output and purchased other plants, ore mines, etc.

Great Profits of the Plant.

Carnegie lived in New York, passed much of his time abroad, remaining at one time for eighteen consecutive months. He did not pretend to manage the current business, although he was consulted as to the important matters. The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and jumps from year to year, until, in 1899, the firm actually made, on low-priced contracts, in net profits, after paying all expenses of all kinds, $21,000,000.

In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits, for 1900 at $40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at $42,000,000.

Its Selling Value.

Carnegie valued the entire property at over $250,000,000, and avowed his ability, in ordinarily prosperous times, to sell the property on the London market for £100,000,000, or $500,000,000. In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash, and still holds $1,170,000, given him as a mere bonus for his ninety days' option to sell his 58⅓ per cent. interest in this steel company for $157,950,000.

Frick's 6 per cent., on that basis, would be worth $16,238,000.

Carnegie Charged With Malice.

Frick now alleges, right at the head of this enormously successful business, whereby, at least in part, he made for Carnegie these enormous profits and values, that Carnegie suddenly and with malevolent intent towards him, on December 4, 1899, arbitrarily demanded of him his resignation as chairman, and this without any reason except to gratify Carnegie's malice. Frick, in the interest of harmony, gave his resignation and subsequently, on the 11th day of January, 1900, after Carnegie had thus deprived him of his office, he demanded of Frick that he (Frick) should sell to the firm his interest in it, at a figure which would amount to less than one-half of what this interest is fairly worth. Frick refused to sell at that price, but offered to sell and allow three men to value the interest sold. Carnegie refused this and left Frick, threatening him for not yielding to his demand.

Carnegie's Fraudulent Purpose.

Frick now alleges that, after his resignation and at the time of this last interview, Carnegie was fraudulently and secretly, without Frick's knowledge or consent, attempting to carry out a scheme, which, if successful, would enable Carnegie, Carnegie hoped, to confiscate Frick's interest in the firm at probably not much over 33 per cent. of its real value; that is, say not over $6,000,000 for what, on the basis of Carnegie's option, was worth $16,238,000.

This scheme Frick says he can prove was to reinstate and make operative an unexecuted and abandoned so-called ironclad agreement of 1887, which related solely to Carnegie Bros. & Co, Limited, and never did include the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and also to attempt to make binding on Frick another so-called ironclad agreement of 1892 which Carnegie never before had executed, which Henry Phipps had always refused to execute, and which many other partners had never signed.

Agreement Was Void.

This agreement, contemplated in 1892, Carnegie knew, as Frick now alleges, was absolutely void in 1899, and yet Carnegie appears at a meeting of the board of managers of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, held January 8, 1900, in Frick's absence, and passed false and misleading resolutions, whereby he attempted to make operative and reinstate the so-called ironclad agreement of 1887, and also directed his copartners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, which neither he nor many of them had theretofore executed. All this, it is alleged, Carnegie did secretly and purposely to conceal the knowledge thereof from Frick.

Carnegie was enabled to control his partners, because most of them still owed the firm money for their interests, and Carnegie, dominating the firm by a majority interest, they were unwilling or unable to withstand his demands. Carnegie induced some of his co-partners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892 and then, without warning, sprung upon Frick a notice on January 15, 1900, which he had also caused his co-partners secretly to sign, and which was based upon the pretended existence of the so-called ironclad agreements.

Contentions of Carnegie.

Carnegie followed this notice by compelling on February 1, 1900, Schwab, the president of the company, to transfer on the books of the company all Frick's interests in the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, to the said company, and he now pretends that he (Carnegie) can practically dictate to Frick the value at which he will take the interests. He claims that Frick is not entitled to anything for the good will of the company, is not entitled to have his interests valued as of a growing concern, but that he (Carnegie) can use old and obsolete figures which have stood on the books for years, in many respects unchanged, so as to reduce the value of Frick's interests to the neighborhood, he hopes, of about $6,000,000.

Where Carnegie Would Profit.

As Carnegie owns one-half per cent. of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, he will therefore own more than one-half of the 6 per cent. which Frick sells, and if he can thus acquire 3 per cent. of Frick's holdings for what would amount to about $3,000,000, he will make a net profit off that transaction, based on his own selling price, as above stated, in the neighborhood of $5,500,000.

Frick further says that never since 1887 had either firm attempted to force a partner to sell. That no interest whatever was ever acquired until the so-called agreement of 1887, and none under the one of 1892, except, at the times when the financial condition and earning power of the company were radically different, the company did purchase the interests of three deceased partners, but by an amicable and satisfactory arrangement with the representatives of each. Neither in the whole history of both firms was it ever supposed that any partner had placed himself in such position that Carnegie could, through personal malice, force him from the firm, and that for Carnegie to attempt this in 1900, through the guise of proposed agreements which looked to the honor and well-being of the firm, to gratify his personal malice, was most vicious and fraudulent misconstruction and misuse of the same.

A General Partnership.

The bill alleges that the new partnership of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, is not a limited, but a general partnership, but Frick is unwilling to take advantage of what he believed to be a limited partnership until he was advised otherwise, after this controversy arose, and he therefore offers (a) to sell his interests in the firm at what the business men will judge them fairly to be worth; (b) to execute new papers, making a valid, binding, limited partnership and to continue the firm in all respects as it was intended heretofore to do; (c) to continue the firm, even if it is a general partnership, and all are individually reliable, provided he be allowed to participate in the management, because to leave the management to Carnegie would result eventually, as he (Frick) believes, in financial loss; (d) if Carnegie refuses all these offers, then he asks the court to dissolve the partnership and have a receiver appointed to sell the property and pay the debts and distribute the balance.

In Sympathy With Frick.

Mr. McCook also called attention to the fact that three of the oldest partners, Henry Phipps, jr., Henry M. Curry and F. T. F. Lovejoy, and several smaller holders of interests, are in sympathy with Frick and opposed to Carnegie's present attempt.

The bill was not filed until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and the Carnegie Steel Company was not notified of the suit, owing to the lateness of the hour. A copy of the bill will be sent to the defendants tomorrow.

ACME MILL CO.
WILL
DEMONSTRATE
According to the Following Schedule:

The Ralston Health Club Foods and the Acme Health Foods are made by this firm. Their demonstrators will explain why these goods are superior to all others. You will find it interesting and edifying to see these demonstrations. Note the dates:

Keene Mercantile Co., Twenty-fourth and Jackson, February 14 and 15.

B. W. Padley, Twenty-ninth and Jackson, February 14 and 15.

Parlor Grocery Co., 1329 Second avenue, February 16 and 17.

Louch, Augustine & Co., 815 First avenue, February 16, 17 and 19.

J. A. Stavik & Co., Fourteenth and Madison, February 19 and 20.

Haley, Lutz & Co., Marion and Second avenue, February 20 and 21.

Wilkes Bros., Eighth and Pike, February 21 and 22.

Frasch Grocery Co., 325 Yesler way, February 22 and 23.

W. S. Mayfield, 503 Pike street, February 23 and 24.

P. L. Runkle, 709 Seventh avenue, February 24 and 26.

Cooper & Levy, 104 First avenue south, February 26 and 27.

Jno. Decker, Denny way and Summit, February 27.

Damus Grocery Co., 824 Howard avenue north, February 28.

H. A. Farmer, Twenty-first avenue and Jefferson, February 28.

OUTSIDE POINTS.

Wildes, Metzger & Requa, Everett, March 1 and 2.

Metzger & Co., Everett, March 1 and 2.

O. T. Kraabel, Everett, March 3.

Lowell Grocery Co., Lowell, March 3.

Mason & Co., Whatcom, March 6 and 7.

Ireland & Pancoast, Whatcom, March 6 and 7.

ACME MILL CO.

CANAL COMPANY IN PARIS.

French Financiers Come Together on Nicaraguan Question.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

A general meeting of the Compagnie Nouvelle du Canal de Panama was held in the Rue d'Athenes. Among those present were M. Samper, who represented the interests of the republic of Colombia, and also MM. Gauton and Kiegges-Ferrett, shareholders appointed to act as scrutiners, should a formal ballot be necessary. In the hall were about 200 shareholders, representing upward of 400,000 shares.

The following board was elected, with only one or two dissenting votes: M. Mariusbo, administrator of the Credit Lyonaisse; M. Louis Chorun, directeur des etudes; M. Ettravaux, of Compagnie Abel Couvreut; M. Maurice Hutin, Baron Pierre de Lassus, M. Saint Genies, of the administration of societe general; M. Georges Martin, of the commission de controle of the Compton National d'Escompete; M. Fernand Monvoisin, administrator of the credit industrial et commercial; M. Charles Rouget, administrator of the Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques, and M. Paul Terrier, director of the Compagnie General des Travaux Publiques.

Secretary Lampre said in an interview:

"The new board will now proceed to elect a president. Nothing definite will be known as to any further movement on the part of the company for about a week, and it goes without saying that up to that time any question affecting the proposed purchase by an American syndicate or of any considerable amount of shares cannot be discussed and certainly no one could yet say what the attitude of the company will be until the new board has begun work."

MUST GIVE CONCESSIONS.

Free State Minister Thinks England's Power Is Waning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the world from The Hague says:

Dr. H. P. N. Muller, the Orange Free State minister to the Netherlands is reported to have said in an interview:

"The war is the beginning of the collapse of England's power in South Africa. The longer the war lasts the easier will be the conditions of peace, for England will not come out of it without giving important concessions."

The young Transvaaler secretary of the legation, added:

"Both republics will have full freedom and independence. Further, England will have to give up those parts of Cape Colony, Natal and Bechuanaland where the inhabitants have thrown in their lot with the republics, for they must not be left in the lurch."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Includes Funds for Telegraph Lines in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house committee on military affairs today completed the army appropriation bill. It carries $111,700,364, against $80,080,104 in the bill for the current year. The great increase is accounted for by the fact that the appropriations for the current fiscal year were inadequate and the urgent deficiency bill, recently passed, carried a large additional appropriation for the army for the current year.

The bill includes an appropriation of $450,650 for cable and telegraph lines to connect the military posts in Alaska with headquarters at St. Michael, and $100,000 for military bridges and roads in Alaska.

The Mexican government now prohibits the entrance of arms and ammunition to the state of Sonora, owing to the revolution now in progress there. American miners who have heretofore been permitted to carry rifles and six-shooters and belts full of cartridges into Sonora are now prevented from carrying any arms whatever, and are stripped of ammunition at Nogales and Naco.

REQUISITE COMPLETENESS.

If the stock from which you desire to purchase is complete, the best and most careful selection is possible.

OUR STOCK as closely approaches completeness as can be found anywhere, and therefore admits of the best and most careful selection.

GRAHAM & MOORE,
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants,
705 Second Ave.

BOER MOVEMENTS CAUSING ANXIETY.

Continued from Page One.

connoissance. There is no confirmation of the reported sortie of British troops from Ladysmith, nor of a Boer outflanking movement. A report comes from Duroan that British artillery forced the Boers to evacuate their camp on Hlangwana hill, south of Colenso. It would be an important advantage if the British were able to occupy the position.

Boer Invasion of Zululand.

The absence of Gen. French from the Rensberg district appears to have given the Boers an opportunity for renewed activity. They have apparently extended their attack on British lines and are meeting with minor success, having considerable moral effect on border colonists. The Boer invasion of Zululand has caused keen anxiety, from the fact that it threatens Buller's supplies. It is difficult to believe that the Zulus can long be kept quiescent while their cattle are commandered and the country overrun by their hereditary foes.

Anxiety About Cecil Rhodes.

Friends of Cecil Rhodes are becoming alarmed at his possible fate, and have sent an emissary to see Dr. Leyds, diplomatic agent of the Boers in Europe, in regard to the probable course the Boers would pursue in the event of his capture.

Leyds assured the intermediaries that the Boers did not intend to kill Rhodes, but, he added, they would certainly hold him as hostage until an indemnity for the Jameson raid was paid.

Jameson at Ladysmith.

In view of developments since that raid, the Boers have also decided to double the amount of indemnity demanded, so Rhodes' friends will have to hand over $10,000,000 before he is released. It is also learned definitely that Jameson is still at Ladysmith in spite of all conflicting reports. A semi-official paragraph is published in the Globe this afternoon saying Germany does not contemplate intervention. The German government, it is added, does not consider itself concerned in the future status or existence of the Boer republic.

Mafeking Garrison Game.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—An undated dispatch from Mafeking, via Gaberones, February 2, says:

"Col. Baden Powell has received a communication from Lord Roberts promising that relief would be sent in a few weeks. The food will last. The garrison is as game as ever. Boers have expressed their intention not to fight but to starve us out. All well."

British Chafing Under Defeat.

RENSBERG, Feb. 13.—Yesterday's retirement of western outposts included withdrawal from Coles kop and all surrounding posts. The Boers placed a forty-pounder at Bastards nek, commanding the surrounding country, and successfully shelled the British positions. The Boers numbered some thousands, and were five to one wherever fighting occurred. The British are chafing under the necessity of retreat from their posts, some of which they had held since New Year. The British now have a camp west of Rensberg. They safely brought off their guns from Coles kop.

Gen. Wood Advancing.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A private telegram received here says:

"The forces commanded by Gen. Wood have moved up from the southward and seized Soapans drift, which he now holds."

The war office has posted a dispatch from Col. Kekewich, dated February 11, to the effect that Kimberley was bombarded throughout February 8. During the morning of February 9 a small infantry engagement, lasting two hours, occurred at Alexanders fontein. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

British Force Falls Back.

RENSBERG, Feb. 13.—The Boers are actively pressing around Rensberg. The British force under Lieut. Col. Page, consisting of a section of artillery and 150 horse, which had reached Slinger fontein February 10, has been compelled to fall back on Rensberg, owing to its eastern flank being threatened.

Fighting Around Rensberg.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Rensberg says severe fighting occurred during the British retreat, various outposts on both sides suffering heavy losses. The dispatch adds that it is doubtful if Rensberg can be held.

STRANGE TALE FROM PARIS.

Four Thousand British Lost in Zululand.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—Le Petit Bleu, in correspondence from Pretoria, publishes an extraordinary account of 2,000 British soldiers who, it is said by the writer, arrived toward the end of December last, during the retreat from Dundee at the river Maputa, the boundary between Swaziland and Portuguese territory.

According to the narrative they had lost their way and wandered for weeks in Zululand, arriving shoeless, in rags and dying of hunger. These soldiers were thought to have been shut up with Sir George White in Ladysmith.

CONFIDENCE IN ROBERTS.

British People Satisfied That Buller's Last Repulse Is a Feint Ordered by Lord Roberts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The striking feature of the war situation in London is the boundless confidence reposed in Lord Roberts. Gen. Buller's report of his third repulse, published today, aroused no harsh criticism, for some of the experts say the attack was only a feint ordered by Lord Roberts with a view to keeping Gen. Joubert busy and preventing him from sending reinforcements to Gen. Cronje at Kimberley. The pitiful condition of the inhabitants of Kimberley, who are dying of disease at an appalling rate, leads to the belief that Lord Roberts, with his fine army of 35,000 men, will endeavor to raise the siege at once. On the other hand, experts say that invasion of the Free State would be wiser tactics. But whatever Lord Roberts does will be accepted as the best thing to do.

The Boer raid in Zululand continues to alarm Natal. It is believed the Transvaalers will sweep vast herds of cattle out of Zululand and then raid Northeastern Natal.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg states that fresh meat is abundant in Natal, thirty oxen being slaughtered daily, and that the Boers have over 100 guns between the Tugela river and Ladysmith, and the Boer artillery fire greatly impresses all who see it, the guns being mounted in almost impossible places.

Charles Williams, the military critic of the Morning Leader, who is understood to have close relations with Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the British army, writes as follows: "The government last night refused to say whether Lords Roberts and Kitchener were sent to the front without consultation with Lord Wolseley or not. It has already been so stated in this place, and it is again asserted. Lord Wolseley learned the news from the Monday morning papers, and the appointments were made on the previous Saturday."

The remainder of the criticism is devoted to the government's army plans. The writer declares: "The ministerial scheme developed last night in both houses is in the main a colossal, costly imposture, designated at once to hoax the country into the idea that some satisfactory reform of our military system is at length to be accomplished and to throw dust in the eyes of foreign nations."

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, gives a good appetite and makes the weak strong.

Run Down—*"My husband was run down in health and all tired out. Those excellent medicines, Hood's Pills and Sarsaparilla, built him up again." Mrs. H. L. Mowry, Towanda, Pa.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

REASON OF BOER SUCCESS.

Military Expert Says That Warfare Has Been Revolutionized by Use of Powerful Weapons.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

Mr. Julian Ralph, in a letter to the Daily Mail, from Modder river, says:

"British defeats at the hands of the Boers are due to the fact that the methods of modern warfare have been brought to a pause by the demonstrated power of the weapons of today.

"The essential qualities of the army of twenty years ago are no longer the supreme necessities for success. The man behind the gun stands more supreme than ever.

"Dig a trench and line it with good shots, supported by modern artillery, and no enemy can advance in the face of them. They may be outflanked or starved, but while their ammunition holds out none can oust them, for they fill the whole plain over a radius of at least 4,000 yards with such a withering blast of shrapnel and rifle bullets that no troops can stand in the open before it."

Speaking of Magersfontein, he says:

"The Boers there demonstrated the fact that, given a plain, field glasses, modern magazine rifles and quick-firing small guns, and the whole German army itself could not dislodge the 65,000 men of the two Boer republics by a frontal attack on those grass-edged trenches. Not 50,000 British could have beaten those 15,000 Boers, except at such a sacrifice of life as no commander would require or could be pardoned for occasioning.

"For a frontal attack the old military manuals declared that the attacking force must be three times that of the defending force, but today, with the new weapons, it is said that ten men must attack one.

"One of the most formidable new conditions of war which we are experiencing is one that we have never, or next to never, seen before, for there are men in our army who have never seen a Boer in battle. I know of officers who have seen only one or two in one battle and five or six in another.

"Our men have thrown themselves upon the veldt and have fired for hours at a time at the noise or flame at the trenches of the enemy whom they could not see.

"At Modder river there were whole battalions of ours that did not know at the end of the day whether the enemy was north or south of the river.

"A European army fighting under European rules is a clumsy weapon against the Boer, who opposes us with weapons which tender one man as good as ten, and all ten invisible.

"We remember the old saying that an army moves upon its belly, and we paraphrase it to make it read, 'A modern army must fight upon its belly.'

"If Germany got in a trench that could not be turned, all the world could advance and be slaughtered, but not all the world could oust the Germans from that trench."

Eleven insane soldiers have been sent from San Francisco to the government hospital at Washington, and it is probable that about thirty more will go East during the week. During the last three months nearly 250 demented soldiers have been sent across the continent, and it is said that over 200 more will soon arrive from Manila. In nearly all cases the men are violently insane, and the reputed cause of their trouble is the ceaseless vigilance required on outpost duty in the Philippines.

IF YOU WANT TO CATCH FISH

Go fishing where fish have been caught by others If you want to be cured take the medicine which has cured others. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures many diseases which seem remote from the stomach because it cures the stomach in which such diseases have their origin.

"Words fail to express what I suffered for three years, with cold chills, palpitation of heart, shortness of breath, and low spirits," writes Mrs. A. C. Jones, of Walterboro, Colleton Co., S. C. "I could not sleep and really thought I would soon die. Had a peculiar roaring through my head all the time. Was so emaciated and weak I could not feed myself. My aunt induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I did only to please her, and *six bottles cured me.* To-day am sound and well. During the three years I was sick I had five different physicians."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the system and regulate the liver.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY
HAS CURED 98 PER CENT OF THOSE WHO HAVE USED IT.

NUMEROUS SPEAKERS SCORE THE TRUSTS.

Continued from Page One.

conference that congress extend to the settlers upon government lands the same advantages that have been given to railroad corporations, and grant to said settlers free homes by the immediate passage of the free homes bill now pending in congress."

Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, was the next speaker.

Trust Promoter an Enemy.

W. C. Wettmore, the tobacco manufacturer of St. Louis, addressed the conference on his personal experience with trust. Mr. Wettmore declared, on his personal experience, that the trust promoter is the worst enemy of the human race. The protective tariff, he declared, was the foundation of the modern trust and its concomitant evils. The farmer, he asserted, now feels safe from the encroachment of trusts, but there is nothing to prevent the monopolies from entering agricultural fields when the other avenues of industry have been exhausted.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana, followed. She was the first woman speaker at the conference. She was widely cheered throughout.

Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, came next.

S. W. Sample, of Minnesota, followed.

Chairman Monnett read a telegram from United States Senator Mason, regretting that he could not be present.

Adjournment was taken until evening.

Mass Meeting Tonight.

The night session was in the form of a mass meeting, which was called at the Auditorium and brought out some of the strongest speakers among the delegates, including John P. Altgeld, E. S. Monnett, Samuel M. Jones, John Crosby, George Fred Williams and Tom L. Johnson.

President Lockwood, of the Anti-Trust League, said tonight:

"This is a remarkable gathering in many respects. Every delegate paid his own railroad fare here, and the speakers are all volunteers. The league has not spent a dollar in promoting the movement. The delegates traveled many miles for a purely unselfish motive.

Not a Political Scheme.

"This is not like a political convention, as we have no promises to make or offices to give. We are here to fight for a principle. I firmly believe that this gathering is the beginning of a movement which will wipe every malevolent trust from the country within a few years. It is unfair to charge that this is a political scheme, planned in the interest of any one candidate or set of candidates. We have members of all parties and classes in our ranks, and we are all working, with unselfish motives, for the betterment of mankind."

Use of Bryan's Name.

President Lockwood regretted that W. J. Bryan's name was mentioned in the discussion, and declared it was his intention to keep politics out of the conference. It has been decided to limit all future addresses in the conference to twenty minutes, in order to get through with the programme.

Other Night Speakers.

American flags were carried by a number of persons in the Auditorium meeting tonight. The stage was filled with prominent anti-trust men. Judge William Prentiss called the meeting to order and introduced President Lockwood, of the National Anti-Trust League, as presiding officer.

Frank Monett, former attorney general of Ohio, was the next speaker.

George Fred Williams Speaks.

George Fred Williams was then introduced. Mr. Williams declared that the anti-monopoly forces must be organized for the overthrow of the spirit of greed and commercialism, and that if neither of the old political parties was found capable of defending the rights of the people, then a new one must be formed. He declared, however, his belief that the Democratic party "has cleansed and purified itself for this very contest."

Address to Voters.

The platform, as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions and as it will be submitted to the conference for adoption tomorrow morning, is preceded by a long address to the voters of the country.

This address urges the people to organize at once to deprive trusts of their power. It recites the methods pursued by the trusts and the effects of their operations upon the people at large, and cites as particularly aggressive the Standard Oil trust, the beef trust, the elevator trust, the anthracite coal trust, the sugar trust, the steel trust and the paper trust.

Continuing, the address says:

"As a culmination of this aggregation of gigantic trusts an unscrupulous congressional lobby now threatens to set up an all embracing bank trust, which would regulate the volume of paper money and dictate commercial discounting in the interest of all the great trusts and to which bankers in general would sustain a relation similar to which grocers already bear to the oil trust and the sugar trust."

Resolutions Adopted.

After a short preamble the resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved, That congress take immediate steps under the power of eminent domain or otherwise, as may be deemed the most expedient, to establish the telegraph and telephone systems of the United States as adjuncts of the postoffice department and subject to its operations.

"That congress defeat all measures that have been or may be proposed, and repeal all that now have the sanction of law whereby private corporations may acquire control of the volume of the circulating medium and create a banking trust.

"That the tariff shall no longer be employed to foster and buttress trusts, but that congress shall place on the free list all articles the sale of which in the United States is controlled by a trust.

"That congress take immediate steps under the power of eminent domain or otherwise as may be deemed the more expedient, to take, own and operate the interstate rail highways now owned and operated by private persons or railway corporations; and

"Whereas, the political power of the trusts rises in their frequent representation in and control of the houses of legislation, we recommend the adoption of the system known as direct legislation to make the government once more as of right it ought to be, and as once conceived alike by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, a government for the people, of the people and by the people."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

NEWHALL'S, Seattle.

Special Values in Underwear for Ladies and Children.

An Opportunity to Procure Heavy Underwear at Exceptionally Low Prices.

LADIES' ECRU FLEECE-LINED RIBBED CLOTH VESTS AND PANTS, special at	21 Cents Each
LADIES' ECRU AND GRAY FLEECE-LINED COTTON VESTS, with long sleeves, special at	39 Cents Each
LADIES' GRAY WOOL MIXED VESTS AND PANTS, warranted nonshrinkable, special at	69 Cents Each
LADIES' WHITE RIBBED WOOL MIXED VESTS AND PANTS, silk finished vests, special at	89 Cents Each
LADIES' GRAY WOOL MIXED PLAIN VESTS AND PANTS, heavyweight goods, special at	89 Cents Each
LADIES' NATURAL WOOL AND CAMEL'S HAIR PLAIN VESTS AND PANTS, special at	$1.05 Each
LADIES' AUSTRALIAN WOOL IN NATURAL GRAY, PLAIN VESTS AND PANTS, special at	$1.29 Each
LADIES' "IDEAL" PLAIN, PURE WOOL VESTS AND PANTS, in natural or pink, special at	$1.05 Each
LADIES' FLORENCE UNION SUITS, in gray wool mixed, specials at $1.05 and	$1.29 Each
LADIES' FLORENCE UNION SUITS, in white, gray and black, pure wool, special at	$2.10 Each
LADIES' IMPORTED SWISS RIBBED WOOL VESTS, in white, black, natural and pink, long sleeves, special at	$1.29 Each
MISSES' GRAY FLEECE-LINED COTTON VESTS AND PANTS, all sizes, special at	21 Cents Each
CHILDREN'S ECRU FLEECE-LINED COTTON VESTS AND PANTS, all sizes, special at	27 Cents Each
CHILDREN'S WHITE RIBBED WOOL MIXED VESTS AND PANTS, all sizes, special at	52 Cents Each

MEN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
Heavy and Warm Qualities.

MEN'S HEAVY WOOL UNDERWEAR, natural gray, ribbed, all sizes, at	$1.00 Each
MEN'S EXTRA QUALITY WOOD UNDERWEAR, in natural or camel's hair, all sizes, of fine quality, special at	$1.50 Each
FRENCH RIBBED EXTRA QUALITY UNDERWEAR, vicuna, pink and blue, extra finish and value, all sizes, at	$2.50 Each
50 dozen MEN'S FINE QUALITY NATURAL GRAY WOOL SOX, all sizes	20 Cents Pair

Wool Dress Goods at Attractive Prices.
FANCY DRESS GOODS.

40 pieces FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in new plaids, checks and fancy mixtures, 36 and 40 inches wide; very pretty for misses' and children's dresses; large variety in patterns and colors ..... See window.	at 25c a Yard
300 pieces NEW FANCY DRESS GINGHAMS, entirely new patterns and styles, warranted washable; now on sale	at 12c a Yard
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