REMARKABLE PIANO VALUES.

The Kieselhorst Piano Co. Makes a Large Purchase.

Surplus 1899 Stock of Two Large Piano Factories Bought for Cash.

Another Sample of the Modern, Progressive Methods of This Live House.

Beginning tomorrow morning the people of St. Louis and vicinity will have an opportunity to participate in the largest piano sale ever made in this city, and the largest ever made by any house in the West. Such has been the magnitude of the purchase made possible by this startling and cheap factory stock of Mr. H. B. Mertel, referred below, for the Kieselhorst Piano Company, of the city. Mr. Mertel, from two large factories in New York City, had accumulated a stock of pianos, which, in point of beauty, quality and variety, is the finest ever seen in this city. Mr. Mertel, in order to raise the money to pay for the pianos, made a sacrifice sale of his entire stock, and the Kieselhorst Piano Company, of this city, by reason of its immense cash resources, was enabled to buy the entire stock at a small fraction of its cost. While Mr. Mertel was busy with his sacrifice sale, the Kieselhorst Piano Company, of this city, was also busy with the Kieselhorst factory, making ready for the reception of the pianos. The Kieselhorst Piano Company, through the purchase of these pianos, is enabled to offer the greatest bargains in pianos ever offered in this city. The pianos will be sold at the Kieselhorst Piano Company's warerooms at Broadway corner Pine, beginning Monday, February 5, 1900, and will be sold at the rate of two pianos each day, every piano guaranteed for five years and sold on time payments, or for cash, at a saving of from $100 to $150 on each piano.

The company will also place on sale a second lot of these pianos, which will be sold at special prices, and will vary in quantity and the prices will range from $75 up.

This is an opportunity that every citizen of St. Louis, present and prospective, should not fail to avail himself of, as the pianos will be sold on easy terms of payment, and will be found each particular bargain as follows: One handsome medium height rosewood case "Chickering" piano, in excellent condition, only $125; one beautiful dark case "Packer" piano, piano also in excellent condition, $135; A beautiful large size "Steinway" piano, $175; one fine large "Hallet & Davis" square piano, only $35, and many others too numerous to mention.

You can be assured when buying from this company. They have been in the piano business in St. Louis for over 50 years, and carry a stock of pianos "Back in St. Louis or either Chicago" or "Third street," commercial agencies, as to their commercial standing.

KIESELHORST PIANO CO.,
23 Olive st.

HANGED HIMSELF IN A CELL.

Condemned Murderer First Tried to Escape.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 3.—Elijah S. Spiller, aged 25, lead in the city jail while being transferred to the State penitentiary to serve a life sentence for murder, was found to be self suspended by the neck from the grating overhead. The rope was made of strips of a yellow blanket. There were evidences that Spiller had crawled to both his brother and against the side of the cell and, when unnoticed, accomplished by hanging.

Spiller was convicted of murder in the District Court of Liberty County. The crime was sensational and stirred up intense interest in Liberty County. On October 18, 1898, a farmer named Thompson, while at work on his farm, in Liberty County, was shot down with a bullet from a Winchester in the afternoon. The assassin had concealed himself in a thicket near a road some 30 feet from his intended victim. But one shot was fired, and it was instantly fatal.

Bloodhounds were procured shortly after the discovery of the murder and put on the murderer's trail. They ran for something over a mile to young Spiller's home, where they would have torn Spiller him had they not been restrained. This was the principal evidence against young Spiller, as there was no direct testimony.

The motive for the crime was alleged to be the attentions Thomason was paying Spiller's sister-in-law, Miss Stark, a young lady but 15 years of age. Thomason had been married several times, and was said to be planning to marry the girl. To this Spiller made urgent objections.

Spiller vehemently asserted his innocence before and since his trial. Last evening he remarked to one of his fellow-prisoners that he was going up for a crime he never committed. When locked up for the night a slipknot was found concealed in his sleeve. He had requested that no handcuffs be used on him, and it is thought that if the transfer agent had listened to Spiller's request the prisoner would have attacked him and made an effort to escape.

KILLED HIS PLAYMATE.

John Huffman Shot Fina Bird With a Target Rifle.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Paris, Tex., Feb. 3.—John Huffman, an 11-year-old boy, shot and killed Fina Bird, a boy of the same age, with a twenty-two caliber target rifle this afternoon. The bullet entered the center of the forehead, passed through the brain and came out at the back of the head. The boy lived about three hours, but was never conscious after the shot was fired. The boys, who are sons of quite prominent parents, and neighbors, were shooting at pigeons on a barn. It seems the Huffman boy said the cartridges they were using were not good and said, "let me try it on you," at the same time pointing the gun at the Bird boy and he fell.

Found on the Skin

Phosphate

Direct from the Brain

We know that active brain work throws out the phosphate of potash, for this product is found on the skin after excessive brain work. Therefore, brain workers in order to keep well and have proper food containing phosphate of potash to quickly and surely rebuild the used-up tissue. That one can obtain such food has been proved by thousands of cases among users of Postum Cereal Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts.

Both contain phosphate of potash in minute particles, just as it is furnished by nature in the grains.

This product makes from albumen, the gray matter that builds the brain and fills the nerve centers.

In no way can this gray matter be made except by the action of phosphate of potash upon albumen, and this mineral should be introduced to the body just as it comes from nature's laboratory, and not from the drug store. The system is more or less fastidious about taking up the needed elements, and, as might be expected, it will favor the products of Mother Nature rather than the products of the drug shop, however valuable they may be for certain uses.

Athletes, lawyers, journalists, doctors, ministers, business men and others, who earn their living by the use of the brain, are using both Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts Food. Both products are manufactured for a reason. They were originated by an expert, and the regenerative value of both the Postum Coffee and the Food has been demonstrated beyond question. All first-class grocers sell both Postum and Grape-Nuts, and the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., manufacture them at the Battle Creek factories.

BRYAN TO BE LEADER; THE ISSUES ARE PLAIN.

Democrats Will Triumphantly Unite at the Great Brooklyn Harmony Dinner—What They Say.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The enthusiasm for harmony and unity among Democrats for the purpose of wresting the Government from control of the trusts and the money power meets with hearty approval from leading Democratic representatives of all sections of the country.

The Brooklyn "Harmony Dinner," which is soon, and to be attended by such leaders as Representatives Richardson, De Armond and Williams, the latter of Mississippi, is regarded as an excellent idea and as an augury for future concerted action in all elements of the party.

National Chairman Jones has appointed a committee of ten Democrats to arrange a Democratic legislative programme from the Senate. The committee consists of Senators Money of Mississippi, Bacon of Georgia, Daniel of Virginia, Turley of Tennessee and Tillman of South Carolina. This can be formidable if possible a counsel of unanimous Democratic legislation that all Democrats may adhere to.

The idea of making the fight with the trusts from legislative complaints rather than with much favor, and even Senator Tillman makes the startling statement that he is willing to see the anti-trust feature the first plank in the Democratic platform. The subjoined views are taken to-day:

Representative James D. Richardson, Democratic House Leader: "I anticipate no other any effective backing to the complete unification of the party on that the attempt and trusts and money power may be dislodged from their control in the Government's legislature and judiciary." Brooklyn.

Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi: "The Democratic party is already harmonious on the main question of the day. The trust issue is going to be a leading issue, upon which the entire party is united, and which will go far toward bringing the party closer together on other questions."

Representative Thomas F. Jeff of Illinois: "Harmony in the Democratic party at the next convention will bring about certain victory in the presidential campaign. With the trust question a foremost issue, I believe the State of Illinois will be counted in the Democratic column."

De Armond's Statement.

Representative D. A. De Armond of Missouri: "The Democratic party seems to be center a harmonious body at the present time than it has been for twenty years. An anti-trust platform strong and positive will go far toward uniting the party for victory next fall. But we must not ignore other important Democratic principles in rallying around the anti-trust banner."

Representative Charles F. Barrett of Georgia: "The Democratic party can win the presidency next fall if united. It divided, as it was four years ago, defeat will stare us in the face. The administration and the growth of the trusts under the administration are formidable weapons against the Republicans and without surrendering a single plank in the Chicago platform, should unite the Democracy and bring about victory."

Representative John S. Little of Arkansas: "The Democracy is all right. Harmony already prevails in its ranks. There are a few dissenting self-styled Democrats this year, but the number is so insignificant that they are not reckoned as a factor in the next Democratic National Convention. The trust question is going to win us thousands of Republican votes in every State."

Representative Thomas C. Catchings (Gold Democrat) of Mississippi: "The Democratic party of the country will be harmonious on the trust question, which is a great many of us is the greatest evil of the age. Thousands of Gold Democrats and Republicans of the North will be glad to vote for the party in strong opposition to the trusts."

Representative E. W. Carmack of Tennessee: "In my judgment the philosophy of the Democratic outlook is that the wings of the glorious old bird will fly together on election day. All the indications are in the direction of harmony, which, I believe, will pervade the next national convention. A strong declaration against the trusts will be a great harmonizer."

Representative William D. Daly of New Jersey: "The questions upon which the whole party can unite are 'the trusts' and 'imperialism.' Democracy will sweep the country on these two issues. There is no division of consequence in the party on these two questions. The Democratic party will sweep the State of New Jersey with these two shibboleths. There is absolute harmony in the south from Massachusetts to Maryland. We want no prose that will disturb this harmony. The way to get together is to kiss and take. When the national convention meets there will be no difficulty in adopting a platform upon which we can all stand—North and South, East and West."

A Trust-Ridden State.

Representative J. Salmon of New Jersey: "The trust-ridden State of New Jersey is with the Democratic party and victory is in sight. My judgment is that Cuba should be free, that the islands in the Philippines should be established from peace of democratic discussion, that the money question is not the greatest issue and that the consolidated forces of the Democratic party will win the presidential battle with the gold standard issue."

Representative J. J. Fitzgerald of New York, who voted for the gold standard bill: "The Brooklyn Democracy is satisfied to vote this year. We will take Bryan or any other Democrat who can lead us to victory. I am for William J. Bryan for the Presidency, because I believe he will lead us to victory. Kings County is for Democratic supremacy, and for vote in a manner worthy of a Democrat to succeed the incumbent in the White House, who succumbs to the money power as exemplified in Secretary Gage and his dastardly transactions with the National City and Bank of New York National banks, the exposure of which has done so much to open the eyes of the country."

Representative M. E. Benton of Missouri: "I am for Bryan and the Chicago platform. I am not in favor of extending a single plank in the Chicago platform, which will be confirmed with a strong anti-trust and one or two other planks. Harmony will prevail on these lines."

Senator Jones of Arkansas: "My idea of the coming campaign is that it will be fought out on lines laid down in a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, together with a strong declaration against imperialism and the trusts. I want to see harmony in the party and believe there will be harmony. All can unite on the above propositions. Which is the more prominent plank depends largely upon localities. I hope we can unite in conventions, for be the people, and the people are usually right in their conclusions."

Senator Pettus's Plan.

Senator Pettus of Alabama: "Opposition to the trusts, opposition to military rule and free silver! That is what I would advocate, and that I would be the platform if I had my way. We cannot get silver during the next four years, of course, but I am not willing to say that we should abandon that plank, and, therefore, I am not willing to have it out of the platform."

Senator Cockrell of Missouri: "I do not care to discuss the subject, further than to say that the issues in their prominence come to us. We cannot abandon principles. The money of the people and the methods of taxation, for instance, will remain as subjects of contention between parties forever. They are issues that cannot be abandoned, although their prominence may be greater in one campaign than in another."

Senator Sullivan of Mississippi: "It is not the part of wisdom to press unduly that which antagonizes a strong element of the party. It will be better to put forward and press especially those strong points on which we can all agree. This, in my opinion, is political wisdom. I am persuaded, however, that the majority of the Democratic leaders will insist upon bringing well to the front the free coinage of silver as an issue."

Senator Money of Mississippi: "We should stand firmly on a platform against imperialism, for the Constitution in power wherever the flag flies, for bimetallism, against trusts and against the financial legislation of this Congress, especially against abdicating the power of making money, one of the attributes of the Government, and of putting that power in the hands of the national banks, where our money can be contracted or expanded to the injury of the people."

Senator Culberson of Texas: "It seems to me that the fight of 1900 will be as Mr. Bryan has outlined it—the other platform with strong planks against trusts, and the project of Philippine annexation. The people will never be satisfied till they have a repeal of the issues of 1896."

Senator Martin of Vermont: "The great harmony in the Democratic party can be secured through the nomination of Mr. Bryan, and by the recognition of the principles emphasized in the platform of 1896. Any attempt to depart from these principles or to antagonize Mr. Bryan on account of his adherence to them would, in my opinion, prevent, instead of bringing about, harmony in the party."

BRYAN SAYS SILVER IS THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

BY WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 3.—The money question is still an issue. It is often suggested by gold Democrats, by Republicans who oppose the trusts or by Republicans who oppose imperialism that the Democratic party should drop the money question and make fight in 1900 upon a new issue. That the money question will not be dropped is now apparent to every careful observer. The Republican party now seeks to make the gold standard permanent by legislative act. The advocates of the gold standard have no plan for securing the necessary increase in the volume of standard money. Their ultimate purpose is to withdraw from silver its legal tender qualities and make gold the only legal tender.

Then every dollar of debt will be paid in gold alone and every debtor will be compelled to find the gold, no matter how scarce it may be, or how difficult to secure. Every disturbance in gold standard countries will shake our financial system and the debtors will be the first ones upon whom every disaster will fall. Since 1896, we have secured large amounts of unprofitable and unexpected gold from the discoveries in Klondike, and also because of the famine in Europe, which created a demand for our breadstuffs at increased prices.

The Secretary of the Treasury excuses the loaning of Government money without interest to national banks on the ground that this is necessary to prevent an injurious contraction of the currency. If, with this increase, the Secretary is afraid to keep the revenues in the treasury for fear of disturbing business conditions, what would have been the condition but for the unprofitable addition to the money supply, and what would be our condition if any European disturbance caused an outflow of gold?

A Question.

How can the Democratic party avoid the issue without confessing the gold standard to be desirable?

The Republican party not only seeks to make the gold standard permanent, but in the same bill it seeks to take from the Federal Government the right to issue paper money and to surrender that right to national banks. The people never voted for such a proposition at an election.

The power to control and expand the currency at will enables the financial magnates to control the markets and secure for themselves fabulous fortunes at the expense of their victims.

The Democratic party cannot drop the money question without turning the people over to the tender mercies of the bank presidents, who will control business conditions by controlling the money supply.

There is no party, there is no group of men, working earnestly and diligently for the restoration of bimetallism at any other ratio but 16 to 1. If the opponents of industrial trusts think that such trusts can be destroyed by making peace with the money trust, they deceive themselves.

Behind the industrial trusts stand the money magnates, who defend the gold standard. To make terms with the advocates of the gold standard in order to confer the fight against industrial trusts would alienate a majority of the sincere opponents of all private monopolies without a corresponding gain from the ranks of advocates of the gold standard.

During Mr. Cleveland's administration the gold Democrats were in control, but the trusts were not interfered with. Under the present administration the gold Republicans are in control, but the trusts are not interfered with. The trusts can only be destroyed by those who oppose the principle of monopoly wherever applied.

Advocates of the gold standard use the same epithets against the opponent of trusts that they need against the opponents of the gold standard. If a man opposed the gold standard in 1896 he was a demagogue; so, it seems, is the man who opposes trusts now. The opponent of the gold standard was accused of being deficient in brains; so is the man who opposes the trusts now.

It is suggested that some gold Democrats will return to the party if the party will give up silver and fight imperialism. Who are the supporters of imperialism? The plain people, as a rule, who support the gold standard, national bank currency and industrial monopoly. I do not mean to say that all the advocates of the gold standard favor either imperialism or the trusts, but I do say that both imperialism and the trusts find the majority of their supporters among the supporters of the gold standard.

Two Sets of Principles.

The Republican party opposes the income tax because it is not willing to make the rich bear their share of the expenses of the Government. It favors the gold standard because it gives to the financiers an advantage over wealth-producers. It favors national bank currency because it gives to national banks a valuable privilege denied to the rest of the people. It favors trusts because it is more interested in those who make money out of monopoly than it is in the people, who are victims for every private monopoly, and so naturally takes the side of the syndicates that want to exploit the Philippine Islands.

The Democratic party is consistent in opposing the gold standard, national bank currency, industrial monopolies, large standing armies, imperialism and entangling alliances with European nations.

The position of the Democratic party on the money question will not prevent the return of gold Democrats who oppose imperialism, nor will it deter Republican opponents of imperialism from acting with the Democratic party in this election.

Those who are in the Democratic party for the purpose of saving the Republic from the dangers of an imperialistic policy will have more confidence in the party in proportion as its honest and courageous adherence to bimetallism from they would have if the party was willing to drop any principle or policy in the hope of securing votes.

The adherents of independent journals have felt that the opening of the minds to the free and unbridled coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio is necessary to our well-being, because the volume of metal money and bring the currency to our earth back to the double standard.

If our faith is confirmed by experience the advocates of bimetallism will deep-pear, if our faith is not vindicated by results, the people will have a chance to apply a remedy in 1904. But if we enter upon a course of imperialism and substitute money for right, law for force and the opportunity of conquest for the sovereignty of peaceful people, it will be too late for all for the nation to retrace its steps. The consequences will not be borne by the minority, but by the majority. Those who are responsible for the administration which has involved us in the calamities of European colonial policy will not attempt to write the platform of the Democratic party. They will be content to act with the Democratic party this year, reserving the right to act as they please in future contests.

DIAMOND TRADE PARALYZED.

Prices of the Gems Are Up Fifty Per Cent.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Feb. 3.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—The trade of Kimberley has paralyzed the diamond trade. Secretary Tyrone of the De Beers Company, which controls 90 per cent of the diamond production of the world, said to The Republic correspondent to-day:

"Kimberley produces an average of $5,000,000 worth of diamonds annually. The leading diamond merchants of Europe and America generally keep large stocks, which, however, most generally be diminishing. Except where there is an inclination to hold in the hope of better prices.

"There is little prospect of an early resumption of production. Several months will be required after the War to get the mines in working order. There will be little or no coal, and considerable time must elapse in transport. The company employs 1,200 whites and 10,000 blacks. These are at present engaged in the defense of Kimberley."

Alfred Mosley, a leading wholesale diamond merchant, the owner of the magnificent Mosley Hospital at Cape Town, coming Cape said:

"I have sold my stock of diamonds. The supply in London is very scarce. The price of raw material has gone up 50 per cent. Retail prices in the same period have advanced at least 50 per cent.

"The mines are deeper than three years ago and more difficult to work. The cutters of Antwerp and Amsterdam are most deeply affected, thousands of which are now idle at the present time, with absolutely no hope of an early start."

OBTAINS HER DIVORCE.

Mrs. McClanahan's Property Also Returns to Her.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—The Supreme Court today decided the case of Mrs. Opheliia McClanahan vs. W. R. McClanahan from Williamson County. This is a sensational divorce case which has been in court something over two years. Mrs. McClanahan charged cruel and inhuman treatment, and the abusive language of McClanahan's wife, Mrs. Charles Clark, was introduced, and Chancellor Clark granted Mrs. McClanahan a divorce and custody of the children. He also restored to her title to two farms given her by her grandfather, with the personal property and live stock. The property is very valuable, one that is now active in oil. The case has attracted widespread attention and was bitterly fought throughout. The type-written record in the case is nearly two feet thick.

There was some surprise when the Court of Chancery Appeals reversed the Chancellor. The Supreme Court today reversed the Court of Chancery Appeals and affirmed the Chancellor so that Mrs. McClanahan gets a divorce and her property. The personal property alone is worth $5,000.

HE HAD A RIVAL.

Paderewski Won the Girl His Pupil Wooed.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Feb. 3.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Harold Bauer, the pianist, visits America next season. He was the pupil and friend of Paderewski, but lately they became bitter enemies. The innocent cause is the Baroness Gerzka, nee Miss Paderewski. Both pupil and teacher were suitors for the hand of the fair divorcee, and the pupil now takes his revenge by following in the footsteps of the master and trying to win applause from the same audiences.

Two Killed, Two Wounded.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—R. M. Raines, a distiller, and Thomas Swann, a tourist, were killed in Virginia, near Cumberland Gap, this afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Charles Ball, who went to arrest Perman Gibson, a clerk in Raines's saloon. Ball was seriously shot and Gibson slightly wounded. Gibson was charged with violation of revenue laws. When Ball sought his arrest Raines and Swann aided in resisting.

El Paso Bond Issue Sold.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 3.—The $20,000 municipal bond issue was sold to-day to M. S. Swain of Austin, Tex., for $22,600.

BEST BRUSSELS

65c CARPETS 65c

AND SEVERAL OTHER QUALITIES OF CARPETING,
SAME REDUCTION.

This is a lot of goods our New York buyer recently secured far below value. Any goods of merit that a factory or importer had left over from last fall's business we bought for cash and will offer at our store

Monday Morning, February 5th.

A FEW PRICES ON CURTAINS, ETC.

Lace Curtains 12 patterns (40 Per Cent Less Than Regular Value.)	$3.00 to $5.00
Tapestry Curtains 6 patterns (Formerly Sold at $12.50.)	$6.00 to $7.50
Table Covers, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 sizes, your choice (Worth up to $7.50.)	$2.75

LARGE SELECTIONS.

REMNANT RUGS.
Made from Short Ends of Carpeting.

Room Sizes, Tapestry Brussels	$10.25
Room Sizes, Best Brussels	$12.75
Room Sizes, Good Velvet	$14.75
Room Sizes, Best Velvet	$17.25

This is the Best Lot of Rugs We Ever Made.

J. KENNARD & SONS

TALK OF BRIBERY BY THE OTHER SIDE.

L. L. Wright and Ben Hill Swear They Were Paid to Accuse Clark.

TESTIMONY MADE TO ORDER.

They Declare the Prosecution Knew Their Bribery Affidavits Were False—Tell of Receiving Money in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 3.—L. L. Wright, a watchmaker of Missoula, Mont., was the first witness in the Clark case today. He had been summoned by the prosecution but declined to put him on the stand, and he was called by the defense. It became apparent at the beginning that he had been called to impeach the testimony of the witness Hector concerning alleged efforts to corrupt Representative Dupuchi. Hector had testified that Wright was present when the money was paid, but Wright denied this.

The witness also testified to having acted as to give an affidavit and to testify in the Westmoreland impeachment trial at the instance of Ben Hill and Mr. Little, secretary of Congressman Campbell. He said he was to receive $100 for the affidavit and $500 for his verbal testimony to be taken later. He did sign and swear to an affidavit, receiving $50 for this service.

The affidavit was read by Senator Faulkner, and it was full of accusations against members of the Legislature, one of them was to the effect that A. J. Steele, a friend of Senator Clark, had given him an envelope containing $1000 to be given to Senator Myers for his vote for Mr. Clark, but that Steele had later come to him and requested the return of the money, saying Myers proposed that Whiteside should hold it.

"Now, Mr. Wright, is that affidavit true or false?" asked Senator Faulkner.

"It is false, and they knew it was false at the time it was made," replied the witness. "I did it for what they were in it, it was a case up to help party politics."

Declared He Swore Falsely.

"Is the statement you swore to" [illegible] Senator Taylor, and the witness answered, "He had not intended to make the statement he had made in his affidavit, but he had gone on the stand, but he had perjured himself because the Hill had not lived up to pay."

Pressed further, that he went to Helena to testify in the Westbrook impeachment case, but that he said there other witnesses and an agreement was to secretly pay the money was paid. The prosecution had promised to pay him until after he went on the stand, swearing that $100 to $1000 in his pocket, with my statement, would be worth money to Clark."

One of the men in the commission had broken the agreement, and witness said he had been Ben Hill offer him $500, which, however, Hill had asked to be allowed to hold.

The witness said he had received $120 from Dupuchi for trouble at Helena, and that he was expecting to go to Washington to find he could get more and $50 more since his arrival.

The witness said that since Hill and himself had been in Washington they had received an offer of $2,000 from Hector Mitchell on behalf of the prosecution to get out of the city.

Money From Other Side.

On cross-examination Wright said he had gone to Helena during the setting of the Legislature to work for Mr. Clark for $100, but he had done most of his work in "the third house." He had received $750 from Mr. Steele for his service.

"Did you not tell me after you arrived in Washington that you had held $6250 for Senator Myers?" asked Mr. Birney.

"I think probably I did."

"Don't you know you did?"

"No, I don't know; I don't recollect. I talked so much to understand that I had because I wanted to get our business fixed up."

In reply to another question he said that Ben Hill was the only person who had promised to give him money here.

When Mr. Wright was excused, Ben Hill, also of Missoula, was called. He had been excluded from the committee-room while Mr. Wright was testifying, because the two men had been associated in all their efforts in connection with the senatorial race, and since the adjournment of the Legislature, he said, he had been examination he had been connected with Congressman Campbell and Mark Hewitt in working up the case against Mr. Clark for the past eight months.

He had just been down to Bridger, he said, for Mr. Clark, for which he had received $250 from that gentleman, when he met Mr. Whiteside on the street in Butte and "had told him a lot of lies." After that he had gone to Campbell's office and had signed about 1,500 pages of stuff, in which there was not a word of truth." This affidavit had been dictated and written by him.

The affidavit was then read. In it the witness said that he had entered into a combination to assist in the election of Senator Clark, and that he had examined many acts looking to the bribery of members of the Legislature to vote for Mr. Clark for the United States Senate.

Hill's Affidavit False.

In response to a question, Mr. Hill said the affidavit was false.

"When Campbell and Whiteside would see me talking to a man they would ask me, 'what the talk was about,' and I would tell them, 'nothing to do with money.' I did it for a dollar and more than that for your work," he said.

"Did you get several such sums?"

The witness replied that he had conferred with Mr. Campbell after the affidavit was prepared, many alterations were made in it. He said he remembered that he had informed Mr. Campbell that he had taken money from Clark's friends, and that he had promised to testify in the impeachment trial. Hill said there had been an understanding that only Senator Mitchell should go with the State was paid to each of them. Whiteside had given the witness a hundred dollars for his part, but he had not been paid. Hill said he had told Hill that he was to be paid $500 for his part, and that he had promised Senator Clark to be present during