Club is to post a $500 forfeit and the fighters $500 with Al Smith. Two sets of articles will be drawn, one an agreement between the two men as to how they shall fight, the other between the fighters and the club.

PROFESSIONAL COACHING.

Best of Amateurs Find It of Great Help.

New York, Feb. 15.—Although the homebred jockeys are constantly bringing more profession the advantages to be derived from good professional coaching are realized more now than ever before. In addition to the constantly increasing array of beginners, who, of course, require more or less attention, the leading amateurs now find the "pros" exceedingly useful. They prefer to play hand with the professionals, for the latter, besides giving the amateur the benefit of expert advice, keep him in training up to the level of his rivals. In this way some of the leading amateurs now in the saddle have worked their way up to the present high standard. W. J. Travis, the Oakland expert, was an other not long ago frequently seen with Harry Hunter, and although the lady sportsman has backed her own ponies for many years, she has not yet been able to beat an almost every occasion.

Aviation Champion H. M. Harrison, Henry E. Ford, Lucien C. Ferris, Julian Kebbel, R. Watson, C. M. Hamilton and others now spend a good deal of time in constant coaching with the professional expert, Joe Kidwell, who has helped to keep the leading amateurs where they belong, one has got to lose their form and acquire bad faults, while new recruits are quickly defeated the veterans even in a holiday playing.

One of the leading amateurs who has developed a decided advantage in the last year is to be seen by this country within the next future. The player in question, who was a champion in his day, and is the father of a Walter Travis, is Isaac Bell, of Bellport, L. I. Mr. Bell, who was a resident of Oakland, Cal., whenever he has been the occasion of North Carolina for a good many years, and is now the owner of the Pacific Coast report on the subject. He has written to an acquaintance in the United States, and it looks as if he may make the voyage of inspection with the golf club of Mr. Bell.

VARDON AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

The Champion Will Meet "Willie" Smith Saturday.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., Feb. 15.—Harry Vardon, the champion golf player, arrived here today, accompanied by Charles Gibson, who handled the pair round about the grounds. Vardon, to begin with, was not quite fair to the field six holes, while the remaining three were made in three and four, which resulted in thirty-seven for the first nine.

This was better than had been expected from Vardon, at the first attempt, but he soon changed a little on the second hole, when he brought in a score of forty-six, making the total for the 18 holes.

The scheduled published a few days ago has been changed, as "Willie" Smith will meet Vardon in the first match, on Saturday, while Nicholls will take the champion's measure on Monday. The scores follow:

Vardon:
First, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, 3, 4, 4.
Total, 37.
Second, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4.
Total, 36.
Total, 73.

In a friendly game Jack Smith, George Sayers and Bernard Nicholls went around the course in twenty-seven and seventy-six, respectively.

WILL JUDGE GREYHOUNDS.

Mr. C. A. Robinson Will Tie Ribbons on Coursing Dogs at Bench Show.

Details of greyhounds will be glad to learn that C. A. Robinson, of Webster street, Mr. who is very well known as a dog fancier, has accepted an invitation from the St. Louis Kennel Club to judge greyhounds at its approaching bench show.

Mr. Robinson has been out of the greyhound line for some three years, he still love for the coursing dog still endures. When he took greyhounds he had not the kind—the very best—that is now in vogue. He tended to introduce the pedigreed English strains prevalent, but his early efforts has borne fruit is apparent in the greyhounds to-day the most popular dog in St. Louis. Mr. Robinson owned the famous Lady Lillie, a bitch that was a great favorite with such good judges as Dennis, Sykes, Lennon, Manager, Trade, Comet and Valentine in his kennel.

In the bench show of 1897 his sting swept the center of the ribbon against the fiercest kind of competition. This proves that he knows what a show dog should be. His acceptance of the Kennel Club's invitation will certainly result in a good show, as the judge in question could not be made. No previous judge of greyhounds at a St. Louis show was held so well calculated to please owners as to inspire confidence. As a matter of fact, Mr. Robinson is the best judge there is in St. Louis (Kennel Club please take notice) that will satisfy exhibitors. The professionals have not been regarded as good judges of greyhounds, though excellent men in other lines.

Lately Mr. Robinson has been breeding and exhibiting setters on bench and field. He displays the same proficiency in getting winners at field trials and bench shows that he did when he had greyhounds. His Sport's Oath was the sensational field trial dog of the year, while his sister to his mate, Sport's Pride, proved Sport's Oath won trials in Iowa, Ohio and Missouri and was regarded as a sure winner of the national championship when he went amiss and could not compete. He was taken home from the South crippled and shut up for the championship, but, being out of condition, did not win a little bit. Sport's Oath will be on the bench at the St. Louis show.

HARE-AND-HOUND CHASE.

St. Louis Varsity Boys Had a Hard Run at Forest Park.

Nearly every member of the collegiate department of the St. Louis University took part in the hare-and-hound chase at Forest Park yesterday afternoon. Bloomers and Jewell were the hares, and they led a big pack of hounds a merry chase, circling through the park for several miles. Joe McMahon, Fleming and Mochman were the leading hounds at the finish. Martin Delaney, director of physical culture, was in the thick of the chase from start to finish.

A meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic League has been called for tonight. Representatives from all the schools in the league are expected to be on hand, as some important business is to be disposed of. The baseball teams are already discussing a schedule for the coming season, and some action in this respect may be looked for.

Track Talk.

F. W. Brode is to be shipped to New Orleans the day after the Horse Handicap, to start in the New Orleans Derby, and he will also be a starter for the Metropolitan.

Jockey George Odom has left New Orleans, where he has been riding for the past month, for New York. He will join William H. Clark's string, which is being prepared for the coming racing season at the Empire City track.

W. H. Jackson, Jr.'s string is composed entirely of 2-year-olds, and the sweetest member of the lot is a rare-looking filly by Penny, a horse that was famous on the turf a few years ago, out of Ma Belle. John Hanover is training.

Tony Ahern, owner of Ben Brush, who came into prominence last year by winning the Kentucky Stakes, also afterward won ten consecutive races for him, making an effort to tie the record held by Sysonby, Colin and Tuel, both Morris, A. H. and D. H. Morris owned.

At Monmouth Park C. Littlefield, Jr., is handling a big stable of youngsters for J. B. Haggin. They are supposed to be the second pick of the Hancho, of Elmer, Dr. Green Morris having the choice ends. "If the first-class ones are a little lot than those Littlefield is to make ready, they must be as grand a collection as has been seen in years," says Dave Gideon.

Mona Source, formerly of the Greenfield Stud, has closed out the Kentucky property of J. H. Walker, president of the Walnut Grove Stud. The mares include Sallie Hazan, by Hazan; Belle Blackburn, by Luke Blackburn; Dolly, by Hanover; Chance Keepsake, by Chance Play, and Oakland Girl, Anderson, by Joe Jefferson, grandsire of North Carolina, for a good many years, and a brother to the Jockey of the Turf, Robert Ingersoll, by Joe Jefferson. The foals written for are a quartet of fillies, one with the subject of a coming season sensation in the United States, and there is a colt by the sire of the Kentucky Derby winner, Plaudit, and a filly by Imperator with the gold dust of Mariner.

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SENATE PASSES THE GOLD BILL.

Amendments Proposed by the Silver Men and Democrats Defeated.

FORTY-SIX TO TWENTY-NINE.

Vest, Cockrell and Jones Take Leading Parts in the Closing Debate—Legislation's Effect on Values.

The Republic Bureau,
1406 G and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, Feb. 15. The bill making the gold dollar the standard unit of value in the United States passed the Senate tonight by a large majority. The closing scenes were interesting and drew a considerable crowd to the galleries during the final vote. The contest in the closing hours centered around the bimetallic amendment offered by the Senate Finance Committee. A number of amendments intended to amplify and perfect the declaration and make the bill conform to it by abandoning the 25-cent basis for one of coin were offered by silver men and Democrats, but were steadily voted down by the united Republican vote.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire was the only Republican who broke with his party, and he promised to vote to accept the conference report on the bill if a provision were inserted in the bimetallic amendment, taken from the Republican national platform of 1896, in favor of promoting international bimetallism. The committee were unwilling to make any promise to secure Mr. Chandler's support, and a majority of from 15 to 20 was recorded upon every position taken by Senator Aldrich, the leader of the Republican majority.

Vote on the Bill.

The following is the detailed vote on the passage of the bill:

YEAS

Aldrich,	Gear,	Perkins,
Allison,	Hale,	Platt (Conn.),
Beveridge,	Hanna,	Platt, N. Y.
Burrows,	Harkinsough,	Proctor,
Carter,	Hoar,	Quarles,
Chandler,	Kean,	Sewell,
Clark (Wyo.),	Lodge,	Shoup,
Cullom,	McBride,	Spooner,
Davis,	McComas,	Stewart,
Dietz,	McMillan,	Thurston,
Dolliver,	Mason,	Wolcott, 46.
Fairbanks,	Mitchell,	
Foraker,	Morgan,	
Frye,	Pettigrew,	

NAYS

Bates,	Harris,	Pettus,
Berry,	Jones (Ark.),	Rawlins,
Blackburn,	Jones (Nev.),	Simon,
Chandler,	Kenny,	Tillman,
Chilton,	Kyle,	Turley,
Clark (Mont.),	McLaurin,	Vest,
Cockrell,	Mallory,	Wolcott, 28.
Cullom,	Martin,	
Daniel,	Morgan,	

The gold bill will be taken up by a conference committee, consisting of three members of each house. The four Republicans from the two houses will practically decide the form of the bill. They will be Senators Aldrich and Allison on the part of the Senate and probably Mr. Overstreet of Indiana and a member of the Caucus Committee on the Banking Committee of the House. Speaker Henderson has not yet announced his selections for the Conference Committee, but the fact that Mr. Overstreet had charge of the bill in the Republican caucus just before Congress met and in the discussion on the floor on behalf of the Caucus Committee, which met at Atlanta City in the spring, leads to the belief that he will be one of the conferees.

There are several points of difference between the two houses of a serious character from the standpoint of financial experts, although they do not affect the essential scope and purpose of the bill. The Senators have intimated in pretty strong terms in private conversation that several features of their bill would have to be accepted by the House or a deadlock would ensue.

New Features.

Among these features are the creation of the gold reserve of $100,000,000 and the provision for refunding the national debt into 2 per cent gold bonds. The members of the House specially interested in the subject are desirous of preserving the complete separation between the redemption and fiscal departments of the Treasury, which is established by the provision for a division of issue and redemption. There may not be very serious opposition on the part of the Senate to this feature of the House bill.

There may be some friction over the distribution of the bank tax. The House bill provides for the abolition of the tax on bank note circulation, but the collection of a nearly equal amount by a tax on capital, surplus and undivided profits of the banks. The House conferees are likely to make a strong stand against the bimetallic amendment, around which the contest in the Senate centered to-day. Disgust was expressed by many Republicans of the House when they learned that such an amendment had been offered with the approval of the Republican majority of the Finance Committee and this feeling has not, thus far, subsided. It is felt that a declaration in favor of international bimetallism weakens the effect of the bill abroad and will place a weapon in the hands of the Democrats, who will ask why if the gold standard was a good thing the Republican party wanted to get away from it. The House conferees will make a more resolute resistance to this amendment, but the Senators have a habit of insisting on their amendments and getting them agreed to finally in conference.

While the financial legislation was to be expected from the Republican party now will be finished soon and the final passage of the act naturally will put an end to the so-called gold Democrat organization. Its members will line up with the Republicans of Democrats, according as they may favor imperialism and trusts or oppose these policies.

Vest, Cockrell and Jones.

Senators Cockrell and Vest and Mr. Jones of Arkansas took the leading parts on the Democratic side to-day in the closing debate on the bill. In the course of a very lively colloquy with Chairman Aldrich of the Finance Committee, Mr. Cockrell drove that Sentinelmade admit unequivocally that legislation can depreciate or appreciate gold or silver as coin.

Mr. Vest summed up the evils of the gold bill with all his old-time force and brilliancy and then in a most caustic style reviewed the acts of favoritism shown by Secretary Gage for the City National Bank of New York. The manner in which he denounced the favoritism of the Government for this particular bank, the questionable communications and relations existing between them and the manner in which the bank has been semiofficially indorsed and given world-wide advertisement by the Treasury, was brought out with such force that the Republican leaders conferred as to the wisdom of attempting to answer the Missouri Senator. They allowed him to conclude his arraignment of Gage without interruption and there was very evident relief on the Republican side when he had finished his remarks.

Mr. Cockrell said:

"I was delighted with the beautiful imagery that the distinguished senior Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) cast over me when he spoke about my attempting to wave the wand and by the pen give value to a commodity. Prior to 1873 throughout the world, the commercial value of gold and silver was their coining value at the ratio of 15½ to 1. Why was the correct value then equal to the coining value? Because law gave to that silver bullion free and unlimited coinage into full legal tender money at that ratio, and that law fixed that commercial value and nothing else."

Mr. Aldrich: "What law?"

Mr. Cockrell: "The law giving to silver free and unlimited coinage into full legal tender."

Mr. Aldrich: "Whose law?"

Aldrich Cornered.

Mr. Cockrell: "In France, in the United States, in Germany, that was upon the silver standard alone, after 1857 to 1871 and in other countries."

Mr. Aldrich: "You mean international bimetallism, in other words?"

Mr. Cockrell: "Not international bimetallism at all, each nation independent of every other, and no nation belittling and degrading and dishonoring itself and its people by asking a foreign nation to come and help it establish its monetary system."

Mr. Aldrich: "But all substantially on the same basis?"

Mr. Cockrell: "Now, Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut says that I am trying by the magic of the pen, the wand of the pen, to make the commercial value of silver bullion equal to its coinage value and equal to gold. The Senator says that the depreciation began in 1878. In that the Senator is mistaken. There was no divergence between silver and gold prior to 1873. On the contrary, the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains weight, nine parts fine as a commodity was worth 3 cents more than gold."

Mr. Aldrich: "How could that be in the face of the law the Senator spoke of?"

Mr. Platt of Connecticut: "I corrected myself. It was a slip of the tongue, Mr. President. I corrected myself. I was talking about 1873 when I meant 1878."

Mr. Cockrell: "Now when did the depreciation of silver commence? It commenced in 1873. What caused it? Now, I appeal to the Senator to lay aside his interesting prejudices against silver and look at the facts of history.

"What caused the divergence in the commercial value of silver relatively to gold and its divergence from its coinage value? It was law, law. The moment the word of law was drawn and the legal tender power and free coinage were taken away from silver. What was the effect of it? It began to depreciate. It was law that caused the depreciation of silver.

"No intelligent man can deny it. It is had not been for law there would have been no depreciation of silver, and every sane man knows it. It was the law of Germany, passing from a single silver standard to a single gold standard; it was the law of the Latin States demonetizing silver. It was the law of the Latin Union in closing the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Every man who has ever pretended to have any knowledge of the facts of history admits that it was legislation which caused the divergence between silver and gold and the depreciation. Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison), who sat before me, time and again has said that if that legislation had been directed against gold and in favor of silver, gold would have depreciated as silver has done. The Senator from Rhode Island cannot deny the proposition that if the legislation enacted against silver in 1873 and subsequently, and in favor of gold, had been enacted against gold and against gold, gold would have been depreciated commercially as silver has been."

Dodging the Question.

Mr. Aldrich: "I understand——"

Mr. Cockrell: "Now, I put the question, say yes or no. Was it legislation that caused the depreciation of gold? I ask you to say yes or no." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Aldrich: "I will answer your question in my own way."

Mr. Cockrell: "Answer the question. It needs no explanation. I assert that if was legislation which caused the depreciation of silver, relatively to gold."

Mr. Aldrich: "What legislation? Whose legislation?"

Mr. Cockrell: "And I will say that if that legislation had been directed against gold and in favor of silver, gold would have depreciated just as silver has, and I challenge the Senator to deny it."

Mr. Aldrich: "Whose legislation was it that depreciated silver?"

Mr. Cockrell: "It does not make a bit of difference whose legislation it was. Do not dodge it."

Mr. Aldrich: "I am not dodging it."

Mr. Cockrell: "Come square up and toe the mark. Say yes or no, I dare you to do it." (Laughter.)

Mr. Aldrich: "I say that the same legislation which demonetized silver can rehabilitate it."

Mr. Cockrell: "Then you say that if the same legislation had been directed against gold and in favor of silver it would have caused the depreciation of gold?"

Mr. Aldrich: "Unquestionably."

Mr. Cockrell: "Unquestionably. Then why did you not answer it at the beginning? (Laughter.) It is only, then, a question of power. They admit that legislation can bring it up and the arguments of my distinguished friend from Connecticut have been swept away. It is legislation that caused the depreciation and legislation can restore and cause the appreciation. It is only a question of how much legislation is necessary."

Mr. Aldrich: "Not how much, but whose legislation?"

The Presiding Officer: "Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?"

Mr. Cockrell: "I have heard him answer a question once that bested, and I will yield when he gets his time now."

Mr. Aldrich: "I always answer questions."

Mr. Cockrell: "I do not relinquish. Now, Mr. President, legislation caused the depreciation of silver. Had it been directed against gold, and in favor of silver, gold would have depreciated and silver would have appreciated. Now, what we propose is by legislation to restore silver to its former status."

Caused by Legislation.

Mr. Aldrich: "Oh, no."

Mr. Cockrell: "Now, wait."

Mr. Aldrich: "But you take one single country."

Mr. Cockrell: "Wait. It is only a question of power. The Senator admits that by cooperation with other nations we can do it. Then it takes a certain quantum of power, and now the question is, have the United States that power?"

Mr. Aldrich: "Certainly not."

Mr. Cockrell: "Now, wait. What power is necessary? We will get down now to the logic of it. How much power is necessary to maintain the commercial value of silver bullion equal to its coining value? A lower sufficient to accept and utilize as money all the silver that can be offered at the mints of that nation. That is all, no more, no less, that is all. Whenever you can show a nation or two nations or three nations, or four nations that by opening their mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a fixed ratio relatively with gold can take and hold and utilize as money all the silver that is offered, then you have the commercial value of silver bullion equal to its coining value."

Mr. Aldrich rose.

Mr. Cockrell: "Wait a moment now. I have got him cornered. (Laughter.) It is a question of power. A question of power pure and simple. A question of capacity to take and utilize all the silver that is offered. Now, that is the only question.

"Now the Senator says we cannot do it alone, that that will drive us into a silver monometallism, but that we can do it by combination with other nations. I say we can do it alone. I say that this great nation, the greatest in the world, with its resources far beyond the capacity that the whole of Europe had when Europe maintained the equality of gold and silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, when we have infinitely greater power of consumption and assimilation and of products to exchange for silver the world over, we can, by our own power, take and utilize every ounce of silver that will ever come to our mints and we will still cry for more. It is only a question of power; a question of capacity to coin and utilize all the silver that will be offered, nothing more and nothing less and nothing else."

SALARY INCREASES.

St. Louis Collector of Revenue Included in Estimates.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Congress an estimate for the increase of salary of Collectors of Internal Revenue in a number of districts. Among them are the two districts of Missouri.

It is proposed to increase the salary of the St. Louis Collector from $4,500 to $5,000 and of the Kansas City district from $4,500 to $5,000.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER.

President Mckinley Offers to Name Senator McLaurin.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Senator McLaurin of South Carolina had a conference with the President to-day, and it is understood that a place on the new Philippine Commission was offered to him. The Senator assured the President that while he appreciated the honor, he thought his duty to his constituents demanded that he retain his place in the Senate.

He said, however, that he would take the matter under advisement.

CONSULAR SERVICE REFORM.

Plan for Merit System Defeated in Committee.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The plan for reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service on a civil service basis was defeated and tabled in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day by a vote of 7 to 7.

The committee acted favorably on the bill for the appointment of a woman delegate at the ceremony of the unveiling of the Lafayette statue at Paris.

WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

House Progresses With Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The House to-day completed 26 of the 124 pages of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill without amendment. During the general debate, which closed at 4 o'clock, various topics were touched upon. Mr. Boutell (Ill.), Mr. Miers (Ind.) and Mr. Shwalter (Pa.) discussed the Philippine question; Mr. Grosvenor (O.) and Mr. Gillett (Mass.), civil service reforms; Mr. Driggs, New York, pensions, and Mr. Underwood (Ala.), his resolution to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The legislative bill probably will be passed to-morrow.

Busy Bee Bargain Day To-Day.
Nut Chips, Buttercups, etc., 10c a pound.

Des Moines Military Post.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has favorably reported the bill for the establishment of a military post at Des Moines, Ia.

PROPOSAL MADE BY A PHYSICIAN.

Montana Supreme Court Justice Regarded It as an Offer to Bribe.

HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Witness Says This Was the Amount Named as a Reward for Throwing a Case Out of Court.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Habit constituted nothing it was developed today in the investigation by the Senate Committee on Elections and Elections of the election of W. A. Clark to the Senate from Montana.

Justice Hunt, a Republican in office of the Montana Supreme Court, testified that his family physician, Doctor Tracey, had made what he regarded as an attempt to have him consider a Doctor bribe to favor Lawyer Wellcome, one of Mr. Clark's attorneys, in the disbarment proceedings against Wellcome. The witness did not directly, at first, connect Mr. Clark with this bribery proposition, as the latter's counsel, ex-Senator Faulkner, moved to strike the whole testimony from the record, but did not succeed.

The witness testified that on the same day on which the attempt to bribe him had been made similar efforts had been put forth to reach Justice Pigott, another of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Montana.

Counsel for Mr. Clark cross-questioned Justice Hunt quite sharply as to why he had not prosecuted the doctor or made a statement at the time concerning the matter, the reply in substance being that witness felt too much humiliated over the proposition, and also believed that Doctor Tracey did not realize the enormity of his offense.

The committee held a night session, at which Justice Pigott testified concerning remarks made to him on the days when Doctor Tracey had interviews with Justice Hunt. Justice Pigott's statement was that Mr. Clark's leading counsel had come to him and with apparently quite great excitement said that he had just been advised by Mr. Neill of Helena that the Supreme Court could be quickly influenced in the Wellcome disbarment proceedings, he wanted to know if it were true, and spoke of denouncing any such attempt.

Witness had informed counsel that he never would hear of such an attempt from him (Pigott), for he would kill any one coming to him with a bribe offer.

Judge on the Stand.

When the committee was called to order it developed that at least two of the Justices of the Montana Supreme Court were present, having been summoned by the committee to throw light upon the Wellcome disbarment trial.

The first witness was Edward R. Coyne, Judge of the County Court of Livingston County, New York, who testified concerning a conversation he had in New York City last October with Mark Hewitt, a witness for the prosecution in this case. He said Mr. Hewitt had spoken to him of the Wellcome disbarment case, and in response to an inquiry he said that Wellcome "did not stand a ghost of a chance," and would be disbarred. He said that it did not make any difference whether Wellcome was guilty of the offense charged, as Daly owned the judges, and the case was being conducted with a view to getting testimony in the Clark case that was to come before the United States Senate.

The Daly people were, Mr. Hewitt was represented to have said, determined to defeat Clark, and would not stop at anything to accomplish the result. The witness also had expressed the opinion that Daly had put up the money to go forward just as any other case would.

Justice Hunt said he had then gone to his home and that about 5:30 in the afternoon Doctor Tracey had come to his house and sought another interview with me, saying he understood that one of the Supreme Court Judges had been secured in favor of the proposition which had previously been made.

Justice Hunt said he had replied that he did not believe this to be true, as he considered both the Chief Justice and the Associate Judge, Mr. Pigott, were beyond reproach. After this Doctor Tracey had taken a memorandum book from his pocket and appeared to read from it a memorandum stating that he (the doctor) had understood that Mr. Daly had secured the re-election of the Justices.

Daly's Friendship.

To this Justice Hunt said he had replied that Mr. Daly had never assured him of anything. He added that Mr. Daly had opposed his original election and that the only reason for supposing that he and Daly were on good terms was found in the fact that some of their children were very intimate. After this Doctor Tracey had continued by saying that all "they want is a fair show, and I told him," continued the witness, "that under any circumstances they could count upon that."

Justice Hunt said that after this Doctor Tracey had made an appeal to him to get off the bench on account of his health, he having been threatened with lung trouble; that the doctor had told him that if he continued he was sure to break down, as the position was very laborious, if he would accept the proposition he could take a rest, go abroad, visit the Paris Exposition, have nothing to worry about and thus indefinitely prolong his life.

Judge Hunt said he had replied to this; that he appreciated what the doctor said about the desirability of getting off the bench, but that he could not see his way clear to accept the proposition. The doctor then went away saying that he would not have Justice Hunt do anything which he did not think was right.

The matter did not come up between them again until November 14, when he met Doctor Tracey on the street and the latter had asked him if no change had come over his mind. Justice Hunt said that he had replied in the negative, saying that he had supposed that their last conversation had closed the matter between them, as he would not swerve from his position "to save my own life or the lives of my children."

Said It Was a Joke.

The doctor then said that he was glad that this was the design of the Judge, and nothing had been said concerning the subject until Sunday night, February 4. At that time, witness said, Doctor Tracey had called to come to his the doctor's office late in the evening. When he were in Doctor Tracey showed him what was apparently a copy of a telegram which he handed him the doctor's that some one had told the Senate Committee in Washington that the Justice would testify before the committee that Doctor Tracey had offered him a bribe of $100,000 in the Wellcome case. The doctor then said to him, as witness declared:

"You know I never offered you a bribe and that I was only joking in our conversation in regard to the Wellcome case. You know I had no $100,000 with which to bribe you and I am not one of that kind of fellows."

Justice Hunt said he had replied to Doctor Tracey that he would hardly be expected to believe that he was only joking, as he would not put up that conversation on his proposition. He did not, however, believe that Doctor Tracey meant to actually bribe him, but simply to lay the proposition before him.

In response to questions from the members of the committee, Justice Hunt said he thought Doctor Tracey had mentioned Senator Clark's name in the first conversation when he had spoken of the Wellcome case, but he had spoken of it both between Mr. Clark and Mr. Daly. He had not repeated the fact of the propositions having been made to him on the night of August 4, when he accepted Justice Pigott, who had come to his house and stated that he had been approached on the same day.

Tracey's Proposition.

At the close of the direct examination, which occupied the entire afternoon session, Chairman Chandler, Mr. Faulkner, on behalf of Senator Clark, made a formal motion to strike the testimony of Justice Hunt out of the record because it had failed to connect the name of Mr. Clark with the proceedings and was entirely collateral.

The motion was overruled, and the cross-examination proceeded. Justice Hunt said that before Doctor Tracey had made the proposition to him he had considered him a man of phenomenally good character. He did not believe the doctor had stopped to think of the enormity of the proposition, and he still regarded him as a good man.

Witness said he had first told his story to Judge Pigott, next to Judge Brantley, afterwards to Judge DeWitt, never to Attorney General Nolan. He understood that Judge Pigott had told Attorney General Nolan Pigott, so far as he knew, had no affiliation with Daly.

Asked why he did not bring the matter to the attention of the public prosecutor, Judge Hunt replied that he was so humiliated that he did not care to disclose it, he preferred not to.

Q. "You preferred to allow the attempt to perpetrate such a crime to go unpunished?"

A. "It would have been embarrassing to me as a Judge."

Q. "It was a contempt of court?"

A. "I did not take notice of it."

Witness said that Justice Pigott felt the same way about it.

Asked for Justice.

He had immediately notified his brother Judges after the interview of August 4, and after the interview of November 14 he had immediately gone to the court and notified the Chief Justice.

Q. "Did you inform your associates that it had been a serious proposition?"

A. "It never occurred to me that it could have been a joculer interview until it was suggested to me by Doctor Tracey later."

Q. "Doctor Tracey alluded to no one?"

A. "No one."

Q. "Doctor Tracey asked only for justice?"

A. "I believe he thought there would be justice."

At this point Senator Hoar created a laugh by recalling the fact that Lord Bacon said he only accepted bribes to do justice.

"But that," he added, "was not the view the House of Commons took of it."

Continuing, the witness said he understood that Doctor Tracey wanted a dismissal of the case.

Q. "But this was after the demurrer had been overruled and Senator Clark absent?"

"How do I know the case was dismissed?"

A. "That occurred to me, but Doctor Tracey was not a lawyer."

Chairman Chandler suggested that this line of examination was doing the defense no good. Mr. Campbell asked only one question, which brought out the fact that Justice Hunt is a Republican, as is also Justice Brantley.

Justice Hunt was then excused, and the committee adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

Interview With Corbett.

At the night session Justice William T. Pigott, another member of the bench of the Montana Supreme Court, was heard. He was questioned by Senator Chandler. His testimony was related in a slow and impressive manner. It was on different lines from that of Justice Hunt, but received equally close attention.

Justice Pigott's statement covered an interview with Mr. Frank E. Corbett of Butte, who is Mr. Clark's principal Western counsel, which had occurred on the 5th of August last, the same day as Doctor Tracey's first interviews with Justice Hunt. He said that he met Mr. Corbett on the street, and the latter told him that he had come from Helena in a special train to see him and requested a private interview. He had taken Mr. Corbett to his rooms at the Capitol, when Corbett had told him that Mr. J. S. M. Neill of Helena had telephoned to Butte that the Supreme Court might be influenced in the Wellcome disbarment case.

Detailing the conversation, Justice Pigott said that Mr. Corbett apparently was very much excited; his lips were trembling and his manner was very nervous.

"Sitting opposite me," said the witness, "he said he did not want me to get angry at what he was about to tell me. He then said he had received a telephone message from Mr. Neill, which had been as follows: 'We can do business with the Supreme Court.' He said he had spent two or three hours with Mr. Neill and that the latter had said to him: 'We can get the Supreme Court. They will come high, and the scheme will have to be capitalized for about five millions.'"

Ought to Be Killed.

"He then proceeded to say that he had applied various opprobrious epithets to Mr. Neill for such a presumption, saying that he had secured a special train and come over from Butte for the purpose of heading off any effort in the line of such an outrageous proceeding, and to assure you that anything of the kind was impossible, as we have lost nothing so far with it. If he undertakes to do that, I myself will get up to the Supreme Court and tell what I know about the proceeding. I have a mind to do that anyway, Mr. Corbett added.

"I replied, 'You can rest assured that if Neill approaches me in the way you suggest, you will never know it, nor will the fact become public. For I consider such an attempt upon a man's official integrity more serious than an attack upon his life and I believe that a man making such an attack should be killed by the man to whom he had made the proposition. I will endeavor to do that if so approached. I would never have a man arrested for such a proceeding, for I would not want the publicity, nor would I want to bring a court into disrepute.'"

Justice Pigott said that after this interview Mr. Corbett left him, saying he had no leisure to the train, but that more than half an hour afterwards he had seen that gentleman and two others leaving for the train.

Suspected of Conspiracy.

Justice Pigott said that in the evening after this interview he had called upon Justice Hunt and related what had occurred between himself and Corbett, when Justice Hunt had related his experience of the same day with Doctor Tracey.

On cross-examination Justice Pigott said that at the time of Mr. Corbett's visit he had no reason to suspect that Mr. Corbett's motives were not the highest. They had been friends for years. Senator Faulkner insisted upon knowing whether the Justice had since formed any doubts as to Mr. Corbett's motives, and if so, why. To this he replied:

"I had no doubts until Justice Hunt told me what had happened between him and Doctor Tracey on the same day. I put this and that together and then concluded that Mr. Corbett and Doctor Tracey had conspired to make an assault upon the Supreme Court with their $100,000; that they had made their attack upon Justice Hunt and had failed, and that Mr. Corbett, knowing Justice Hunt would tell me of it, had come to prepare me against receiving his version of the interview."

He declined to say whether he now believed Mr. Corbett had lied, but said