss, Illinois, Jerry Simpson, Kansas; General J. B. Weaver, Iowa; Congressman Sulzer, New York; E. B. Rigley, Kansas; A. P. McQuirk, Iowa; C. J. Buell, Minnesota; Nashan Cole, Colorado; C. H. Howard, Chicago; P. E. Duwe, New York; William Bann, New York; Louis Post, Chicago, P. E. Duwe, Chicago, W. D. Dadderbowe, Chicago, W. D. Dadderbows, Chicago, W. D. Dadderbows, Chicago, W. D. R. Boddinghouse, Chicago; W. D. diss. Colorado; Willis J. Abbett, Chi-It was announced that, owing to the illness of ex-Congressman Tewne, of Min-beson, he will be unable to attend the conference. His place on the resolutions ommittee was given to Frank D. Lagra-

question. He was enthusiastically reselved. He said:

"The growth of conditions under our government which take away from the musses who tell the hope of advancement alike for thomselves and their children; the economic status that, by the operation of the law of necessity compelling the toller to provide for himself and those depend at upon him conders his condition makes escape from the army of manual tollers a matter dependent not upon in-dividual earnestness, faithfulness, skill, but a matter resting in the favor of the but a matter beams in the tayor of the employer, thus making of the toller a de-pendent. These conditions are intolerable to men understanding and loving liverty and resolved upon its maintenance above all things. The conditions if tamely tol-cruted, are destructive alike of personal independence and of free government.

The trust evil, as it now exists among us, has grown out of the corporate system, and its most malignant and handful fruitage is the debauching of public parts. The lancing of some boils by means

sentiment consequent upon its practices."
He suggested as a method "of check-mains the corrupting practices of the managers and dependents of the corporamanagers and dependents of the corporation" the adoption of the initiative and
referendum. Such reform, he believed,
could be adopted and put in operation,
and, once in operation, the people could,
by legislation which the courts could not
annul, dominate the whole question.
Black's speech aroused much enthusiasm. At its conclusion the conference

Governor Lee, of South Dakota, was the first speaker of the afternoon. He said:
"We are face to face with a state of
universal ownership of wealth and the
sources of wealth-production by monopoly, supplemented with the universal slavery of wealth-producers. In this view of the case, unexplained, need I argue that our future is the most hopelem since the dawn of civilization? Need I remind you that, viewed simply as a prospect whose scientific reason is not generally under-scientific reason is not generally under-stood, and whose logical, and I may say, inevitable, outcome is not yet seen, there is reason for the fear which is instinct-ively felt by the people?

has not removed the evil, but only re-vealed the nauseating corruption. Poll

ticians, ever ready to serve vested rights and special privileges, are endeavoring to hide the festering sores under Star-Span-gled Banner plasters, stuck on with paper;

they are applying their soothing lot

"Shall we, as a people, retrace our steps in civilization o. advance? These are really the questions now before us. Direct legislation will be the instrument in the hands of the people to create new forms and laws, not according to preconceived social theories, or the interests of any ruling class, but according to the real wants of all the people as they make themselves felt. There is only one way by which direct legislation can be brought about, and that is by amending the con-stitution. This, then, is the remedy we

"The groping after remedies and the Hon. T. Carl Spelling, author of the

WEBSTER DAVIS, OOM PAUL'S GUEST.



Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, is taking a voluntary trip through the Boer country. Official Washington is not worrying especially over his movements, since his journeyings are purely as an individual and have no connection with the United States government. Three months ago he laid saide the departmental duties at the capital and set sail for South Africa. He has been entertained by President Kruger, has traveled in state from one point to another, and is now comfortably riding in the president's calcon carriage.

which has been seen in all the newspaper and platform talk since this question be-came of sudden and paramount impor-tance, shows that most of the disputants are almost wholly lost or satisfied with the present aspect of the trust. Fear and frenzy on the part of the majority, and cunning sophistry by trust-owners and re-tainers, has been the rule. But it is clear to me, after a calm view of the facis, that, having grown into this situation through the natural accumulations of wealth in the hands of a few men, under legislative and commercial policy which a registative and commercial policy which has macrificed everything to the cause of money-making and capital-creation, we should be able to find a rimple, logical and orderly means of turning all these conditions to the advantage of the whole people without disarrangement or destruc-tion of wealth or methods of wealth-making. It is plain to me that, having permitted a few men to take all but ar existence from our farmers and laborers in exchange for the use of capital, until the few find themselves overloaded with money and the means of money-making. money and no means of making a living, there is but one way out of the difficulty, and that lies in transferring the ownership and control of mines, machines and means of transportation and distribution from the few to the many.
"The process of political and economic

evolution through which the country must go before the crisis really comes will be marked by brutal exhibitions of trust practices. It will be marked by the emashing of laws, the rising of endless antitrust nostrums, swiftly followed by their judicial overthrow. The period will be red with a continued policy of foreign onquest and an attempt to substitute a political empire, with its army and tin-seled institutions of force, for the repub-lice of Jefferson and Lincoln."

Special Privileges. Jay D. Miller, of Hilbols, was the first speaker at the afternoon session of the

conference. He said: "The mischlevous results of monopoly have caused most, if not all, of the Amer-can states, as well as the national government, to adopt civil and criminal laws to correct the evil, all of which laws have to correct the evil, all of which laws have proved utterly futile. It is the climax of inconsistency to enact a law placing in the hands of individuals or corporations the power to do a thing, and then, while continuing such law in force, to enact another law prohibiting the full exercise of the power given by the first law, and of the power given by the first law, and yet expect both laws to be and remain in force and effect at the same time. We have enacted laws which breed monopoly, and then enacted other laws attempting to prohibit the thing we are breeding, and expect both to be effective. The one creates and propagates social disease, the other is empirical and overhead. other is empiricism and quackery. The result is that we have been caught in ou own trap. It is my belief that the love of truth and fair play is so firmly im-planted in the human mind that when a great wrong has been revealed to the public eye, and a definite and adequate remedy pointed out, it is only necessary

fficiently to educate the masses in order to secure its adoption. There is no reason why persons may not form a co-parinership, and they again with others form a large copartnership, or they may ce. of Minnesota.

Growth of Trusts.

Captain W. P. Black, of Illinois, then conference on the trust ed monopoly will be short-lived and suc-

cessfully overtaken by competition.

"Special privilege exists in different forms, common among which are:
"I. Permission given to individuals or corporations to exercise functions of govrument; such as railroads, telegraphs and

pipe lines.

'2. Second-hand privileges extended by those who exercise functions of govern ment, such as discriminating railroad rates and other favors.

"2. Privileges in natural rescurces, re-sulting in land monopoly.

"4. Protective tariffs. "5. Patents.
"The people should understand that the unfortunate consequences to the body politic which may result from permitting the selfish pirates of society to exercise functions of government can scarcely be everestimated."

George Sherman, of Michigan, followed,

discussion of purely surface facts, which characterized most of the record of the He crificised the anti-trust act of the list former session of this conference, and congress, known as the Sherman act, pointing out several particulars in which he said, the act was vague and fatally defective in definitions and specifications. Mr. Spelling insisted that congress had ample powers, under the constitution, to emact laws for the suppression of trusts and removal of monopoly evils generally, and criticised Presidents Cleveland and McKinley for their "expressions of doubt as to such legislative power." He handed to the secretary a proposed bill, very slab-orate in its definition and severe in its restrictive and penal provisions.
Frank R. Elliott, of Kansas, followed

dr. Spelling. a. B. Matthews, of Buffale, N. Y., followed n a discourse on the oll trade. He was given close attention, and created much

The paper prepared by Alexander Delmar, the political economist of New York, was read by Judge J. B. Fleming. Mr. Delmar was prevented from attending the

H. S. Bigelow was the first speaker at the night session.
Conreseman William Sulzer, of New

York, received a hearty represented to the audience. He said:
"The law on the statute books against trusts is clear and plain, and the highest court in the land has passed upon its val-idity and sustained the constitutionality its provisions. The anti-trust law of 1880 declares that every contract or com-bination in the nature of a trust in re-straint of trade and commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is a conspiracy illegal and void, and punishable by fine and imprisonment. Under this act, it seems to me every trust in the United States can be prosecuted for violation of law, the charter annulled and the men behind it punished for conspiracy. Every trust, by its very nature, is in re-straint of trude and commerce and in violation of this law.
"In my opinion, the department of jus-

tice under the present law can institute and successfully maintain action against every trust doing business in the United States. The law is clear and plain, and the facts are within the knowledge of all and too obvious for controversy.

'The people who oppose and conderns trusts will receive no encouragement from this trust-ridden and trust-owned administration. The republican attorney-general is the mere creature of the trust. The re-publican party in all its power stands fearlessiy for trusts, and is openly and boldly supported by trusts. Every trust in the country was for William McKinley for president in 1996, and every trust will loyally and zeafously aid him in 1996. If you ask what for, I answer for value received, for the blessing of a pliable accretary of the treasury and a forcile of the tary of the treasury, and a derelict attorney-general, for favors yet to come, and, above all and beyond all, for Mark Hanna who runs the republican machine for the benefit of the trust, and who turned down in Ohio an honest and fearless attorney general, who was brave enough to do his futy, and courageous enough to enfor the law against the Standard Oll trust, the greatest, the most relentless and the

most cold-blooded monopoly of them all:
Bolton Hall, of New York, came next
Mr. Sovereign followed. William J. Mr. Sovereign followed. William J. Strong, of Chicago, was the last speaker of the evening. He talked on "Railroad Blacklisting." The speaker illustrated his talk with stereopticon pictures. The committee on permanent organi

sation will submit a report tomorrow, rec-ommending Frank R. Monnett, formerly atterney-general of Ohlo, for permaner chairman of the conferen Single Tax Men Defented. CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—At tonight's ses-sion of the committee on resolutions, the single-tax advocates made a determined

effort to capture the organization, but failed. An amendment was presented asking for legislation requiring owners of unworked coal mines and oil wells to pay a royalty to the government. The com-mittee adjourned to meet at II o'clock tomorrow morning. The report of the re lutions committee will be presented to the conference tomorrow.

Many requests have been made to ex-

tend the conference until Thursday in or der to give all the speakers who have prepared papers an opportunity to be heard One hundred and two speakers have aske for places on the programme, but the managers have decided that as it will be impossible to accommodate all, it wo be useless to continue the convention ar

FOUR CLARK WITNESSES

BUT ONE OF THEM TESTIFIED FOR THE PROSECUTION.

of a counterfelt prosperity, compounded of bonds and war taxes; they are urging the nation to swallow their intoxicating John S. Neill, of the Hetena Indedrug of imperialism, in order that, in the delirium thus produced, the nation may not feel the fatal change going on. pendent, Denled the Allegations of Whiteside,

> WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Four witnesses testified before the senate committee on elections and privileges in its investigation of the election of Mr. Clark, on Montana, today. They were: D. R. Peeler, a banker of Kalispell, whose evidence related to the bank account of dence related to the bank account of Senator Geiger; W. H. Cochran, of Butte, who was called by the defense, but, who, before he concluded, was stigmatized by them as a witness for the prosecution; State Senator C. W. Hoffman, and John S. Nelli, proprietor of the Galena Inde-pendent. Mr. Nelli had not concluded pendent. Mr. Neill had not concluded when the committee adjourned for the day. He denied categorically all the al-legations of Whiteside involving his name, and the latter's assertions concerning the use of corrupt means to secure Clark's

David R. Peeler, president of the First National bank, at Kalispell, Mont., was the first witness. Before Mr. Peeler be-gan Senator Chandler again brought up the question of the whereabouts of "Swede" Murphy, a witness wanted. The senator said the man had been here once, but had disappeared, and that he hoped that the newspapers would continue their efforts to locate him. Mr. Chandler said also that he wanted to know the wherealso that he wanted to know the where abouts of E. P. Woods, and D. G. Warner. He desired, he said, to have them all summoned. Mr. Hartman said he had been told that Mr. Murphy had returned to Butte, and that the other two mon were in California.

Mr. Peeler was questioned concerning the account of State Senator Geiger, with his bank, but he was not able to throw much light upon the subject. He confirmed Mr. Geiger's statement that he (Geiger) had borrowed \$200 at the bank.

(Geiger) had borrowed \$5000 at the bank, saying that Geiger had given him a deed to property as security. The witness was unable to give dates when various loans had been mide, and he was taken sharply to task by Senator Chandler for his fail-ure in this respect. He protested that he was not trying to conceal anything. but that he was simply unable to remem

Mr. Peeler testified to conversation with Mr. Whiteside previous to the election for state senator, in which the latter had shown that he was a friend of Mr. Daly. He also told of meeting Mr. Wellcome in Helena, and said that he had told him that he had better let Whiteside alone, because he knew that Whiteside was a "Daly man."

The cross-examination brought out the

fact that Mr. Geiger had made amall loans of \$200 or \$300 previous to his elec-tion to the legislature, but that he had always in such cases given indorsed notes. always in such cases given indorsed notes, whereas, after the election, notes of from \$500 to \$1200 were taken without indorsement. He contradicted Mr. Geiger's statement that the Geiger note for \$2000 had been canceled, saying that he still held Geiger's property as security for it.

Mr. Peeler stated that during the senting of the besidents.

sion of the legislature Representative Garr had handed him a package of pa-pers, but he said that he had never told any one that the package contained Mr Garr's boodle. Mr. Peeler said Mr. Garr told him that the package contained his election certificate, and a copy of a newselection certificate, and a copy of a news-paper containing a committee list. It was not enciseed in an envelope, but was simply laid in a pigeon-hole in the safety vault of the bank, and not locked up. He had returned the package to Mr. Garr after the adjournment of the legislature. In the afternoon William H. Cochran, late editor of a weekly paper at Butte, testified to two conversations with Mark Hewlit, a witness, who testified for the prosecution early in the case. He said that in the first conversation Hewlit had said he knew nothing against Clark, but that in the second, which occurred last that in the second, which occurred last December. Hewlit had been very bitter against Clark, intimating that he had failed to keep faith with him in a mining leal. The witness told him he was comdeal. The witness told him he was coming to Washington to testify in this case,
and that while he knew of nothing
against Clark, that "there was lots of
time between Butte and Washington."
On cross-examination, Cochran said he
had sold his paper, and had been preparing to go to the Klondike. Under pressure he said he had gone to see some per sons for the defense in this case, among them Representatives Paul and Metlen of Beaverhead county, and Senator Nor He said that on one occasion when standing in the outer office of Jesse B. Root, partner of Mr. Wellcome, in Butte, he heard Mr. Root say to some one in the office, whom he did not know: "Here

is the money; take it, and after you have testified we will pay you the balance." He supposed this referred to the Clark case, but he did not know.

This statement was evidently a susprise to the counsel for the defense, who had called Mr. Cochran, in an attempt to im the prosecution, since his arrival in Wash-

ington, but had neither given him money nor made promises to give him any.

"As it transpires," said Mr. Foster, "the witness is not ours." He added that Cochran had told a stronger statement to him before taking the stand than he had old on the stand. he had told on the stand

Charles W. Hoffman, state senator, was the next witness. He said he was a democrat, that he had been in the senate for 14 years; that when in the legislature in is years; that when in the legislature in 1888 it was largely anti-Daly. Mr. Hoffman testified to a conversation with A. D. Matts, a friend of Mr. Duly, who said: "Clark will never get there. We'll run him out of the state." Mr. Hoffman said e had known of no corruption in the state legislature in connection with Mr. Clark's election. On cross-examination Mr. Hartman asked: "Did you not say to me and others prior to the election that you considered him unfit?"

you considered him unfit?"
"No, sir," was the reply. "I never said that to you nor any one else."

J. S. Nelli, proprietor of the Helena Independent, covered a wide range in his testimony, principally relating to Saite Senator Whiteside's evidence. He said he had known Whiteside for 18 years, and had been friendly to him. He had had several conversations with Whiteside during and after the legislature: that at ng and after the legislature; that at ach of these meetings Whiteside had ex-reased himself as friendly to Mr. Clark. "He told me," said the witness, "when met him first after the election, that of the 94 members elected to the legisla-ture, none was a more earnest supporter of Clark than himself, adding that it was

time to dump the Daly outfit."

Mr. Nelli produced a letter from White-side asking him (Nelli) to secure the servloes of a lawyer, by preference Mr. Day, to represent him (Whiteside) in his con-test with Mr. Gelzer for a seat in tho senate. He told of meeting Whiteside about the time of the meeting of the leg-islature, when he had invited him to his house to meet W. C. Clark, son of the senator. This he had done at the request of Whiteside, who had said that he want ed personally to meet either W. A. Clark, his son or his brother, Joseph K. Clark, He said that, introducing the two gen-tlemen, he had told C. W. Clark that Mr. tiemen, he had told C. W. Clark that Mr. Whiteside, in becoming a supporter of his father, was liable to subject himself to the "tyranny of the Molly Maguires, who were relentiess in their pursuit of every man who opposed them," informing him at the same time that Whiteside had the construct for the construction of a school ntract for the construction of a school

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Consumption

speedily cured by DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. Its regular and continued use cures Consumption, because it kills the germs, it enriches the blood and tones up the system. Duffy's is the only whiskey taxed as a medicine by the Government Gentlemen: I suffer with hemorrhages of the lungs and have stomach trouble and kidney com-plaint. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has helped me to live these six years. Without it six months, it would go to my grave, I believe. Very respectfully yours, Josaph Collins, South Seaville, N. J.

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also suggested to Charles Clark that he should give Whiteside a chance to bid upon the contract for putting up a build-ing the Clarks were contemplating at Butte, and Mr. Clark had replied that he

with Mr. Whiteside. Referring to the attitude of the legts-lature, Mr. Neill said the Clark people had carried the primaries, and that when the legislature was first elected, fully 50 of the democratic members were for Clark. Seven of these ceased to be so afterward, and had since become em-ployes of the Anaconda (Daly's) Company. Among the supporters were Mr. Campbell and Speaker Stiff, and he quot-ed a speech made by Stiff two years ago, in which the latter had referred to Daly's men as "copper-colored hirelings."

Mr. Nelli was then questioned with a view to bringing out explicit denials of Mr. Whiteside's statement involving his name. He said he had never given Representative Jacqueth money to vote for Clark, nor Whiteside money to hold for him; that he never gave Mr. Fine \$5000 for his vote for Clark; that he never told Whiteside that \$2000 had been sent to Hong Kong to bring State Senator Hanna showed Whiteside \$10,000, telling him that

showed Whiteside \$10,000, telling him that it was intended for him.

Mr. Neill also referred to the testimony of the witness, Watson, concerning a letter from himself to T. J. Jones, of Lewiston. He produced a copy of this letter from his impression-book, promising to get the book from which the copy was taken. It proved to be a clear with Jones. taken. It proved to be a plea with Jones to make an appeal to the republican members of the legislature from that county to vote for Clark for the senate and prevent a deadlock. He said in the letter that Clark's election was absolutely assured, and spoke of Clark as a bulwark against the "tyranıy of the Anacouda against the "tyranıy of the Anacouda Company." Mr. Neill declared emphatically that he knew of no corrupt methods in securing Mr. Clark's election.

The committee adjourned before the direct examination had been completed.

NEW CABINET OFFICE.

Department of Mines and Mining Provided for by a House Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- A new cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of mines and mining, is provided for in a bill favorably acted on today by the house ominitiee on mines and mining. bill creates an executive department which shall have entire charge of affairs relating to mines, including geological surveys, the proposed secretary of mines to have the same rank and same salary as

other cabinet officers.

Another mining measure favorably acted upon establishes migling experiment stations in each of the mining states, simliar to the agricultural experiment sia-tions, and provides for the appointment of a government geologist at \$3500, and an assayist at \$2500 in the several mining states. These officers are to furnish as says, issue public bulletins and conduc explorations of the mining regions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A bill was introduced in the senate today by Senator Foster, of Washington, providing for the Foster, of Washington, providing for the construction of a government cable line from the United States to the Philippines. The distinguishing feature of the bill is that it requires the cable to be laid from some point on the coast of Washington, and that it shall run via Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, to the Island of Attu, thence to the boundary between Baselie. thence to the boundary between Russia and Japan, and thence, with several stops, to the Philippines. An independent cable from San Francisco to Hawaii is pro-

Wenther Bureau Forecasts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—(To the Editor.)—In your issue of January 24, 1900, in your Washington correspondence occurs the following statement: . None of the blg storms of last

winter were predicted by the weather bu-reau. Several large hurricanes were pre-

vance of every hurricane that occurred last summer and fall, while all the severe storms of last winter that were dangerou to navigation were successfully forecast and the information freely distributed. These are matters of record, and so generally known among those affected by the forecasts that the assertions quoted from your columns are ridiculous to informer people. The statements do not agree with those of nearly the combined press of the United States. It is true that many fall ures are made in the ordinary tempera-ture and many fallures will be made in the future as the present knowledge of the future, as the present knowledge of storm phenomena renders it impossible to make an average of accuracy higher than 30 per cent, or a little over, in the prediction of rain or snow, and moderate changes in temperature. But in the forecasts of severe storms and cold waves the bureau makes a very high degree of ac-curacy, and these are the warnings which are of supreme importance. WILLIS L. MOORE,

Chief U. S. Weather Bureau. Fragrant Zarina cigarettes, sweeter and nilder than all others, 10c for 10.

Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses.

BEECHAM'S building at Butte, where the trustees were bally men. He had told Charles Clark that they would try to drive Whiteside but after his vote. Charles Clark had replied that "the Charks are good stayers hemselves, and he need not have any fear of being driven out." He at this time had

TREAT ALL DISEASES

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Their Work Is by No Means Confined to Any One Manifestation of Constitutional Disorder, but to All Chronic Diseases.

Drs. Copeland and Montgomery are specialists-not in catarrh alone, not in dyspepsin, or rheumatism, or nervous troubles, or blood troubles alone; not in any single manifesta-tion of deep-sented constitutional disorder. They are specialists-in all those diseases, of a complex nature, requiring special skill, special education and special training. To the family physician belongs

the relief or care of acute diseases the averting of immediate and press ing danger. To the specialist hethe lifting of the light and darkness and shadow of life, long endured the restoration of courage and good cheer, health and happiness, from the permanent discouragement, morbid melancholy, weakness and certain abnormal decline of chronic disease. Great specialists could not be restricted to isolated manifestations of constitutional malady. No impresdon could be more erroneous than that the work of Drs. Copeland and Montgomery is confined to any one disorder, like entarrh or blood trouble. Wherever such an impression prevails, it should be immediately corrected. Their work embraces all chronic diseases, which they treat with uniform success. Five dollars

a month is the only fee, and includes all necessary medicines. Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of entarrh, os from other subtle chronic maludies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been earefully arranged, to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that alls them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a entarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, throat, eyes, ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and bladder, are subject to disease and blight by entarrh. The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case, and bring this with you to Drs. Copeland and Montgom ery. If you live away from the city, send them by mail and ask for mail treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speedlest relief and cure possible to medical science.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

The head and throat become diseased from aglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

blood predisposes to this condi"Is the voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you show all over?"
"Do you show all scales at night?"
"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Is these the more bloed easily?"
"Does the more bloed easily?"
"Is these theining in the throat?"
"Is these theining in the throat?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there pain across the cyes?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of tasts?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and thront, and, if left unchecked, ex-tends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"

"The you cough a night?"

"The you cough a night?"

"The you a pain in side?"

"Do you stake cold easily?"

"Have you all pain of seally?"

"Have you all the 'n side?"

"The your cough and I you gag?"

"Do you cough on gring to bed?"

"Do you cough on gring to bed?"

"Do you cough on gring to bed?"

"Do you cough in the morning?"

"Do you spit up reliew matter?"

"Do you spit up reliew matter?"

"Do you spit up reliew matter?"

"Have you go not not backing?"

"Have you a diaguat for fatty foods?"

"Is there a tickling behind the painte?"

"To you feel you are growing weaker?"

"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"

"Do you cough worse night and morning?"

"Do you cough worse night and morning?"

"Do you have to all up at night to get breath?"

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

This condition may result from sev. eral causes, but the usual cause is entarrh, the mucus dropping down into the thront and being swallowed.

"Is there names ?"

"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you beich up gas?"
"Have you waterheas we "Are you lightnesded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"To you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak

"Do you have sick headschest"
Do you blest up after eather?"
'Is they diagnet for breakfast?
'Have you distress after eating?"
'To your threat diled with witne?"
'Do you at times have distribute?
'The there ruse of blood to the head?'
'When you get up suddenly are you diray?"
'Is there guawing emission in stomach?'
'To you feel as if you had lead in stomach?'
'When stomech is unply do you feel faint?'
'To you held material that burns throat?'
'If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?'

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES Denfuesa and ear troubles result from entarrh passing along the Euse tachian tube that leads from the

throat to the ear. "The your hearing falling?"

"Do your ears discharge?"

"Do your ears lich and burn?"

"Are the ears dry and early?"

"Have you oain behind the ears?"

"It there throbbing in the ears?"

"To you have a ringing in the ears?"

"Are there crackling sounds heard?"

"Are there crackling sounds heard?"

"Are there counds like stam exaging?"

"Are there counds like stam exaging?"

"The your ears hurt when you blow your

none?" "Do you constantly hear noises to the ears?" "Do you has better some days than others" "Do the noises in your sace keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nows do the ears crack" "Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

The liver becomes diseased by eatarrh extending from the atomach into the tubes of the liver,

"Are you freiful?"
"Are you freiful?"
"Are you pershah?"
"Do you get dinay?"
"Do you get dinay?"
"Do you get fatigued?"
"Do you get frei miserable?"
"Do you get tired samily?"
"Do you get tired samily?"
"Is your eyesight blurred?"
"Can't you explain where?"
"Can't you explain where?"
"Constant sense of depression?"
"Us there a bloating after eating?"
"Constant sense of gain in back."
"Have you pain under shoulder-blade?"
"Do you have rumbiling in bowels?"
"Do you have sense of heal in bowels?"
"Do you have palpitation of the heart?"

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS AND

Catarrh of the kidneys and bindder results in two ways, first by taking cold; second, by everworking the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from enturrh, which affects

Do your hands and feet seedl?"

"Is this more noticeable in the mornings?"

"Are they old and claiming?"

"Is the repair in small of back?"

"Is there pair in small of back?"

"Does a deprent form when left standing?"

"Do you see agots floating before the spea?"

"Are the eyes dull and sarring?"

"Is there a bad that in the mouth?"

"Have you cain in one of head?"

"Is your hale getting gray?"

"Is the skin dry and hards?"

"Is the skin dry and hards?"

"Is the permitted a had door?"

"Is there makes after eating?"

"Is there dark rings around the eyes?"

"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"

"Has the skin a waxy look?"

"Do you see unpleasant things while askep?"

"Do the louns pain and ache?"

"Do the louns pain and ache?"

"Do the logs feel loo heavy?"

****************** The cost of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute any chronic allment or maindy to at the rate of

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