The Money He Contributed to the Campaign Was for Legitimate Expenses Only.

course investigation today, the work in the round that Senator Clark himself would take the stand. The senator was not present, however, when the committee was called to order, and Justice Figgoti, of the Montana supreme court, was retimenty. He said that the Helena hotel, when the latter had come to him, saying: "I have induced the said, among other thinself."

Senator Andsward, while admitting position that "in the distribution of the during on various articles he thought the contradicted all the statements amade the true materials should be provided for methods in the legislature.

He said that the head taken the during and share in the savantage of the protective tariff to the extent of materials produced in our own state, such as wool, lead, hides and barley."

Returning to Casen, Mr. Clark said he have good news for you. I have induced the provided for the during and share in the distribution of the during a character of the during and share in the savantage of the protective tariff to the extent of materials produced in our own state, such as wool, lead that the materials about the foundation of the during and share in the during and that he and Justice Hunt had consulted

else, and that both seemed to concur that the situation did not call for such action, as they thought Dr. Tracey was more sinned against than signific.

Justice Plagott size added to the portion of his resimony concerning Justice Hunt's statement of his interview with Dr. Tracey, saying that he had been impressed with Mr. Hunt's statement that the reward with Mr. Hunt's statement that there "was a party over here." He said that in Hellema, comling from Butte was also reterred to as "noming over," and that, therefore, the expression seemed to connect listed with the presence in Helena of the special train party from Butte. This opinion, he said, had been expressed in a conversation with Antornoy-General Nolan, Justice Plagott also said he wished to medify his opinion concerning the motives of Mr. Corbett in coming to see him August last, saying that his mind was not yet clear on that point; that he had no besief on the subject.

While Justice Plagott was testifying, Mr. Clark came into the room.

Justice Plagott was followed by Chief Justice Theodore Brantley, also of the Montana state supreme court, making the third and last member of that hody to be swammined in this case. He said that angust had, when Justice Hunt had his position in the case.

third and has member of that hody to be examined in this case. He said that August 5 has, when Justice Hunt had his interview with Dr. Tracey and Justice Piggott his interview with Mr. Coriset, he was on the Pacific coast. He had just heard of the Hunt-Tracey interview upon his return in the latter part of August. Justice Hunt had then made a full statement to him and advised with him and with Justice Piggott as to the wis-

Chief Justice Reantley related an inter-wiew with Rev. Dr. A. B. Martin, princi-pal of the college of Montana, a Presby-terian institution of learning located at Deer Lodge. The chief justice is a member of the board of trustees of this insti-tution, and Senator Clark is its president. The witness said Dr. Martin had come to his office, and, requesting an interview, had shown him a letter signed by Senator Clark, size sentence of which was as follows: "See Justice Brantley and ask him not to allow that good man, Wellcome, to be debarred." After reading the lefter Justice Brantley said he handed it back, saying he was only one member of the court, and could not control its action; por would he if he could. He had also assured Dr. Martin that there was no prejudice in the court against Mr. Wellme, and that he would have a fair trial, he chief justice said he was not sure at the letter shown him by Dr. Martin was in Senator Clark's handwriting. The Interview had occurred in his office in Helenz, the latter part of October limit. Senator Chandler amounced that Dr. Martin had been sent for and that Dr. Pracey was now on his way to Wash-

Mr. Faulkner then asked for a decision as to whether Men Falk was to be al-lowed to testify concerning Whiteside's alleged effort at bribery of himself (Falk). alliged effort at bithery of almself (Falk). This raised the question as to how many witnesses should be called for impeachment purposes. Mr. Fauthor said he desired only to impeach the testimony of three witnesses—Whitoside. Clark, of Madlson county, and Jackson, of Salt Lake City. Mr. Campbell said he would not call any improphenest witnesses with

Senntor Clark's Testimony. ing eworn, the senator took his seat quieting sworn, the souther fook his seat quiet-ity and Mr. Faulther immediately began his questions, the first of which brought out facts concerning Clark's career, po-litical and otherwise, in Montana. He said be had resided in Montana since 182, said be had resided in Montana since issues most of the time in Buite, and had been exampled in many occurpations, the principal ones of which were merchandiang banking, mining and the reduction of ores. He had, he said, taken an active part in politics, especially for the past it years. Coming to the campaign of 1898, he said he had entered it at the solicitation of a number of triends "who had asked me to help them organize the state against what was called the Daly power which I agreed to do with their aid and assistance." He then referred to the preliminary meeting of his friends, the particulary of which he made the agreement above related by Governor Hauser, in which he made the agreement above related by spreing to pay all the expanses if the athers would sea he organized and perform the work necessary in the campaign.

Delivity for the pressure of the preliminary meeting of his friends the particulary of the production, whose voic could be had for Mr. Clark.

"I told him," said Mr. Clark, "that would be hice, and that I would like to have the vote would require some money.

To the theory of the past tree against which have related by Governor the work would for the presence of the legislature, whose name he did not mention, whose voic could be had for Mr. Clark.

"I told him," said Mr. Clark went on "that I told him," Mr. Clark was till on the stand when the committee took a receive.

To the tree of triends a production of the presence of the legislature, whose name he did not mention, whose voic could be had for Mr. Clark.

"I told him," Mr. Clark went on "that I told him." Mr. Clark went on "the told him the clark of the told him the clark of the told him the clark of the to

the camplien. Turther the motives actuating the first in wile would require, some money. Releating furth this campaign with a few of the state officers and members of the legislature, he said he had sent on the course of the legislature, he said he had sent on the course of the legislature he said the state of a pecuniary consideration. After that Mr. Warres had saked him to easily the state had been running wild for some years. The democratic had been fusing with populate and silver a said that all, to him personally. He had said the state had been running wild for some years. The democratic had been fusing with populate and silver a said that a course, because it resulted in the nominant of the state. After associating these facts, the senator said that be had very reduct and by warren that be fusing the senator said that be had very reduct and by warren that be fusing the senator said that be had very reduct and by warren that be fusing the senator said that be had very reduct and the state. After associating these facts, the senator said that be had very reduct and by warren that be desired by warren that be senator said that be had very reduct and by warren that be senator said that he had not called the senator said that as this prediction for the solider of the senator said that the had not called the senator said that as this prediction for the solider of the senator said that the warren and that he had not changed his mind "until after the election of the legislature."

The solid the reverse absolutely mocessary in a penifect way to accompile the object almost exist the had not changed his mind "until after the election of the legislature."

The solid that the warren with your present a senator will be senator and that he had not changed his mind "until after the election of the legislature."

The solid that the warren will be senator will be senator will be senator will be senatored to the senator will b

is October, and amounted to \$20.000. In November I contributed \$20.000, and after I was elected. I gave my son, Charles W. Clark, a check for about \$20.000 to pay expenses incurred foring the altring of the legislature in Helena. Upon leading that city I had told my son to stay there and settle up all bills that had been the curred. Upon his returning to Butto be gave me a statement, showing disbursaments amounting to ubout this sum. These contributions were all that ware made by me in connection with that can-

CLARK ON THE STAND

witness, holding himself erect and looking directly at his interrugator.

"De you know, of your own personal knowledge, of any money being used corruptly to indusence votes in your health." Was the next question.

PURPOSES WERE HONEST.

To this the senator regulad: "I do not. There were plenty of rumous about the ropublican causus, he had relierated the views expressed in the Foster letter. There were plenty of rumous about the cause of the ropublican causus, he had relierated the views expressed in the Foster letter. There were plenty of rumous about the expenditure of money, but I have no personal knowledge of anything of that hind being done."

Supartor Clark was questioned concerning his conversations with Separor White-side and Mark Hewitt, and his reported conversation with Representative Jack-son, of Utah. He denied having any con-versation with Jackson, and, while admit-ting talking with Whiteside and Hewitz,

have good news for you. I have induced Sanator Anderson to vote for you." Senator Clark said he had told Whiteside that he and Justice Huni had consulted as to the wisdom of a criminal proceeding against Dr. Tracey, on account of his odvances toward Judge Huni in connection with the Wellcame disharment case. He said the consultation had been more a matter of speculation than anything else, and that both account that the situation did not call for such action, as they thought Dr. Tracey was more almost against than shuing.

Justice Plagett also added to the portion of his restimony concerning Justice Hunt's his agent.

Mr. Clark admitted that he had met Mark Hewitt often during the sitting of the legislature, as Mr. Hewitt had profemed to be a friend of his in his sens-torial contest. Their conversations had, however, he said, been so completely de-void of features that he did not remember any of them. He was sure he had never told Hewitt, as the latter had testi-fied, that he considered Whiteride reliable, or he had not talked with him cor Whiteside; that he had never told Hewitt, after the Whiteside so-called exposure, that they would make the people believe Mr. Daly had furnished the \$50,000 used by Whiteside in that exposure, and that he had rever told Hewitt that he would have his son or Welcome or any one clean he had rever told Hewitt that he would have his son or Wellcome or any one else see Tom Lyons with a view to satisfying him. He did, however, remember that Hewitt had told him that Lyons was mak-ing some trouble about his expenses in the enatorial campalen.

Denied Jackson's Statement. With reference to the iestimony of Legislator Jackson, of Utah, Mr. Clark said he had no recollection whatever of having met that gestleman, and that he was sure that he (Clark) had not tried to influence Jackson to vote for Mr. McCune for United States senator from Utah. He was equally sure that he had made no corrupt or improper proposals to Jackson was equally sure that he had made no corrupt or improper proposals to Jackson in that connection, and that he had not told him that he (Clark) had just purchased the vote of a member of the Montana hegislature in his own behalf. Equally certain was he that he had never said to Mr. Jackson or any one else that Senator Hanna, of Ohio, had secured his election to the senate by corrupt means. 'I am absolutely positive," said Senator Clark, concluding his direct festimony concerning Jackson, "that I never had any conversation with him or any one size relative to the manner of Senator clark concluding the direct festimony concerning Jackson, "that I never had any conversation with him or any one size relative to the manner of Senator Clark.

one cits relative to the manner of Sen-stor Hanna's election, and I want to say that every word of Jackson's testimony, which related to me, was absolutely false." At this juncture, a member of the comat this juncture, a member of the com-mittee asked Mr. Clark in regard to the letter to Dr. Martin, of the Montana college, concerning which Chief Justice Brantley had testified earlier in the day, Mr. Clark repiled that he had no recol-Mr. Clark replied that he had no recol-lection concerning the letter. He thought he might have written it, as his relation with Dr. Martin was very intimate, as was also his relation with Judge Brant-ley, and as he knew the relationship to be so between Martin and Brantley. He was questioned closely as to his recoilec-tion as to the authorship of a letter writ-ten last October or Navember. He re-gilled:

"I may have written the letter to Dr Martin to see Justice Brantley, but I cer-tainly did not go to the extent of asking him to suggest to Judge Brantley that the proceedings against Wellcome should be stopped. I admit that I was greatly in-terested in Wellcome's case, being con-vinced, as the letter referred to says, that he is both a good and grand man. I do not, however, wish to be understood, if I did write this letter, as suggesting any Lake City. Mr. Camport sale he would not, however, wish to be understood, it is not call any imposedment witnesses providing the Whiteside erasode was not entered upon. The decision of the question means of approaching him which was not perfectly legitimate. As to recollecting was again deferred, and Benster Clark whether I wrote the letter, I repeat that I cannot say positively. My correspond ence is probably as large almost as the of any other man in the United States.

I write from 50 to 100 letters a day, and
it is not probable that I would remember
whether I had written this letter on a
matter which I did not consider very important. If I did write it. I simply did so to have Dr. Martin use his influence

with Judge Brantley to see that justice was done Mr. Wellcome."

Mr. Clark was still on the stand when the committee book a recess.

When the committee reassembled, Mr.

he complier.

Releating further the motives actuating I told him." Mr. Clark went on, "I

made by me in connection with that cam-

Explaining to Scuator Hear, Mr. Clark admitted that he had thought said that the first contribution of \$3,000 and \$3,000 and \$3,000 and \$4,000 and \$4,000

SALISBURY'S POLICY

Preparing for Possible Continental

Complications-The Central

Asian Perll.

the views expressed in the Foster select.

He had not preserved a copy of the letter, but if one could be found he would
be glad to produce it. Senator Chandler
insisted that the letter should be found,
as it was evidence of the pledge he made
to secure republican votes. Mr. Clark
said he had sent the letter to Mr. Hobson,
chalfman of the resultion causes. Mr. THE PREMIER SACRIFICING POLI-TICS FOR STATESMANSHIP.

LONDON, Fab. 18.—A week that opened with the news of General Buller's petreat and the consequent gloomy forecasts regarding the entire phase of the war, but closes with the rollef of Kimberley and the general belief that the turning-point of the convenients produced in our own state, such as wool, lead, hides and barley."

Returning to Casen, Mr. Clark said he had sent him a check for \$500 after the adjournment of the legislature. This he had done because Casen had complained to him of the condition of his finances, and because of the road onlion he had of the general better that the turning-point of th campaign has been reached, scarcely admits of any other topic. Quite naturally the news from the front is jubilized told and retold until subsidiary mathematically told and retold until subsidiary mathematically.

and because of the good opinion he had of

Speaking of the republican votes cast for alm. Mr. Clark said he had told all re-publican members of the legislature that

he would not accept their votes if they would insure his election unless he could get a majority of the republican caucus. His reason was that to accept fewer than

and meant to adhere to this position, even

He had expected that Mr.

er to him. "Mr. Blokford," Mr. Clark said in reply

at. Blockford, Mr. Clark said in pepty to a question from Senator Hoar, 'wag the only one I knew well in Mr. Woods' la-cality, and I would naturally turn the matter over to him. He had no author-ity to not for me except in a legitimate

yay. All I expected was that he should old Woods in line and prevent the people y whom he was surrounded, who were

unfriendly to me, from getting Woods away from me. He was authorized to use only persuasive means, and was not au-thorized to use any money. I had nothing improper in my mind, and I had no rea-

son to suppose that Mr. Bickford had anything improper in his mind."

He knew nothing, he said, of the indebt-edness on Woods' ranch, which it was

stalls of the transaction for the relief of

details of the transaction for the relief of Woods' mortgage by his son and Mr. Bick-ford was brought out in the testimony. Questioned closely upon Mr. Bickford's taking \$7000 to Missoula to lift Woods' mortgage, Mr. Clark ropeated that he had not, at the time, known anything what-ever about it. He had not known that his son had given the money to Bickford

his son had given the money to Bickford until the matter was brought out in the testimony here.
"Did your son have access to your ac-

ints so that he could have given Mr

Bickford that amount of money in your nterest?" asked Mr. Hour. "The son is a man of wealth himself,"

"Let the witness answer," said Senator

They stood to me in the relation of friends promoting my political interests, and some of them composed a committee which had undertaken to disburse funds in the campaign, and who were authorized

look after matters generally."
"Had they any authority to do anything a financial way more than to pay incintal expenses?"
"They had not, if I am to understand

oney for any other than fair and legiti-

The examination in chief was concluded at 4:20 P. M. In executive session, the committee decided up; to receive Falk's testimony concerning Whiteside's reported

fort at bribery as purely collateral ten-nony, but it is understood notice has en given of a motion for reconsideration.

is committee also discussed the question

of the advisability of sending for wit-

bind has been almost exterminated.
The Audubon societies are doing excel-lent work in teaching consideration for bird life to the public mind, and are en-

deavoring further to secure protective leg-ishation, realizing that if the law fall to come to the rescue the birds are doomed to extinction in the interests of milliners!

Bird Lore, the magazine of the Andubon societies, is doing propaganda work, and is full of interesting notes on bird life

onth from the various state societies, 18

in number.
In England the Princess of Wales has

used her influence so effectively as to cause the aboilton of the esprey plums, so long a feature of the uniform of many cavalry regiments. From January 1, 1900, the estrich plums will be substituted, by

aid Mr. Faulkner,

roposed should be carried for him. ing was said to me by any living person which would lead me to suspect or suppose that such a condition existed," he said. It was a surprise to him when the

ters of interest, such as parliamentary proceedings, secure but passing notice. Of these the most notable was Lord Rosebery's vivid analysis of Great Brit-ain's isolation. The new military pro-gramme, which was born this week, has accepted more in the light of a make-shift than anything else, and is quite overshadowed by the ex-premier's remarks, though his pessimistic views were discounted by the almost simultaneous publication of Lord Roberts' successes. in reason was that to accept lever than a majority of the caucus would subject hem to accusations of accepting bribes. "There was so much scandal at the line," he said, "that I thought right to protect them. I wanted to have the election beyond reproach, and I d'd not want to compromise any of these people." He was present to achieve to this position, even The manner in which Lord Rosebery de-ivered this remarkable oration was un-isually theatrical, and in other respects savored of an appeal to the gallery, giv-ing Mr. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, the opportunity the following day to gibe the ex-premier had meant to achere to this position, even if he had fallen only one short of a majority of the regublican caucus.

The letters to and from Dr. Ector were then taken up. Explaining one of his letters to the doctor he said he thought the matter related to Representative Woods, and that Mr. Bickford was looking after that matter beneaths a varee-size in his with unusual bitterness upon his " of trembling emotion," etc. Yet Hosebery merely voiced what is und edly the predominant opinion in Great Britain, but, though he may have the ma-jority behind him in his persimista, it does not follow that Lord Rosebery's dethat matter, hence the expression in his letter that "that matter is left entirely in the hands of Mr. Bickford." He had not known that Mr. Woods was in debt, as that subject had never been brought to his

ductions are correct.

The generalities with which Lord Salisbury answered and has answered since the war began, thereby so keenly irritating such influential organs of his own party as the London Times, Standard, Morring Post attention. He had expected that Mr. Blekford would look after Mr. Woods' vote. He had no personal interview with Mr. Woods until after the legislative election. Mr. Clark said he was in the habit of turning matters of details over to others who have the particular matters in hand. He had, he knew, spoken to Mr. Blekford on the subject, and he thought it probable that he had turned the letter over to him. Morning Post and Telegraph, are the stud-led utterances of an experienced states-man, who is just as much awars of their political inadvisability as any of his critics, for, through his subordinates, he keeps in close touch with popular feelings. Hence an underlying motive must be looked for, and there is a growing impression that Lord Salisbury is sacrificing politics to what he richtly or wreather. politics to what he rightly or wrongly believes to be the statesmanship of the last quarter of a century. His strength, patriotism and diplomacy have often been severely tested, and not found wanting, hence the idea that his continued refusal to take the nation into his confidence at this crisis is provided by confidence. this crisis is prompted by motives of the

highest importance.

The conduct of the foreign office, where there is not the slightest inclination to underestimate the difficulties or overesti-mate the national capabilities, certainly bears out this solution of the enigma that puzzles the conservatives as much as it provides capital for the liberals. A resible supposition was suggested by a well-known peer, who said:

"It is more than likely that Lord Salisbury, though seeing no immediate likeli-hood of foreign complications, wishes to prepare for the contingency, and is able to meet it with a free hand, unfettered by any recent utterances confessing weak

hese or exposing strength."

In support of this it is interesting to observe that at the moment Lord Rosebery was demanding naval mobilization, the admiralty was engaged in instituting prelimination. reliminaries for that very move, by as-pertaining at all the naval ports the num-per of ships that could be immediately nmissioned and issuing orders for thre battle-ships and three cruisers, all of the reserve, to coal at once, in order to be reserve, to coal at once, in order to be ready for commissioning in case they are required. Yet from Lord Salisbury's re-ply to Lord Rosebery no one would have thought this last step was contemplated.

Mr. Clark eaid: "My son had drawn checks on my account, but he did not do so in this case. He could easily have drawn What is known in Great Britain as the Central Asian peril once more obscures the pacific international asect of affairs. As viewed by the man-In reply to a question he said that his in-the-street, the definite news shows that, in spite of denials, Russia has adson had not even since the facts of this transaction were brought out in this in-quiry explained it to him. He had not vanced a strong force within striking dis-tance of Herat, and whether she intends this as a distinct demonstration against ept his expenses and his regular salary.
Replying to a question by Mr. Faulkier concerning the relation to himself of
its son, C. W. Clark, Wellcome, Bickord, A. J. Davidson, A. J. Steele, Will-Afghanistan or merely as a blind to draw off attention from or ultimately assist her objects in the Persian gulf is merely a matter of surmise. am McDermott and others, Senator Clark

Whatever all this really means, a large portion of the British public and the press s devoting serious attention to that timeworn bugbear, the menacing shadow of the bear. Though Lord Salisbury refused to discuss the question in the house of lords, the Associated Press is able to give the opinions of British government offi-cials, which in the main are those of Lord Salisbury, upon this latest devel-opment. But, first of all, it will be proper to say that no action lias yet been taken ar decided on by the British.

Weeks ago the report of a Russian advance was circulated, and when questioned on the subject, the Russian ambassador assured his dear friends in Downing street that the reports were exaggerated. It was nothing but annua aggerated. It was nothing but annual maneuvers, he explained, and lenst of all was it intended as a menace. In fact, it was so belittled by this diplomat that the British officials had no other alternative but to believe the reports were practically untrue, especially as Russia, in conjunction with every other European power, had a few weeks previous formally assured Lord Salisbury that she had not the faintest intention of profit. had not the faintest intention of proing by Great Britain's embarrasament in South Africa by pressing outstanding

claims or interfering in any way.

News from Central Asia trickles into England slowly, but this week there came from many sources information showing that Russia's ambassador had, to put it mildly, misled Lord Salisbury, and the foreign office Wednesday last had to bring itself up with a sharp turn to the realization that the Central Asian situation demanded immediate attention. Yet what form such attention will take con-stitutes a dilemma, on the horns of which the British government is still perched. Details of the proceedings on the bor-ders of Afghanistan are still lacking, and are likely to be for some time. As a high official said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"If we politely suggest to the Russian

"If we politely suggest to the Russian ambassador that a further explanation is in order, we are sure to get the same friendly assurances that it does not amount to anything. If we address a formal stringent protest to St. Petersburg, we deliberately cast doubt on Russia's practically spontaneous declaration of friendship and noninterference. It is possible the latter is what the Americans call a 'bluff.' But we have to be very call a 'bluft.' - But we have to be very sure of our facts before proceeding on such a basis. The ameer is not ill, in spite of all the alarming reports. I supoose he will die some day, and there will consibly be great disorder. But, until this securs, I fall to see what Russia can effect. If the movement is as important as represented, I think it far likelier that she intends to make a demonstration of the strength that might be brought to States." bear upon some minor concessions to be asked for by Russia hereafter."

The opinion of this official and those

of the majority of persons accurately in-formed is that Russia's move is merely one of the finer points of the diplomatic game, and that she has no more idea of forcing a war with Great Britain than she has of forcing a war upon the United States. So, while it appears that to get them to the polite.

The polite strict of the Caucus.

The outlinest polite strict of the Caucus.

The outlinest polite strict of the Caucus of the commander in the contributions to sever, asked Mr. Faulkner, in the outlinest politic strict of the commander in the contributions of the contributions of the commander in the contributions of the commander in the contr

CATARRH ATTACKS ALL INTERNAL ORGANS. Head, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder— Peruna Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



HON. JOHN V. WRIGHT, OF TENNESSEE.

John V. Wright, law department general and office of Tennessee, in a letter writer from Washington, D. C., says the "I have taken one-third of a bottle of llowing of Peruna for entarrh:

"I have used Peruna in my family and can cheerfully recommend it as being all you represent, and wish every one who is suffering with catarrh, general debility or prostration could know of it. I would dvise all such to take it in time and forestall the terrible consequences. I regard it as a most valuable remedy, and most cheerfully recommend it." Mr. Ed. Sheehan, 370 Avenue "D," Bay-

ne, N. J., says:
"I am Syears old, a machinist, and have been troubled with my stomach for 20 years. I could not sleep well. My stomach always felt heavy after esting. I was very nervous; would jump if I heard anything fall. I have now taken four bottles

thing fall. I have now taken four bottles of Peruna, and have gained 15 pounds in three months. I can eat anything I want now, just as I could when a boy."

Many people think that catarrh is confined to the head, and perhaps occasional cases of catarrh of the stomach. This is very far from being the case. Every organ, duct and opening of the body is lined with mucous membrane and is liable to catarrh of the eyes; another catarrh of the bronchial tubes; another catarrh of the bronchial tubes; another catarrh of the bronchial tubes; snether estarth of the kidneys; another catarrh of the

patent, from the conversation of the cabi-net ministers and officials, than the desire

However, it must not be inferred that

While the nation is still looking askand

ously diminished, it would affect Great Britain's power of defense tremendously.

The havy's activity is also evidenced in its progress with wireless telegraphy. Experiments will shortly occur to ascer-tain whether it is possible to communicate

by this means between ships and bal-loons. The importance of such a test, in ascertaining the whereabouts of an ene-

my and countless other points of war-

The queen's personal interest in the men

The queen's personal interest in the men fighting her battles is being constantly illustrated by her visits to Nettley hos-pital and the private houses where ile officers and men who were wounded in South Africa. A few days ago her majesty

stood godmother to the child of a major's

The possibility of having the Zulus as

alites has shocked the British. But, on the whole, the logic of their right of self-

defense and the duty of Great Britain to

help them, even though they are sav-ages, are taken as justification for Joseph

Chamberlain's views. It is more than

probable that native Indian troops will eventually be used in South Africa. There

is a strong element in the cabinet in fa-vor of this step, and it is likely it would have been taken long ago but for the fear of the nonconformist conscience and

other religio-political influences, for the announcement of the intention to employ Indian troops in the war, coming on top of the Zulu announcement, would have

been a bitter pill for many people to swallow.

It is a strange anomaly to find Great Britain, the home of the emigrant, threat-ened by the immigrant, yet such is the case. Industrial activity and the increase in wages in the United Kingdom have at-

tracted hordes of Continental labor. Last month alone about 4000 immigrants arrived

-a large increase on the average. The

Globe plaintively remarks:

"When the present wave of industrial prosperity is succeeded by a wave of adversity, we shall have on our hands a multilude of foreigners eagerly competing for the bread which ought by right to provide the market has a first large."

nourish the native-bern. We have legislative machinery for sifting out pper aliens and returning them to the

own countries, as they have in the United

Lady Hesketh is the latest American to take an active part in the affairs of the hospital-ship Maine. She has been in communication with John Kirkpatrick of San Francisco, in regard to the formation of a committee for the Pacific coast, and has present a single-coast, and

has opened a subscription there with £100. In her letter she says: "It is my particular privilege to forward this appeal to my hative state of California, and to the

wife, whose husband has been killed.

to conciliate and not overvalue mines con



"Fire years ago I contracted a very bad case of kidney trouble and constipa-tion. I was expected to die by all, my friends, but to the surprise of all I still live, thanks to Perums."



Mr. Hamilton Clark.

and bladder. I got a bottle of Peruna and began taking it, and in a few days I was relieved and could sleep and rest all night. I think that Peruna is a valuable



chools of Wood county, W. Vs. A hook on the different phases and com-dications of catarrh, written by Dr. Hagtyour valuable remedy, and can honestly man will be sent free to any addrage by and truthfully assert on oath or affirms— The Fernise Medicine Company, Columbus, tion that Peruna is one of the florat patent.

ed and no more open-handed people than those of these states."

Carriage Company Fatls. CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 17.—The Abbott-Downing Company, manufacturers of coaches, carriages and wagons, made an Great Britain intends to allow herself to be builled into granting anything asked for, and it is interesting to note in this assignment today to General Wyman, of Boston, and Abbott Trendwell, of Concord. The Habilities are \$300,000, and the assets connection that the channel squadron, consisting of eight battle-ships and other craft, is due in the neighborhood of Giare \$500,000. The company was established in 1824. The capital is \$400,000. The na-signess will continue the business, and braltar February 26. The renewed naval activity has had almost as much to do they express confidence of being able to satisfy all the creditors. as Lord Roberts' evident grasp of the

While-the nation is still looking askance at the new military programme introduced this week, there is genuine gratification at learning that the reports that hundreds of thousands of tons of Welsh smokeless coal have been bought for a foreign nation are untrue. There is no substitute for that "breath of empire." It is almost as important as smokeless powder, and were the supply to be seriously diminished, it would affect Great "Good Beginnings Make Good Endings."

You are making a good beginning when you commence to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for any trouble of your blood, stomach, kidneys or liver. Persistently taken, this great medicine will bring you the good ending of perfect health, strength and vigor

Hood's Sarsaparilla

CONVINCING PROOF

Of Dr. Darrin's Success Illustrated in the Cure of the Pollowing Cases. William Gates, Hillsdale, Or., total deaf-ness in one ear and partially so in the other; cured in 19 minutes.

Phil Ransom, 170 Tweltth street, Port-land, heart, Ever and kidney trouble, also dyspepsia and constipation; cured. Dr. Darrin can be consulted free at 205 Morrison street, Portland, from 11 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8 daily. All curable chronic and private diseases of men or women a speclairy. All cases treated for one-fourth you, Beware of the "just-as-good" kinds former prices. Varicocele hydrodels of stricture guaranteed cured in one week, without pain or inconvenience. Female discusses also an important specialty. Con-



bago, sciation and all rheumatic pains in two or three hours, and core in a few days. MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medi-cal advice free. 1505 Arch st., Phila.

VIN MARIANI

Mariani Wine-World Famous Tonic Refuse substitutes. Vin Mariant is on sale at drug stores throughout the world. Though imitation may be considered tha highest compliment, the public is especially cautioned against substitutes and imitations attempted, owing to the popularity



midicines I have ever taken. I feel in every way better than I have for years. You are at liberty to use my name to further the sale of your remedy."

A remedy to cure catarrh of these dif-ferent organs must be a remedy that acts directly on the museus membranes

lining these organs. It must be an in-ternal systemic remedy. It is claimed for Peruna that it curss catairs wherever lo-

cated. The following unsolicited words from the people milicate whether this is a true statement or not. Mr. T. P. Faitz, of Silverion, Va., writes

"Peruna is just what you and others recommend it to be. I used your Peruna for catarrh of the eyes according to your

for catarrh of the eyes according to your directions, and I can now well. My eyes were red and I couldn't stand the sunlight. The lids of my eyes were thick, and some mernican I couldn't spen them. At times I couldn't see out of one of them. I tried every remedy I could hear of and then falled.

"The first bottle of Peruna did my more good them all the cent of the meritides."

good than all the rest of the medicines I had taken. I need only four bottles, and new I am a well man. I am telling others what it has done for me."

Mis. Bertha Forguson, superintendent Free Dispensary, of Brooklyn, writes the following letter from 156 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, N, Y.: If is always a

or used in such cases and it there. Mrs. R. Ferguson, fore has my heartlest indersement,"
Mr. C. K. Cosby, Vale Mill, Tenn.,

Mr. Sumuel Sanders, of Blythdale, Mo.,

My disease was cutarrh of the urethra-

remedy."

The following letter was recently received by Dr. Hartman, the compounder of the great caterrh remedy, Peruna.

ROCKPORT, W. Va., July 18, 1886.
Dear Doctor Hartman—I send you this testimonial, prompted by the gratitude of my heart. I can truly say that Peruna is a great medicine. Before I commenced taking it I had systemic estarrh and was in poor health. Since I have been taking Peruna I feel like a new person. I have a good appetite, alsep wall, my

a good appetite, alsep well, my food digests well, and I believe in a short time that I will be entirely well. I heartlly recommend Peruna to all teachers and students as a great tonic for the whole system. Yours gratefully,

Mr. Deem is a teacher in the comment.

Mr. Deem is a teacher in the common

pleasure to speak a good word for an article of merit, and

serves higher praise as a curative agent in cases of catarris

in its various forms

We have been advertising to you for ears. We have never mislead, deceived. or tricked a customer. We have never given a statement to the types before it has been thoroughly sifted, verified and proven absolutely consistent with truth.

Pretense and exaggerations have taken the fire out of language. We believe one false statement would nullify the labor of

There is about as much difference between the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt-pro-tected by patents as it is and stamped soand the customary one vended by irresponsible fakers, as there is between the sofor carriage and the wheelbarrow.

Just a little better-just a little names -just a little something makes the Dr. Sanden Electric Balt far more destrable than any other. The popularity of this belt is like the rolling snowball, increasing The difference between Dr. Sanden's

patented Electric Appliances and other socalled electrical appliances, from standpoint, is: Ours is the Standard which others imitate. Every genuine Dr. Sanden Electric Belt is stamped patented 1895 or 1899: All others are of obsolete pattern and You are entitled to the best your money can buy, and that is just what we give

As the oak grows, my business has grown. Not in a day, a week, a month or a year, but through M years of steady, reliable, vigorous business efficiency, fulfilling strictly to the letter all our prom-

The week and nervous will find it to their interests, if they do not wish to be experimented upon by charlatans, to place their cases in my hands and adopt my method of treatment, using my world-fa-

mous Electrical Appliances. I will send free to any address, upon request, my beautifully illustrated 85-page book, "Three Classes of Mun." It worth \$100 to any weak man.

It tells all about my DR. SANDEN RLECTRIC BELTS, and how they are used to oure such cases as rheumatism lumbago, sciatica, lame back, kidney, liver and stomach disorders, elemplements of any of those diseases peculiar to man. Write today or call at my office and one-

suit free of charge.

DR. A. T. SANDEN Russel Bldg., Cor. Fourth and Marrison Sts.

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