teries and naval guns. Sheltered by the rocks, the enemy opened a heavy fire from rifles and a pompom.

"Our men advanced over the open ground in splendid style by a succession of short rushes, falling prone while pouring in their volleys. The approach of darkness threatened to leave the Boers in possession, but just before sunset the Essex regiment gallantly pressed forward and drove the last men of the enemy from Paarde kraal, a bold spur of Leeuw kop."

Nightfall Prevented a Checkmate.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times says:

"The British cavalry were checked. Col. Alderson worked partly round the flank of Leeuw kop, but he was not supported. The move checked the enemy, but fear of nightfall precluded the possibility of a mate."

Want a Clergyman.

The Transvaal government has asked Lord Roberts to be allowed to send a clergyman to St. Helena, and also a neutral consul, to watch the interests of the prisoners in the same manner as Adelbert Hay guards the British interests in the prisons of Pretoria.

Sunday Work Prohibited.

A proclamation has been issued in Pretoria prohibiting the working of mines on Sundays, and inflicting punishment on managers paying over £1 a month to natives.

Quiet at Ladysmith.

From Ladysmith today comes a dispatch saying all is quiet and the Boer guns are silent.

Heavy Losses of Cape Force.

BOER CAMP, Thaba N'Chu, Orange Free State, April 22.—Robertson Tower mill is reported to have been captured April 21, and it is said that the Cape mounted rifles have lost during the siege 120 out of 500 men. The British prisoners defy the burghers to capture Capt. Dalgety's camp, even if the British are not reinforced.

A surprising number of relatives are fighting on opposite sides at Wepener.

Boer Position Is Outflanked.

MASERU, Basutoland, April 23.—Gen. Brabant's force outflanked the Boers' position at Bushmans kop yesterday, but the movement had not been completed when the darkness fell.

At dusk British forces, apparently infantry, were seen approaching from two directions, with a view of surrounding the kop.

Col. Dalgety's garrison at Wepener was not molested today.

Canadians Get a Hot Corner.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 23.—Col. Alderson's corps of mounted infantry, consisting of the First battalion of the First and Second Canadian regiments and Strathcona horse, was engaged in the operations of Gen. Pole-Carew and Gen. French. Alderson had undertaken to drive the Boers from their lines of defense south of the water works.

The Canadians sustained a heavy fire. The Boers shelled Alderson, who made a marching movement around Leeuw kop, on the extreme left of the Boer position. When the British battery opened fire, the Boers removed the gun. Leeuw kop was found evacuated this morning.

Gen. Dickson's cavalry brigade, which made a wide detour to the left, found its further progress barred by a strong Boer position.

Skirmish at Wakkerstroom.

WAKKERSTROOM, April 22.—After yesterday's shelling it was expected that the Boers would open again, but Col. Brabazon, with the yeomanry, made a thorough scout to the left. The Boers endeavored to turn the British right wing, but the movement was detected by the yeomanry and mounted infantry, and the guns opened fire and drove them off, greatly extending the position. None of the Boer guns was in action. There were no British casualties.

Many of the Boers are moving southward.

Cape Rebels Tried and Sentenced.

CAPE TOWN, April 23.—The trial of thirty-nine rebels was begun here today, in spite of an application for a postponement of the proceedings on the ground that a fair trial was impossible at this place.

Three of the prisoners were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each. Sentence on the others varied from three years to six months.

Fighting in the Rain.

BOER CAMP, Thaba N'Chu, O. F. S., April 23.—Fighting continues day and night at Jammersburg drift. The English intrenchments have been so full of rain that the men have been obliged every now and then to clamber to the banks only to be shot down. The Boers were so drenched on Saturday that they were unable to sleep, so that they started in debate on the subject of the good to be derived from virtue and courage. The discussion lasted most of the night, shells at intervals interrupting the speakers.

Dalgety Holds Out.

ALIWAL NORTH, April 23.—Col. Dalgety is holding out at Wepener. It is reported that all the Boers have crossed to the north side of the Caledon river.

FIGHT AT BUSHMANS KOP.

Brabant's Advance Drives the Boers From Their Position and Is Nearing Wepener.

MASERU, April 23.—Fighting began early this morning at Bushmans kop. The colonial division under Gen. Brabant, advanced cautiously, followed and supported by Gen. Hart's infantry brigade.

It was found that the Boers had evacuated their positions on Bushmans kop during the night. A running fight has been proceeding throughout the day, the British gradually advancing and the Boers losing ground.

Gen. Brabant is moving in a northeasterly direction, keeping Basutoland close on his right flank. Thousands of Basutos are watching the operations.

Our casualties so far are twenty-five wounded.

The British are bivouacking tonight, according to the last report, eight miles from Wepener, and the Boers, who are besieging Col. Dalgety, appear to be preparing to retire.

A stubborn fight is believed to have occurred in the direction of Dewetdorp, where the Boers are in strong force, with a lot of guns, and where, also, there is a relief column, apparently Gen. Rundle's.

Wepener, however, is already practically relieved by the withdrawal of a large portion of the besiegers.

Gen. Warren Goes to Bechuanaland.

DURBAN, April 23.—Gen. Sir Charles Warren has been appointed administrator of Bechuanaland. He sailed yesterday for Cape Town.

Hospital Ship Maine Returns.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 23.—The hospital ship Maine arrived here from South Africa this morning. All the wounded men were removed in ambulances and placed on board a train bound for Netley.

Dal Hawkins Beats Jerry Sullivan.

NEW YORK, April 23.—At the Hercules Athletic Club, Brooklyn, tonight Kid McPartland, of New York, and Dal Hawkins, of California, were billed to box twenty-five rounds at 135 pounds, but Hawkins refused to go on, as McPartland was overweight. The club then put on Jerry Sullivan, of Boston, in place of McPartland. Hawkins was declared the winner at the end of the second round.

At the funeral of William Gilmore, of Edison, recently, several of the teams ran away. One lady had an arm broken and another her collarbone.

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THE FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

DANGER TO LIFE AND PROPERTY IS BECOMING GRAVE.

Property Damage Reaches Into the Millions—Some Lives Have Already Been Lost and People in Some of the Towns Are Starving.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23.—The rains continue throughout the flood districts of the South, and danger to lives and property is becoming more grave. It was thought Saturday the crisis was passed, but in many localities the rain is falling again with increased violence. Late reports to the weather bureau show that heavy precipitation has been general within the last twelve hours throughout the flooded country. It was estimated Saturday that $3,000,000 worth of private property had already been destroyed, and it is now thought probable this damage will be heavily increased.

Mail and telegraphic communication has been destroyed between the smaller towns in Mississippi and Alabama south of Jackson, the northern limit of the floods. Many farm houses have been swept away, the occupants barely escaping with their lives, and the drowning of a family of seven negroes is reported from Jackson, Miss. The flood district is roughly bounded by a line drawn from Mobile up the Tombigbee to the center of the state of Alabama, thence west through Jackson, Miss., to the Mississippi river.

Around Columbia, Miss., every railroad and wagon bridge is reported washed away, and first crops are a total loss. At Enterprise, Miss., the water stands five feet in the houses and stores. At Meridian, Miss., the water is reported at six feet in the streets and rising. Timber and buildings are reported destroyed at Ellisville, Meridian, De Soto and throughout the Bayou Pierra district, in Mississippi, and numerous small points in Alabama report great damage.

Trains on railroads into New Orleans, which have not been abandoned entirely, are running only in daylight, owing to the dangerous condition of the track. The Louisville & Nashville's New Orleans line, which was in fair condition until last evening, is now cut in two by the destruction of a four-span bridge over the West Pascagoula river, near Scranton. Arrangements have been made to ferry passengers across the break.

Thousands of people in the small waterbound towns of Mississippi are reported on the brink of starvation.

ADMIRAL REMEY COMMANDS

Hoists His Flag on the Brooklyn, Relieving Admiral Watson.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—According to cable advices to the navy department Rear Admiral George C. Remey assumed formal command of the Asiatic squadron at Yokohama last Friday. He hoisted his flag on the Brooklyn and relieved Rear Admiral Watson of the command of the naval forces on the Asiatic station.

It is assumed that in accordance with the orders of the department Rear Admiral Lewis Kempff assumed command of the second division of the Asiatic squadron at the same time. He will use the cruiser Newark as his flagship, and will confine his operations to Chinese waters.

A SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

Unknown Man Dives Into a Coke Oven and Is Cremated.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 23.—Leaping high into the air, as an expert diver would in taking a fancy plunge into the water, an unknown man committed suicide today at the foundry works of the H. C. Frick Car Company, by diving into a coke oven. In less than a minute what had been a man apparently in the full vigor of life had mingled with the curling smoke of the ovens, distinguished only by its bluish brown color and nauseating odor from the gas smoke of the burning coal. A more tragic death never occurred in this region. The coke workers saw him only an instant as he prepared for the leap. He was well dressed, of medium height and weight.

A rush was made for the oven pit by the horrified oven drawers. All there was to show of the man, who but a few seconds before had been in life, was a charred mass of flesh not three feet in length. There is nothing about it that could be used as a means of identification.

MAY REQUIRE INTERVENTION.

Colombian Situation May Call in United States.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The capture of Bocas del Toro and the threatened attack on Colon may compel forcible intervention by the government of the United States, to preserve the "perfect neutrality" of the isthmus, guaranteed by the United States in the treaty of 1846.

A treaty exists between the United States and Colombia by which, in exchange for certain concession made to the United States, this country guaranteed the rights of sovereignty and property of the republic of Colombia in and over the territory of the isthmus, as included within the borders of the department of Panama.

The Ecumenical Conference.

NEW YORK, April 23.—No meeting of the ecumenical conference was held this afternoon. Instead eight sectional meetings were held in as many neighboring churches. Reports were made at these meetings concerning the work and prospects in China, Burmah, Assam, Siam, India, Ceylon, Oceania, Mohammedan lands, Africa, North and South America, and also among the Hebrews in all lands. All the meetings were largely attended, and addresses were made by several missionaries in each.

HOSTILITY TOWARDS AMERICA.

Temper of Europe in Regard to This Country Not Improving.

LONDON, April 24.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says:

"The Boer peace commissioners will not be received either at Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg or Rome. It is well that the United States should know how the mission has fared in Europe, and the temper of Europe toward the United States.

"The widespread hostility to the United States which is constantly manifested on the continent is a factor to be reckoned with, as the United States will doubtless discover at the next renewal of commercial treaties."

Engineer Killed in a Train Wreck.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 23.—Rio Grande Western train No. 1 ran into an open switch at the Portland cement works in the city limits this afternoon, piling up the engine, tender and several cars. William Konold, the engineer, attempted to save himself by jumping, but fell under the train and was instantly killed. None of the passengers was injured.

REPORT IN THE CLARK CASE.

UNANIMOUS FINDING THAT HIS ELECTION IS NULL AND VOID.

Members of Committee Differ as to Some Features of the Evidence, but Unite in General Conclusion That Bribery Was Manifest.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Chandler, from the senate committee on privileges and elections, today submitted to the senate the report from that committee in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana. With the report is a comparatively short brief, covering only about fifteen pages of printed matter. It does not rehearse the testimony, but simply presents the finding of the committee and its reasons for its course.

Findings of the Committee.

The findings of the committee are stated as follows:

"The finding of the committee is that the election to the senate of William A. Clark, of Montana, is null and void, on account of briberies, attempted briberies and corrupt practices by his agents and of violation of the law of Montana defining and punishing crimes against the elective franchises. In view of this finding the committee reports and unanimously recommends the adoption by the senate of the following resolutions:

"'Resolved, That William A. Clark was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the senate of the United States by the legislature of the state of Montana.'"

Early Action Urged.

The report concluded with a strong recommendation for early consideration of the case, as follows:

"The senate should, as a duty to itself and to the country, demonstrate by its action in this case that seats in the United States senate, procured as Senator Clark's has been procured, cannot be retained by the deliberate judgment of the senate. The senate also owes a duty to the people of Montana, who, conscious of the bad repute into which the state has fallen by reason of vast expenditures of money in connection with its election, manifested such a public sentiment that the legislature of 1895 passed a statute which if obeyed would have redeemed the state from its bad name. For the direct and gross violations of that statute and the consequent discredit which continues to rest upon the state, Montana has a right to expect a prompt and decisive remedy from the action of the senate upon the report of this committee."

Reasons for the Finding.

The committee states that its finding is made in view of the certain admitted or undisputed facts, with their attendant circumstances, appearing in the testimony taken by the committee, and these are enumerated under five headings, as follows:

1. The expenditures in the contest of 1895, as testified to by Senator Clark and Gov. Hauser.

2. Quotes the law of 1895 relative to crimes against the elective franchise, which limited, in purpose and amount, the political expenditures which could be made in any election, either by a political committee or a candidate, especially naming a candidate for United States senator, who could not give more than $1,000 to any one committee in a county and could not pay more than $1,000 for his personal expenses in lawful ways specified.

3. Asserts that Clark has been constantly a candidate for office, and gives his record in that respect and notes the organization of a committee in his interest in 1898, after consultation with his friends in Butte. To this committee, the report says, he gave unlimited authority to spend money, which he agreed to furnish, an estimate, however, being made that at least $50,000 would be necessary in the state convention, and that $75,000 might be needed to secure the legislature. In the canvass which ensued the approximate expenditures, admitted by various members of his committee and their assistants, were as follows: By Charles W. Clark, $25,000; by McDermott, $22,000; by Davidson, agent, $22,000; by Wellcome, $25,000; by Steele, $11,000; by Corbett, $5,000; by Whittemore, $4,000; by Cooper, $2,900; mainly furnished by Charles W. Clark, and the amount of these expenditures Senator Clark himself paid to his son. The advances and payments made by Senator Clark to his committee and agents, as admitted by him, amounted to about $139,000, of which sum Charles W. Clark received, on August 12, 1898, $33,000; October 17, $20,000; November 23, $40,000; February 13, 1900, $20,592, and in addition to this $139,000, Senator Clark paid $5,000 to McDermott, one of his agents; $5,000 to Wellcome, his attorney, and $5,000 to F. C. Day, a member of the legislature. None of the members of the committee nor their assistant made sworn returns required by law, nor did Senator Clark himself make any return.

Alleged Business Transactions.

Sections 6 to 15 deal with business transactions of Clark and his representatives with members of the legislature, including the purchase of Representative McLaughlin's property, the tender of $6,000 to Representative Woods to raise a mortgage on his ranch, and the subsequent sale of the ranch; the establishment of a bank after adjournment of the legislature, largely through the efforts of Senator Tierney and Representatives Eversole and Shevelin, of Broadwater county; the sale of lots and other property in Jefferson county to a representative of Clark by Senator Warner; the conduct of Messrs. Garr, Geiger, Fine, Beasley and Bywater, and the present of $5,000 to Representative Day after the adjournment of the legislature.

Purchase of Wood's Indebtedness.

Speaking of the transaction with Woods, the committee says: "Senator Clark knew of Bickford's attempts to purchase the indebtedness which Woods owed, and the correspondence shows that that object was to secure Woods for Senator Clark. Bickford testified: 'In pursuance of that letter (letter of November 21, from one Ector), I made arrangements to obtain, for the purpose of using it to prevent the indebtedness to Woods from going into the hands of Daly's friends, the sum of $7,000, with which I took up that indebtedness.' On November 2, 1898, Woods mortgaged his sheep and cattle for $1,000, payable in one year, and on April 22, 1899, paid the mortgage debt. Woods has left Montana and gone to New Mexico."

Tierney's State Bank.

Referring to Tierney's connection with the Bank of Townsend, the report says: "On June 14 Tierney organized the State Bank of Townsend, on a capital stock of $25,000, of which he took $5,800. Shevelin took $1,000, and Eversole $1,000, nearly all of the $25,000 passing through Tierney's hands in currency. His $5,800, he says, he took from a money drawer in the safe in the office of Messrs. Darcey & Co., but whence this $5,800 came he did not show by any writing whatever."

Referring to Garr's story about securing money from his aunt, with which to purchase a ranch, the committee remarks, "he had no previous knowledge of how she had accumulated this money."

The reference to Day's connection with Clark is as follows:

How Day Was Employed.

"F. C. Day was Senator Clark's candidate for speaker, and was defeated in the Democratic caucus, receiving 25 votes against 30 votes for Stiff. Mr. Day was the leader of Clark's forces in the legislature during all the balloting after the second. On February 13 Senator Clark personally wrote a letter directing that $5,000 should be given to Mr. Day for his services in the legislature and as a retainer as counsel in the future. This amount was received by Day, through Wellcome & Davidson, on the 23d day of March, the day after the legislature adjourned."

Conclusions of Committee.

After detailing the circumstances, the report says that while the findings of the committee are justified by the foregoing admitted and undisputed facts, with their attendant circumstances, standing alone, these facts are strengthened by additional facts, including various unsuccessful attempts to secure votes by offers of money which, although denied, are found by a majority of the committee to be sustained by the preponderence of testimony. The committee adds that "it would unnecessarily encumber and extend this report to give these additional facts in detail, but, in addition to these unsuccessful attempts at bribery, certain other alleged attempts are narrated, because there is "difference of opinion in the committee concerning them."

Whiteside as a Detective.

These latter attempts relate especially to former State Senator Whiteside's connection with the candidacy of Senator Clark, and his efforts to expose the senator's methods. The testimony relating to Whiteside, State Senator Clark, State Senator Myers and Representative Garr is then outlined, and the committee remarked, for a majority of its members, "the three accusers (Whiteside, Myers and State Senator Clark) undoubtedly occupied the position of detectives, who willfully deceived the parties with whom they were dealing and against whom they made charges. On the other hand, the parties against whom they testified, and who make denials, are charged with crimes to which, if guilty, they would be quite certain to add to the offense of false swearing.

"The majority of the committee, under all the circumstances appearing, are not willing to consider the situation as one of equilibrium between detectives on one hand and alleged lawbreakers on the other. If Messrs. Clark, of Madison; Meyers and Whiteside testified falsely, they must have contemplated, in the beginning, a conspiracy of the basest character, to be followed up by perjury of the worst sort, and they must have intended to pass through ordeals, in the course of investigations which would be made, which it cannot be inferred they were willing to subject themselves to merely to prevent Senator Clark from becoming United States senator.

Failure to Disprove Charges.

"In the opinion of the majority there was no affirmative disproof produced by Senator Clark, at any time, showing that the facts in connection with the $30,000 were not true. The charge that the accusation and exposure resulted from a conspiracy formed and carried forward by Marcus Daly was a necessity of Clark's canvass and defense, but Daly and Conrad and others who were suspected of conspiracy denied all knowledge of the $30,000, of which $27,000 was in $1,000 bills, which had been produced by Whiteside as money furnished by Wellcome in attempted briberies. No $1,000 bills were shown to have been in the hands of any of the alleged Daly conspirators."

The report then shows from the testimony that these large bills were in the hands of Clark's supporters, and adds: "In connection with the consideration of these last four cases of attempted bribery of Clark of Madison, Meyers, Garr and Whiteside, it is important to note, in view of the difference of opinion concerning the creditability of Messrs. Clark of Madison, Meyers and Whiteside, that the whole committee finds that, if all the testimony concerning the $30,000, and all the testimony of Whiteside and Clark of Madison were laid aside, there would still remain sufficient evidence in the case to lead the committee to find, as it does, that Clark's election is void.

"From the briberies which have been established, a majority of the committee feels justified in finding there were other successes in procuring, by corrupt practices, the votes of members of the legislature where the facts naturally cannot be directly proved."

Conduct of the Republicans.

Of the conduct of the Republican members of the legisuature who voted for Clark, the committee says: "The conduct of Republican members who left their Republican candidate and voted for Clark and gave him his election, in the opinion of a majority of the committee, calls for special criticism. There was an absolute deadlock, and no possibility of the election of a Democrat without the aid of Republicans. It is difficult to account for these Republican votes for Senator Clark. Senator Clark's candidacy had been tainted, on the 10th of January, by Whiteside's exposure.

"The facts exposed had not been disproved on January 28. The reasons given for Republican votes for Clark seem to be pretenses and covers. Clark, who had been negotiating with Hobson, the leader of the Republicans, wrote a letter on the 16th of January, in which he declared himself to be in favor of the tariff on Montana products. Some of the Republicans said there ought not to be a deadlock, and that it would be better to have a Democratic senator than a vacancy. No one pretends that any effort was made to bring about the election of any other Democrat than Clark, against whose agents charges of bribery have been made.

Hobson Largely Responsible.

"The committee do not say that the votes of all the eleven Republicans were improperly secured, but that those of Geiger, Beasley and Bywater were has already been found. Circumstances of suspicion against the others are numerous.

"Senator Hobson is mainly responsible for the action of the Republican members. He was chairman of their caucus and a leader in the Clark movement. He early began negotiations with Clark, and a letter written, promising that he would be an independent tariff Democrat, was addressed to Hobson under date of January 16. In face of all the facts tending to impeach the conduct of so many of the Republican members and of the evident political reasons why they should not have contributed their votes to the election of Clark, a Democrat, under charges of corrupt practices, the opinion of the majority is much strengthened by the action of eleven Republicans who, on the 4th day of January, abandoned their own party and thus strangely elected a Democratic senator."

The committee says that the direct violations by Clark and his committee and agents of the provisions of the Montana laws are of first importance in connection with the conclusions reached by the committee.

Corruption Clearly Established.

On this point the committee adds the following:

"He expended a sum vastly in excess of the limit provided in law, and failed to receive any return, and such return was made by the persons acting in his behalf."

Referring to the destruction of checks and vouchers, it is remarked that "the committee find the case proved, without relying upon such destruction of checks, failure to render accounts and disregard of the legal limit of expenditure. But they furnish to the committee strong additional reasons for believing the other evidence which seems to them to establish the corruption charged."

Law Points Presented.

Only two points of law are presented, as follows:

1. It is clear that if, by bribery or corrupt practices on the part of friends of a candidate who are conducting his canvass, votes are obtained without which he would not have had a majority, his election should be annulled, although proof is lacking that he knew of the bribery or corrupt practice.

2. It seems to have been admitted that, if the person elected clearly participated in any one act of bribery or attempted bribery, he should be deprived of his office, although the result of the election was not thereby changed.

Clark Must Have Known.

Commenting on the legal phases of the case, the committee says:

"According to the law, as understood by the committee, Senator Clark cannot be permitted to retain his seat. He received 54 votes, and there were 29 against him, leaving him an apparent majority of 15. If he obtained, through illegal and corrupt practices, eight votes, which would otherwise have been cast against him, he was not legally elected. More than this number of votes, the committee find from all the evidence, were thus obtained.

"It also is a reasonable conclusion, on the whole case, that Senator Clark is fairly to be charged with knowledge of the acts done in his behalf by his committee and his agents conducting his canvass. He arrived in Helena from Butte on January 4 and remain there until after his election and was in constant conference with his committee and agents."

Campbell and Daly Criticised.

Referring to Mr. Campbell's connection with the case, the report says:

"Much criticism has been made of the contestants, especially of A. J. Campbell, a member of the house of representatives and an active prosecutor of the charges against Senator Clark. Some members of the committee cannot refrain from expressing their disapproval of many of the methods pursued by Campbell and Whiteside in the prosecution of the charges against Senator Clark and they do not approve of the action of Mr. Daly in agreeing to furnish an unlimited amount of money to carry on the prosecution.

"While it is true that bribery can never be proved by the testimony of the briber nor of the person bribed, and that it is almost necessary to obtain the required information from go-betweens, or persons who have explored the field and made reports backward and forward as to the probability of obtaining results by bribery, yet some members of the committee believe this does not justify the character of acts which are proved and established against Mr. Campbell. Some members of the committee, however, do not join in any criticism of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Daly."

Attempt to Bribe Judges.

The majority of the committee express the opinion that the transactions concerning the judges of the supreme court of Montana need special consideration, and relating the circumstances connected with this episode they remark:

"Upon the foregoing undisputed facts and other facts which are controverted, a majority of the committee believe that Senator Clark's agents, in their desperation on account of the decision of the court to take jurisdiction in the Wellcome case, attempted an improper approach to the judges of the court and to Attorney General Nolan, which of itself cannot but have had certain influence in the consideration of the other acts of the agents in connection with the senatorial election. A majority of the committee, however, believe the transactions were res inter alios acta and that the evidence does not sufficiently bring home to Senator Clark or his agents any improper attempt to influence the court or the attorney general."

Clark Has Nothing to Say.

The report was presented by Senator Chandler for the entire committee and was not signed. A minority of the committee did not approve of some of the features. The views of the minority will be submitted later. Senator Clark refused to make any statement at this time.

Big Buffalo Mine Sold.

LEWISTON, Idaho, April 23.—Charles Sweeney, a well-known Spokane capitalist, today became the owner of the Big Buffalo mine, in the Buffalo Hump district. It is stated that Sweeney bonded the mine several months ago for $625,000.

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What London and New York are,
Seattle is sure to be.

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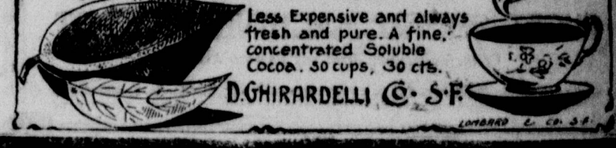

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