Opening of the Debate in the House.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE MEASURE

Preliminary Speeches by Payne, Dalzell and Hichardson-Opposition to the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The debate upon the Puerio Riean tariff bill, which is to continue throughout the week, and possibly longer, opened in the house to-day. On all funds it is agreed that this offi, although it applies only to Puerto Bloc involving, as it does the question of the power to govern our new posses-cions outside the limitations of the consticution, is the most important measure which will come before this congress. Interest in the bill is intense among the members on both sides, and there is ur-

democrats are solidly arrayed The democrats are solidly arrayed against the measure, and they will have powerful support from the republican side in McCail (rep. Mass and Lattlefield trep. Med., both able and forceful debaters. How tar the republican disaffection will extend, or whether it will endanger the bill, it is impossible to say at this time. Payme (rep. N. Y.), floor leader of the majority returned to agree that a vote should be taken upon a substitute to be offered by the minority. This substitute, which has not yet been framed, will be in substance the bill originally introduced by

has not yet been framed, will be in sub-stance the hill originally introduced by Payne, providing for free trade with Pierro Rice by the extension of the cus-toms and revenue laws of the United States over the island.

The debate today lacked exciting feat-ures. It was in the uniture of a long-range bembardment before the clash of the con-tending forces in hattle. Payne opened with a central argument in support of general argument in support the bill, going largely into the material side of the situation, which the bill is designed to relieve. Richardson, the dem-ocratic leader, Joined Issue upon the power of congress to cimet the proposed legis-lation, and Dakell (rep. Pa.) backed up Payne with a constitutional and legal ar-gument. All three were listened to with

The Proceedings.

The galleries were well filled today in anticipation of the opening of the debate upon the Puerro Rican tariff bill. Before the bill was called up. Dolliver (rep. 1s.). the bill was called up, Iroliver feet, ind. from the committee on way and means, mived the passage, under suspension of the rules, of the bill reported from the committee to amond sections and bill, of the revised sinialize, relating to the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors. The purpose of the bill, Dolliver said, was to shall the groups parkages of beer, onebolleb the smaller packages of beer, one -eighth barrels. The bill, he said, was asked for by the brewing inter-ests of the country. It would in no wise

affect the revenue.
Fletcher (rep. Minn.) offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not go into effect antil July 1, 1990. The amend-

sent was agreed to. Sulser (dem. N. E.) said he favored the bill, but that it was morely a sup to the brewers. What they really wanted was the abolition of the war taxes. He thought the war-revenue law should be repealed. The republicans, he said, had promised to do that when the war was over, but they had made no move in that direction. He challenged the lenders on the other sid to say when they proposed to repeal that law, which is used to pile up money in the tressury to be loaned without interest

to pet national banks.

Terry (dom., Ark.) declared that the republicans were using the wor taxes to eke out the deficiencies created by the Dingtey aw, which he said had proven a most lan In the Philippines because of the secret understanding with Great Britain, and for the same reason they dars not offer a word of sympathy to the two republics struggling for liberty in South Africa.

Olion (rep. Wis.), Hartholdt (rep. Mo.), and Babcock (rep. Wis.), urged the pas-sage of the bill in justice to the browers. The latter said the browens were carrying

Bartlett (dem. Ga.), said the humbl were asking relief from the war taxes, and they should be listened to as well as the rich association of brewers, who pall heavy campulary contributions. The bill

Payne (rep. N. Y.), floor leader of the salority, then moved that the house go into committee of the whele to consider the Puerte Rican tariff bill. Pending that motion, Payme offered to make an agreement by which general debate should close Saturday next, the bill to be taken up under the five-minute rule Monday next. and the final vote to be taken at 2 o'clock. McCall (rep. Mass.) naked if such an arrangement would preclude a vote upon the bill eriginally introduced by Payne for free trade with Puerio Rico, which was in line with recommendations of the president in his annual message. Payne

replied that that was a matter for the house and the committee to decide. Bichardson (dem. Tenn.), the minority leader, insisted that there should be a definite understanding that the minority

could offer a substitute. To this Payne eclined to agree.

As a matter of privilege, Hitt (rep. III)

As a matter of privilege, Hitt (rep. III) reported hack from the committee on for-eign affairs the Wheeler resolution call-ing upon the state department for infor-mation as to the truth of the charges of Mr. Mgarum, ex-consul at Pretoria, concerning the opening of his mail by the Brit-ish authorities, and it was adopted without

Payne's Argument.

The house then went into committee of the whole, with all questions relating to the close of the debate open. Payne, in charge of the bill, opened the debate with a carefully prepared argument in support of the measure. He was listened to with marked attention, He said:

"An incident to the late war with Spain was the invasion of Puerto Rico. From the moment that the American army set its fost on Puerto Rican soil, the people seemed to recorve them with demonstrations of joy, and the flag of the United States was received with delight. Whatever differences there may have been as ever differences there may have been as to the policy of annexing the Philippine Biands, I know of no opposition anywhere to the annexation of this gem of the An-

"This bill, by its term, relates only to the island of Puerto Rico. It cannot be taken as a precedent of any legislative action in reference to the Philippine Islands, when the present insurrection shall have been overcome, except in so far as we as-ment in it our view of our power under the American constitution. All agree that the first and most important duty we owe to the people of Puerto Rico is to open up markets for them. In we other way can we also the feeling of discontent likely to arise among a people who have realized so little in the change from Spanish op-pression of 800 years to the prosperity and liberty which follows the American flag.

"The original bill, introduced on the 19th day of January last, provided that the common laws of the United States and the internal revenue laws be extended to Puerto Báco. The idea was to give the producer of sugar the free entrance of phis staple into the United States, saving a duty of over the a ton. Under that bill the duty saved upon tobacco would be 25 cents per pound for the main portion of the crup and for the wrapped \$1 50 per

'After consultation with General Davis. "After consultation with General Davis, our constitution without a Jar or strain the pressun military governor, who has to any of its wise and beneficent provisionals a careful citudy of the conditions in lone, and without any debate for its Pueric Rico, it was found that this action smendment. Every foot of this vast do-

would not produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the government. He self-matted that not more than \$1,000,000 party has always favored proper expandion. Those and internal revenue tax. This sum would not pay the bare expenses of the government, without appropriating a dollar for the public schools or roads.

"The substitute was then brought for Rich expenses of the United. States is extended to the island of Puerty.

ward which imposes a duty equal to out own tariff upon all articles imported from abroad, other than those of the United States, into Purrio Rico, and a duty equal to it per cent of the rates of our own tariff laws on all articles imported into Puerto Rico from the United States of from Puerto Rico into the United States. The best estimates that can be obtained The best estimates that can be obtained show that this will produce a revenue or \$1.780,000 from customs duties, which, added to the internal revenues of the island, will produce \$2.500,000, a sum sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, including the postal service, and also \$25,000 for the public schools.

"The total estimate of General Davis for the content of th

the expenditures is \$1,550,000. The original bill, therefore, it would seem, means a bankrupt treasury; the substitute a surplus of \$500,000, which will meet some of the pressing needs for the establishment of common schools. The remission of 72 per centum of the duties on sugar and tobacco, which are now paid, means an annual increase of income to these people of \$2,300,000. This means the lifting of a the expenditures is \$1,550,000. The original mortgage from many a small plantation, better wages for the laborers, more money n circulation and greater general proerity. It means hope instead of despair, t means encouragement to the other agri-ulturism, who will be stimulated by the prosperity of their neighbors to restore

their own broken fortunes.

'That the income under this bill will increase from pear to year there can be midoubt: that it will restore prosperity and give new life and entorprise to the people of this island is equally true. This will open up new channels for direct taxation without proving a burden to the people, and the time will not be far distant when public improvements all over the island will be complete and a schoolhouse estab-lished in every community beneath the folds of the American flag.

Total of the American flag.

"Nor will this bill injure any interests in the United States. With sugar at 25 per cent of the present duties, the heet-sugar industry will still grow and prosper; 40.000 to the present duties. tone a year ago, and 100,000 tone this year, it is destined in the near future to supply the place of all we import. As I had oc-casion to say in closing the debate on the conference report on the Dingley bill, with a beet-sugar factory in every congressional district, it will solve the question of the

"Nor does the American tobacco grower fear the Importation of this 4,000,000 pounds of tobacco. It will furnish a new market for the wrapper which be produces, and will bring him gain Instead of loss. We selleve that the best interests of the peo-ple of Puerto Rico and the best interests of the people of the United States are

both subserved in this bill.

"But our constitutional power is questioned, I don't propose to go into discussion of the dictum of the supreme court of any decision bearing on the question. oth subserved in this bill. find no case where the question was di-rectly involved or which is decisive. It is now universally conceded that we have the power to acquire territory by conques

or by treaty. I find no limit in the con-stitution to this power.

"In respect to Puerto Rico we are not hampered by treaty atipulations or by not of congress. There has been no law exhampered by treaty stipulations or by act of congress. There has been no law extending the constitution over the island, and in this it differs from the statutes of every formerly acquired territory. We have absolute power. This was claimed in the debate on the Louisiann case, and this contention prevailed. This principle was affirmed by Webster, Story and Benton, and a long line of statesmen and jurists. "But now the opposition say this is imperialism. You are but re-echoling the cry of the opposition of 190 years ago. Still the majority moved on, and the American people approved their course. The territhe majority moved on, and the American people approved their course. The territory of Louisiana in the plenary powers given to the president, survived and flourished until 1812, when part of it was organized into the territory of Missouri, with a legislature at that late day composed of a legislature council appointed by the president and an assembly elected by the people. Here again we had imperialism, but the fathers wisely walted until this people were it for self-sovernment. til this people were lit for self-government before they extended the limitations and the privileges of the constitution to them. The same is true of the territory of Flor-

"Only a year and a half ago, congress, by a two-thirds vote in the senate, an-nexed Hawaii by an act modeled after the Florida and Louisiana acts. The deate was strong and furious, but, accoring to my recollection, no gentleman in the opposition raised the cry of imperial-ism against the manner in which congress asserted the right to its absolute power asserted the right to its absolute power to provide any sort of government for this new territory. Nor is there danger in all this. Congress, representing the American people, is never swift to put the power of government into the hands of any people of the territory belonging to the United

"As for the people of Puerto Rico. would move as fast as their own good will warrant. Pass this bill, which, ever the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mc Call) admits is a well-considered meakur from a fiscal standpoint, and give them better markets and abundant revenue. Do of the down their destinies to the whin of 90 per cent of the Illiterate or to caprice of 10 per cent of the educated, who have known no government except Spanish misrule. Keep them all in leading strings until you have educated them u strings until you have educated them up to the full stature of American manhood, and then crown them with the girry of American citizenship. In the meantime, give them all the rights accorded to our

"What shall we do with the Philippines? First, stamp out insurrection and restore law and order. Then investigate and leglaw and order. Then investigate and leg-leiate with caution, always remembering their welfare and our own. If, in the meantime, the supreme court should de-clare that our interpretation of the con-stitution is not right, which I do not for a moment believe, then our task will be fraught with the greatest difficulty. But I believe that American statesmannship will in that event, work out the problem to the elevation of the Phillippines and the glory of our country. If we prove to be right in our contention, our task will be far easier. It will be safe to trust the American people and their representatives. We will teach them the principles of the American constitution. In the meantime, we will not ourselves forget those principles in our dealings with them. The constant aim shall be to elevate them, and constant aim shall be to elevate them, and whether we incorporate them finally into cur system, or send them forth among the nations of the world, we will vouchsafe to them the blessings of aberty. Wherever our flag goes up it shall not come down without having first guaranteed under leff folds the blessings of civilization, of liberty and of sovereign cilizenship."

Richardson (dem. Tenn.), the leader of the minority, made the opening argument in opposition to the measure.

"I am not an alarmist," he said, "but in my judgment the pending bill is more dangerous to the liberties of the people of this republic than any measure before se-riously presented to it. this republic than any measure before seriously presented to the American congress. It will prove more for reaching in its provisions and disastrous in the results that must of necessity follow if it should be enacted into law, than any act ever passed by congress. The bill is framed upon the tides and assumption that congress enters upon the government of Puerto Rico unrestrained by the provisions of the constitution. This we day. Those of the constitution. This we dony. Those of use who oppose this measure. I believe without exception, maintain that the bill cannot be enacted into law without a total disregard and violation of not simply the spirit but the express letter of the con-stitution. The Louisiana territory, Florida, Texas, California, New Mexico, Oregon and Alaska have all been acquired unde

would not produce sufficient revenue to main was acquired and annexed under meet the expenses of the government. He democratic presidents. The democratic

Rico ex proprie vigore or not, it must be admitted that when we enter upon legis lation for the island, as congress will do If it passes this bill, that question will be put at rest and the territory will then be a part of us, the control of the presi-dent and military must have ceased, and the expansion as to the island will have een completed.

seen completed.
"Legislation by congress for the island, also makes it a part of the United States, if this bill passes, it must follow that it is then a part of the United States. This as a portion of the United States is the baldest form of imperialism. The opposition to this bill plants liself upon this ground. The measure is imperialism itself, in the former acquisitions to which I have referred, no such measure as the pending one wan ever proposed or deemed necessary. This effort, therefore, clearly marks the dividing line between all former acquisitions and that of Puerro Rico."

Richardson that of Puerro Rico." Richardson then proceeded with an ex-causive legal argument to prove that the constitution extended over our new pos-essions, quoting numerous decisions of

he supreme court in support of his con-"Let us vote down this most dangero bill. I am proud to be able to say that, in my opinion, when the roll is called on its passage, not a solitary democratic vote in this chamber will be recorded in its favor. All will stand by the Union and the con-stitution. We revere that instrument as the best ever devised by the brain and intellect of man. It has been the hope and the stay of our people for more than 100 years."

Richardson spoke over an hour. He was everal times interrupted by applicate from alls side of the house. This applicate was specially vigorous when he said that every lemocratic vote would be against the bill

Dalgell's Speech. Dalzeil (rep. Pa.), the ranking member of the ways and means committee, followed in a close legal and constitutional argu-

ment in support of the contention of the majority that the constitution did not ex-tend over our new possessions.

"By the treaty with Spain," he said, "we acquired the islands constituting the Philippines and Puerto Rico. Attempting now, for the first time, to legislate for one of these new possessions, we are told me of these new possessions, we are told one of these new possessions, we are told we must be governed by one fixed, un-varying system, and that the system which applies to the United States itself. "The constitution was established by the people of the United States for the United

States. It provides for the future admis-sion of countries into the Union, and ex-pressly confers upon congress the power of governing them as territories until they are admitted as states. If the constitution was in force in Florida, why was it necessary to pass an act of congress extending several of the laws of the United States to Florida? Why did congress designate particular laws, such as the crimes act, the slave trade and revenue acts, and introduce them as laws into Florida if the inhabitunts of Florids were entitled to them on the act of cession? If this rea-soning of Webster's be not correct, then oning of Webster's be not correct, the being impossible to govern these pos-essions as the United States are governed we must either have a constitutional amendment, abandon the Islands or lot the president govern them. The same limiation that applies to congress applies to he president,"

Dalzell expressed his opposition to free rade with Puerto Rico at this time. We trade with Puerto Rico at this time. We must be generous to Puerto Rico, but just to ourselves. If we must have free trade with Puerto Rico, we must with the Philippines. The result might be the planting of immense areas of sugar and tobacco. The low wages paid would be a menace to labor in this country."

Turning to the question of the consent of the governed, Dairell asserted that in a repursentative republic the views of

of the governed, Dalwell asserted that in a representative republic, the right to governe did not depend on the consent of the governed. The methods of government preserthed by the principles of Anglican liberty, as practiced in the United States, would be grotesque in the Philippine islands, and would bring to their pende no advantage. They would be, in point of fact, impossible of exercise.

"The guarantees of liberty," he concluded "do not exist alone in the constitution.

upon the great instrument for their strength and perpetuity. They would continue to live and fourish if that constitution were annihilated. They are the indestructible herlings of humanity."

Dalzell received an ovation when he fin The house then, at 5 o'clock, took Nothing was accomplished at the night Softmag was accomplished at the right session of the house, which was to have been devoted to pension legislation. Tal-bert (Jern S. C.) made the point of a quorum and blocked proceedings. The house remained in session until 10 o'clock n the hope of getting a quorum, and ther

INDIAN WAR VETERANS.

Treated in Oregon Soldiers' Hom the Same as Other Inmates.

ROSEBURG, Feb. 17 - (To the Editor.) My attention has been called to an arti-cle in your issue of the lith inst., writ-ten by Mr. T. A. Wood, grand command-er. Indian War Vetscans, North Pacific coast, addressed to the Oregon delegation in congress, in advocacy of bills now pend ing in that body for pensioning the sur-vivors of certain Indian wars, in which he does a great injustice to his own state. He says: "The aged and destitute Indian war veteran has to find a home in some county poorhouse, while the government, through national and state soldiers' homes, provides a decent refuge for other

That no man can gain admission into the National Home, unless he can produce proof that he has been mustered into the service of the United States, is true. As to the laws of other states maintaining soliders, homes, in relation to the admis-sion of Indian war veterans into their homes, I am not apprised; but in the mut-ter of the law of this state on the subject I am well informed, as is also Mr. Wood Indian war veterans are admitted in the Oregon Soldiera' Home upon precisely the same terms as are the veterana of other wars who are eligible, to-wit; Upon satis factory proof that they have rendered military service; and they receive precise ly the same treatment. Of the entire number of men in this home today, slight-ity more than one-third are Indian war veterans, while the other two-thirds are

eivil and Mexican war veterars.

With other statements in Mr. Wood's communication—historical and statisfica I have no controversy. Presumably he has investigated the subjects. I have not. But his general charge that Indian war eterana must seek an asylum "in som unty poorhouse" is not, so far as this state is concerned, and for all of the exsoldiers of this class, in accordance with the facts; and its effect is to make ene-mies to the Soldiers' Home among the Indian war veterans and their friends well as with the pioneer element of our citizenship which well knows the worth of the service these men rendered to the

ountry.
Mr. Wood may have thought that the gentlemen composing our delegation in congress were ignorant of the provisions of the law establishing the Oregon Hom and that therefore he could deal very freely in generalizations. These gentle-men are well informed on these lines, and also as to the numbers of the vario classes of veterans composing the popu-lation of this home. When he writes again, it is hoped he will at least give his own state credit for what it is doing for the men who have sought and obtained shelter within its home.

W. J. SHIPLEY.

CLARK AND THE DOCTOR

BOTH ON THE STAND AT THE SEN-ATE COMMITTEE'S HEARING.

Latter Talked of His "Joke"; Former of His Campaign Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Clark, of Montana, was again today the star witness before the senate committee on Mivileges and elections, notwithstanding Dr. Treacey was also heard. Treacey, Justice Hunt's physician, occupied the entirs forencen sitting and a part of the afternoon session. His statement con-cerning his interviews with Justice Hunt orroborated the testimony of the justice n all essential details, except that his ecollection was that \$50,000 and not \$100,000 was the amount mentioned by him as the orice which the justice would get for hav-ng the case thrown out of the supreme court. He said Justice Hunt was an intinate friend, and he asserted his motive to be, in taking the course he did, to test his ability to withstand the corrupting in-fluence of money. He had received no funds from any source to pay the bribe uggested, and had been promised none that purpose, r. Clark necessarily went over much

of the ground covered by him in his testi-mony Saturday. He was cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, and insisted that he had pent no money for corrupt purposes durng the Montana senatorial campaign. He gave a detailed statement of exponditures for political purposes during the legislative and senatorial contests, which footed up. as Senator Turley amounted, to \$129,000. He declared that his only purpose in en-tering upon the campaign was the over-throw of Mr. Daly's rule in the state, which, he said, was so tyrannical that he would not desire to continue his residence in the state if it was to continue. It was said today that Mr. Dajy would go on the stand in rebuttal. He is expected any

ay. Senator Clark gave place at the begin ning of the session to Dr. Treacey. The change was made in order to permit the justices of the supreme court of Montana to be present while Dr. Treacey was testifying, as his testimony was expected to deal largely with the interview between himself and Justice Hunt and Attorney-General Nolan. Before Dr. Treacey pro ceeded, Chairman Chandler produced a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Clark to the republican caucus of the Montana legislature. It was addressed to the chairman of the caucus, and was as fol-

Helena, Mont., Jan. 16, 1899.—Hon. S. S. Hobson: Dear Sir-in reply to your valued favor of this date, requesting me to define my position on the tariff ques-tion, I beg to state that I am in favor of a high protective duty on wool, hides and on every other product of this state, in or-der that producers of raw material shall get an equitable advantage in the distrioutlon of tariff duties. It is manifest that the present schedule is inadequate to dis-charge the expenses of the government, and there will necessarily have to be an increase and readjustment. The manufacuring interests are entitled to enough to rotect them against cheap foreign labor nd they should be satisfied to allow the roducers of raw material to have an equal advantage. I maintain that no rep-ceentative of this state in the national engress should allow himself to be com mitted by caucus or otherwise to any pol-icy that would be in conflict with or prejudicial to the interests of the state. Yours sincerely, W. A. CLARK." Dr. Treacey on the Stand.

Dr. Treacey on the Stand.

Dr. Treacey was questioned by Senator Chandier. He testified that after arriving in Washington, Saturday last, he had met Senator Faulkner, counsel for Senator Clark. The first question asked referring to the incident of August 5, the date of his first interview with Justice Hunt, referred to his association on that day with Mr. Corbett, J. S. M. Neill, Mr. Clark and Judge Hunt. He said he had seen Justice Hunt that day, but none of the others mentioned. Dr. Treacey related all his interviews with Justice Hunt, and also with Attorney-General Nolan. He began with Attorney-General Nolan. He began with his first interview with Mr. Hunt, mony, except as to the amount named. He said that at the first interview he had invited the judge to his office and had taken him into his operating-room, where

the interview occurred.
"I told the judge," said the witness,
"that I had a funny kind of proposition
to make to him." The witness then went
on to say that he had told the justice of he arrival in Helena of a special train, and said he told the judge that there was a party there that would give \$50,000 if he would dismiss the Wellcome dishurment The judge promptly said that he ald not consider such a proposition, and t. He had also seen Justice Hunt later n the afternoon, at the latter's own home and had renewed the suggestion of the forencon. He said he bad told the judge of the rumors that he was under Mr. Daly's influence and that the latter would insure his re-election. The witness then said he had told the judge that if he could decently do so, he would like to see him get the money to be had out of the case. The judge had refused at both times to entertain the proposition as he had at a subsequent interview three or four weeks

Dr. Treacey said he had never had any authority from any one to make a proposition of bribery to Mr. Hunt, but he had not told the judge of this circumstance, until he was notified that Judge Hunt was to be summoned to Washing-ton. He had then told the judge that he had no \$50.000 or \$100.000 to offer him, and no authority from any one to make meh an offer.

Referring to his interviews with Attor ey-General Nolan, the witness said that then he spoke to that mentleman about Wellcome case the latter replied: "I've

'em over a barrel."
told him," said the witness, "that e'd better get \$100,000 out of the business. he of better get and/ow out of the outsiness, lestroy his stenographic notes, and get out of the business. He seemed to feel pretty cond-over it," continued the witness, "and I took it that he thought it a good idea, it was all pure 'josh,' and he knew it

After a second interview the attorney general had given him a half dozen ducks, and the next day had sent him a piece of ventson. Asked from whom the sug-gestion came that he should approach Judge Hunt as he had done, Dr. Treacey

came from no person. I had known him for 10 years, and admired him more than any other man in the state. My only motive was to test his official stogrity and to find out whether he was defaulted with the Daly people, and there were many rumors unpleasantly involving sits name. I wanted to know about them,"
"Then," sugrosted Senator Chandler, "you went deliberately to work to test the virtue of your friend as a judge?"
"I did," was the roply, "and I am very

Continuing, he explained that he had expected a more indignant protest at the first interview than he had received. Asked what "party" he meant to refer to when he had told Jodge Hunt that he uld get \$50,000 or \$100,000 out of the c es said he "did not mean any

Then you told him what was not true?"

"I did. I might as well have told him that he could get a million."

The wliness said he knew of the pres-case in Helena of the special train from Butte which had brought Mr. Corbett, C. Butte which had brought Mr. Corbett, C.
W. Clark and others from Butte the day
be first spoke to Judge Hunt, and had
heard the gossip that the supreme court
was to be bought. He had also heard
that at that time Marcus Daly's private
car was there to take Judge Hunt's children away. Public gossip was, he said,
constantly associating Justice Hunt's

"I did it in consideration of my friend-

name with that of Marcus Daly, and there was much talk that he was to be corrupted. He could not, however, give the name of any one person from whom he had heard the intimation.

Dr. Treacey said that, while a republican in politics, he had favored Mr. Clark's election to the senate.

At the afternoon session, Dr. Treacey said that he had not talked with him concerning his testimony before this committee. After his arrival in Washington; but that he had not talked with him concerning his testimony before this committee. After his arrival kere he had enought it possible that he might be looked upon as a criminal. Upon his arrival in Washington he had sho seem Mr. Wellcome, Charley Clark and Mr. Faulk-per but that he had also seem Mr. Wellcome, Charley Clark and Mr. Faulk-per but that he had also seem Mr. Wellcome, Charley Clark and Mr. Faulk-per but that he had not alked the transport of the state, he replied:

"I did not. I did not believe a word of it. I would not insult him or Mr. Well-part but that he had not arked the part of the transport of the state, he replied:

"I did not. I did not believe a word of it. I would not insult him or Mr. Well-part bear the part of the pa Wellcome, Charley Clark and Mr. Faulk-ner, but that he had not talked with them at any length concerning this case.

Senator Clark Recalled. Senator Clark was then recalled. He said he had gone to Helena from Butte, January 4, 1889, just after the meeting of January 4, 1899, just after the meeting of the legislature, but that he had carried with him no more money than he usually carried. Senator Clark detailed the transaction with Representative McLaughlin, whereby he became owner of certain timer land owned by McLaughlin. He said the Anaconda company had practically secured a monopoly of the timber of the state. He had then asked Mr. Blokford, who had lived at Missoula, to look out for any opportunity to buy timber. The latter had reported Mr. McLaughlin a ownership of timber land, together with other valuable property, and he had auownership of limber land, together with other valuable property, and he had authorized Mr. Bickford to make the purchase. The property had been secured at a reduction McLaughiin had made after he (Clark) had had an interview with him, in December, 1898. At this interview he had agreed with McLaughiin to organize the Western Lumber Company, and to make McLaughiin manager at a salary of nake McLaughlin manager at a salary of

Root a month.

Replying to a question from Mr. Faulkner, Senator Clark said: "There was never a word said during my personal interview with Mr. McLaughlin, either by him, Mr. Blokford or myself, concerning the senatorial contest."

showing expenditures on political account made by him from August I, 1998, to Sep-tember I, 1899. So far as the expendi-tures referred to the senatorial and preseding the legislative campaign, they were

ditures. All these men has given a great deal of time to promoting his interests, and he had been very glad to make the presents. None of them had expected pay and no money had been given them on their personal account after the senatorial election. Mr. Clark said that all the large sums paid to C. W. Clark, Wellcome and Davidson had been paid to carry out the igreement which he had entered into to pay the expenses of the proposed campaign to rescue the state from Daly. He had asked no accounting from them, having the utmost confidence in them. He did not know what they had done with the

poney. Speaking of the reasons which led him to go into the campaign, Mr. Clark said his friends had represented that if there was no change they were liable to move out of the state. "It was catemated," he said, "that it

would take \$5,000 to control the commit-ice, and that \$75,900 would be necessary to control the legislature. There was no limit, and I agreed to pay whatever might be necessary. I knew it would take a great deal of munry to carry the state where so much money had been spent in previous elections."

Mr. Clark said, in response to Senator Turiey, that it was true that in the first state election, he, Governor Broadwater, Governor Hauser and Mr. Daly such had contributed \$40,000 to the democratic campaign fund. Asked about the cost of the contest over the location of the capital, Mr. Clark said probably his old friends of the opposition could tell more about it than he could. He had contributed \$100,000, and he thought the people of Hel-ena had raised over \$100,000 to hold the capital. It was common report that the opposition, the Anaconda company, had spent \$1,000,000 to locate the capital at Anaonds. It had not occurred to him that the large sums he had contributed would be

ured illegally.
"I am sure," he said, "that in the senst am sure, he said, that in the selection contest no money was spent to influence votes illigitimately. If you knew the conditions which existed in Montana you would not marvel at the heavy outley. The election was for the purpose of overthrowing the one-man power of Mr. Daly, and this could not be done with any meager sums. Everything was conducted in such a high-handed manner that nobody could expect to receive recognition until he bent the knee or crawled in the dust to those people. If I though the despot-ism should continue, I should tremble for

the future, and would not want my family to remain there."

He had, he said, personally seen men paid money for their votes in 1998.

"Did you prosecute them?" asked Sen-

"I'd you prosecute them?" asked Senator Chandler.
"I'd did not," was the reply. "It was useless to do so, as the Anaconda company owned the political machinery. To ask to have a man arrested would have been as useless as to try to buck up against a cyclone."

The rose examination was then beauty.

against a cyclone."

The cross-examination was then begun.
It was conducted by Mr. Campbell, whose first question referred to Mr. Clark's testimony to the effect that he had seen men paid for their votes during the election of 1898. The witness did not, he said. ion of 1888. The witness did not, he said, know the men either paying or receiving the money. He knew they were not on his side. Taking up the political move for the defeat of the Daily organization, Mr. Clark said he had not, in the beginning, any especial condidates, but that their purpose was to "get some one who could give us a fair deal."

"Was it not generally understood," saked Mr. Campbell, "that Mr. Daly favored Les Mantle, a allver-republican, for senator?" "It was generally talked of," was the reply, "but I have no personal knowledge of that. I forbade all use of my name at the beginning, wanting first of all to defeat fusion and break the power of Marcus

"You made a combination, did you not, with the gold republicans, to carry the election in Butte?" There was a combination made, but re are no gold republicans there that Then you had changed your opinio

corning fusion between August and "I was in favor of any combination of respectable people that would break down the Infamcus organization which controlled the Butte primaries—your organization, which had become so notorious."

which had become as accordance.

Mr. Campbell questioned Mr. Clark
closely about the domation of \$500 to Day,
which Mr. Clark mid he had given four
days after his election to the senate.

The witness mid: "Mr. Day was a
member of the legislature and represent-

"I did not. I did not believe a word of it. I would not beauty of it. I would not insult him or Mr. Well-come by saking about it."

Mr. Clark said he kept his own private books, but that he had destroyed the checks covering the session of the legis-

"I generally destroy my checks about every six months, and I think I destroyed these about the same time of my return from Europe, in May, 1889."

Mr. Clark thought, however, that the records of the bank would show the facts. Referring to the \$5000 given Davidson No-vember 25, Mr. Clark declared that the money was expended in the state cam-paign and before he had decided to be a My motive was far bigber than that

of promoting my own candidacy," said Mr. Clark "The movement was intend-ed to control the state in the interests of pure democracy."
"You were bound to purify politics whatever the cost?" suggested Mr. Bur-

'I don't look at it in that light, at all,' epiled the witness. The committee adjourned for the day with Senator Clark's examination still in

FINANCIAL BILL CONFERENCE. Senate and House Conferees Getting

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The conferees on the linancial bill met again today and made some progress. Assistant Treasurer Jordan, of New York, was with the conferees some time, giving his views upon the administrative features of the bill. Although in the main the discussion was an include administrative continuous considerable mits.

Although in the main the discussion was general and preliminary, considerable substantial progress was made. The consideration of the phraseology of the establishing of the gold standard under section 1, and the international himstallic provision in section 3, of the same bill, have been deferred until other features. on which the houses are nearer together can be considered. These features were taken up today, and an effort was made to see whether the differences were mere-iy of phraseology and not of principle. About the most important advance was on section 5, of the senate bill, as to the

denomination of notes. Mesers, Brosius and Overstreet, the house conferees, strongly urged the need of a greater volume of small notes than would be given under the senate restriction. The need of this was shown to be particularly urgent at the time of moving crops. A middle ground was finally hit upon, by which t is estimated that the small notes of \$5 and under will not be reduced below the present volume of \$59,000,000. The a rangement is felt to be quite satisfactory,

was made than in the morning, and when the session closed the conferees found themselves further apart than they were at noon.

THE WARDNER RIOTS. House Committee Begins Its Inves-

tigation.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The investigation of the charges as to the confluct of
the United States military forces under
General Merriam during the Idaho mining troubles last summer began today before the house committee on military affairs. Governor Steumenberg, of Idaho, the state auditor, General Mertam, ex-Massir Workman Sovereign, of the Edisho legislature, and Magistrate A. T. Millan, of Idaho, and a considerable delegation of miners from the Coeur d'Aleno district were present. The entire time was consumed discussing manner of procedure. Saveral members wanted Lenix, who staried the inquiry, to act as complainant and prosecutor, but he declined to roubles last summer began today before ant and prosecutor, but he declined to accept the position, and urged there should be a free and full investigation. He said there was no partisanship in the invest gation, and he merely wished to get at the charges which labor organizations re-garded as serious and which were widely made in the press. Representative Marah made in the press. Representative Marsh, of Illinois, also urged that as Lents had formulated the charges he should proceed in his own way. There should be a full investigation "so that it could not be said anything was smothered." Chairman Hull did not think the committee could abdicate its functions to Lents. Marsh

tion of his position, and Hull disayowed any such purpose. A resolution by Hay, of Virginia, that the complaining wit-nesses be first examined, was debated at ength.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow morning, when its exact line of procedure will be adopted and examination of witnesses begun.

resented this remark as a misreon

Pension for W. T. McMaster. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Mc-Bride has introduced a bill to penaton W. T. McMaster, of Oregon, at 250 a month.

POLES ARE PLOTTING.

To Free Their Land From the Russian Yoke.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Leaders in Polish ational circles of this city, say there is a secret National Polish League, which is extended throughout Europe and America, and that it had existed not only for it years, but ever since the break up of the last struggle for Poland's independence in

1863. One of the leaders said:
"The secret organization has not been plotting against any government, but for the fresing of Polund by force of arms or any other method. During the last fer weeks the Polish national organizations weeks the Polish halloral organizations in this city, which have no connection with the secret league, have been receiving to-formation that the Russian government has resumed persecution of the Poles, and that wholesale arrests are being made in Warsaw, the seat of the so-called central committee of the national league.

"The league begin a spirited agitation on December 9 of last year, when a circular was issued from Warnaw, appealing to all Poles to equip themselves both mentally and physically, so that in case of need they might be ready to serve the cause of free-ing Poland. The circular called on all Poles to continue the agitation for Poland and to study and propagate Polish na-tional spirit. Since the publication of the stroular, books and pamphlets which, becircular, books and pumpilets which, be-cause of their intense Polish patriotic ex-pression are prohibited in Poland by Russia, have been printed in Chicago other cities, sent to Europe, pince

"Woman's Work is Never Done."

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appelite, extreme nersousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. Il gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady reroes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Everybody enjoys a good letter; and when it is entertaining, instructive and breesy," it puts the recipient in an agreeable frame of mind. Scores of letters similar to the subjoined are received by Warner's Safe Cure Co. of Hochester, N. Y., and they respectfully request you to read this. Our word for it, you will not regret it.

In 1881 I was told by two of the best physicians in Beston, Dr. W.— and Dr. B.—, that I could not expect to live a year; that I had Bright's Disease. At that time I heard of a must who was supposed to have been at death's door and was stepping, or dying, at the Commonwealth he tel (now the Laugham) at the south end of Staton. His wife, in reading to him, came across a Warner's advertisement and got a bottle of the Safa Cure. Her husget a bottle of the Safe Cure. Her hus-band commenced to take the medicine, saying nothing to his doctor until after two or three weeks. His water com-menced to show signs of improvement, and the man was able to get up and walk about. When he found that he was really getting better, be told the doctor what he had done and dismissed him, continuing the medicine, and in three months this dying man was about his usual duties, those of an expressman, and was finally cured. On the strength of this cure I get a bottle and dropped all other medicines. a bottle and dropped all other medicines. My doctors sent me to Kanses as a good piace to go, out of their jurisdiction, and to die. They gave my wife medicine to earry, enough to hat me until I should die, and which I left at house. I carried one dosen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure, and went to a small place near Junation City, where I had a coustn who is a physician. I had him examilie my water every day, and after a week he found improvement, and housely acknowledged that I was on the road to recovery. And I did recover, although it took a long time because I was badly off, and I took over 100 bottles in the course of a year and a half or two years. These facts chan be proved by any one who know me then, and I will willingly write to any one who may desire to know from me directly and give them a history of my cass.

Very truly yours. bottle and dropped all other madis

Very truly yours, H. F. HOSMER, Newbury, N. H., Sunapse Lake,

Modical advice from Address Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y. Microscopic exam-inations on application.

the hands of agents of the league, and distributed in Poland."
In speaking of the Polish League and of the recent arrests in Lemberg, Frank H. Jabionaki, president of the Polish National Alliance of America, said: tributed in Poland."

"We have been receiving information about the numerous arrests in Warsaw, but that arrests have been made in Lemberg is a surprise to us. All we can say is that the coming events cast their shadows before them. That there is a secret Pelish national government or league, with a seat in Warsaw, is true and public. Who the members are I cannot tell you. The the members are I enunce tell you. The plan is to have a general uprising in Po-land in case of war between Russia and England, and it is in line with that plan that many Poles are being recruited into English regiments from Warsaw and other places, and sent, not to the Transvaul, as some correspondents would mistake, but into Asia, where the first clash is expected with Desert with Russia. Of course, men from Austrian Poland would assist their fellow-countrymen, and that may be a reason for the arrests."

KNOCKED OUT BY SHARKEY Jim Jeffords Was Finished in the Second Round.

DETROIT, Feb. 18.—Tom Sharkey tonight knocked out Jim Jeffords, the California aspirant for heavyweight honors,
in the second round of what was to have
been a 10-round bout. The men had
fought two minutes and six seconds in
the second round when the knock-out
hiow was delivered. They were breaking
from a clinch when Sharkey whipped
his right over to the Californian's head,
and Jeffords went down. Referee Hogan
counted him out, and it was several minouts before he recovered sufficiently to
talk. Then he claimed a fout, saying
Sharkey hit him in the breakaway, aithough they had agreed to break clean.
The referee, however, awanded the fight
to Sharkey. to Sharkey,

Gilbert Won the Championship. HOT SPRINGS, Feb. 18 .- The contest today between Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, fa., and J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City, at 160 birds each, for the Chee cup and for the world's championship as a target-shot, resulted in Gilbert's favor by a score of 133 to 135.

Newfoundland Ministry Defeated. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. M .- The col nial legislature met this afternoon, and the government laid upon the table a formal 'address thanking the governor, Str Hugh McCallum, for the speech from the throne, The opposition moved a want of confidence in the ministry. The regular opposition was beaded by Mr. Bond. The aggregation numbered 15 in the divi-sion, the ministry having only nine. This defeat involves the resignation of the cabet of Sir James Winter, which is ex-



"I suffered the tortures of the dammed with pretrading piles brought on by constitution with which I was afficed for twenty pears. I can across your CASCARETS in the fown of Newell, Is, and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from iles and feel like a new man." C. H. KETTZ, 1411 Jones St., Stoux City, Ia.



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Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsie, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowplness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetables. 8mall PIII. Small Doses Small Price.