MUCH CLARK MONEY

LETTERS FROM THE SENATOR

Testimony of One Legislator Who Was Approached and Afterwards Bolted From Him,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. - There wer again four or five witnesses before the senate committee on privileges and elecsenate committee on privileges and elec-tions today in connection with the attack upon the right of Senator Clark, of Mon-tana, to his seat in the senate. One of the witnesses, State Senator Myers, pro-duced a letter from C. W. Clark, son of the senator, telling him (Myers) he had forwarded \$500 as a retainer for him as attorney in connection with the coal in-terests of the Clarks. A dentist named Detor displayed letters from Senator Clark himself, referring to William Blok-ford as a representative of his, and that while be (Clark) knew nothing of Ector's claring for services, his policy was to reclaims for services, his policy was to re-munerate all that had served him. Prob-ably the most important witness of the day was H. H. Garr, a member of the leg-islature, who had voted for Mr. Clark for the senate. He is one of the men in whose name money was turned over to the state. Mr. Gave said that while this money, \$5000 in \$1000 bills, had been shown to him by Mr. Whiteside and he had marked the envelope containing it, Mr. Whiteside had not said snything to him object value for Carth about votng for Clark.

The Henring.

The committee began its session with a The committee began its session with a request from the prosecution to have the books of the Thomas Cruse Savings bank, at Helena, Mont., showing the deposits of A. J. Davidson and a man named Tools, brought before the committee. The original subpens had only called for the deposit slips. The point was not decided. E. L. P. Ector, a dentist at Missoula, was the first witness. He had participated in the campulga in Rayalli county in the interest of E. P. Wood, who was the democratic candidate for the legislature in the last campulgan, and who was a ture in the last campaign, and who was a friend of Mr. Clark. Ector said he had acted at the instance of Mr. Bickford, one of Mr. Clark's managers. Letters from Bickford were exhibited. In one of these, critten after the legislative election Hickford referred to the presence of "our friend" in Hamilton, and asked Ector to ascertain his financial condition. Ector said "our friend" was Mr. Wood, and that he replied to this letter, saying his indebtedness was \$600, and that \$7000 ould probably be necessary to settle all s debts. Afterward Bickford had given him \$7000 to give to Wood. He had then refused to accept the money, telling Bick-ford "it was all off," as Wood had told him that he could not afford to sell him-The witness said Bickford had promised to pay him for his services, but no

specific sum had been mentioned.

"He asked me how much I expected,"
said the witness, "and I told him I wanted all I could get out of it. I continued by saying, 'No doubt you will make a stake out of it.' He asked me how 19 per cent would do. I said, 'That would be satisfactory,' as I have no doubt you will get \$20,000 or \$25,000 out of it."

it appeared that no settlement was made with him by Mr. Bickford, and that Mr. Ector wrote to Senator Clark about the matter. There was a correspondence with that gentleman, beginning December 10, 1898, and closing November 8, 1899.

These letters were rend to show that Mr. Blokford had been the agent of Clark Mr. Bickford had been the agent of Clark in the senatorial race. In the first letter Clark said the matter concerning which Mr. Ector had written him had been teft entirely in the hands of Mr. Bickford, and that he would confer with that gentlemin concerning the matter. In the second icter, January 8, 1899, Mr. Clark spoke of the fact that he had just been elected gaying Bickford was wild with joy, adding that, while he had no personal knowledge as to what the had one he wnever him. This list statement was passed from Paris in April last, and in second paris in A ter Clark said he would refer Ector's matters to Bickford, and in the Paris letter he said it was his desire that any one served him should be amply remun-

One of the letters of the series was signed in typewriter, and the defense ob-jected to its admission. This objection brought out the first division in the commiliee, Senators McComas and Caffery casting the only votes against admission Cross-examination was postponed the defense should look up the letters received from Ector.

Wanted Twenty Thousand.

Representative P. G. Sullivan, a mem-ber of the last Montana legislature from Granite county, testified that he had been approached by Mr. Bickford when he went to Helena, previous to the meeting of the legislature, and asked to vote for Mr. Clark.
"I said," the witness testified, "that I

Inight do so if there was enough in it. He asked how much, I said \$20,000. He then asked me if half that amount would not be enough. I replied 'No,' and we separated." might do so if there was enough in it

Sullivan said that afterward he had again met Bickford, and that the latter had suggested \$15,000. He had told Bickford then that he would not vote Clark under any circumstances, and had seen no more of him. Sullivan said his purpose had been to lead Bickford on, and that he had not expected to vote for Clark, even if the offer of \$20,000 had been

The witness stated that he is now the proprietor of the Florence hotel, at Butte, Mont., and the cross-examination was deroted to showing that this hotel is owner largely by Marcus Daly. The witness said he paid his rent to Mr. Hennessy, and did not know whether Daly was the owner. He admitted that his patronage was largely from among the miners of the Anaconda mine, and counsel brought out the fact that whereas before the legis-lature met the witness had been the pro-prietor of a saloon, paying \$30 a month rent, he now pays \$2000 a month for the

by Dougherty, of Helena, proved to be the first witness who was apparently unwilling to testify. He was questioned with the view of showing that he had allowed a friend named Gallagher to oc-cupy for several days a room in the Brown block, rented by himself, and that he remained in the closet of the room and overheard a conversation between A. J. Siecie and Representatives Gillette and Flynn, concerning the senatorial election. Dougherty declared he had not remained in the closes and had heard no such con-versation, answering only yes or no in re-ply to questions. He said he had let Gallagher take the room. Smilagher take the room, and had lived classwhere while he occupied it; but that he had seen or heard no one there. ratify the extension.

State Auditor Poindexter testified that A. J. Steele had promised to give him \$50,000 to secure the vote of the three members of the legislature from Beaverhead county for Mr. Clark, he (Poindexter) to have \$2000 for his services, but that he had haver approached the members, because he was opposed to Clark's election and had only agreed to see them for him t prevent others acting in the capacity of go-between. The cross-examination of Mr. Poindexter did not develop anything of

State Senator's Testimony. State Sensior Myers was the next wit He was one of the members who thread \$10,000 over to the legis'ative investigating committee, stating that it had been put in Whiteside's hands for him on the condition that he vote for Clark for it is invaluable at all times.

dculars of his taking the money, but also other circumstances leading up to this episode. He said that he had first been Interesting Particulars Brought
Out at the Hearing.

approached after the election as a senator by Dr. Minshall and Bickford, and his vote for Clark had been requested lie had been told by those men that if he would agree to vote for Clark, the latter would appoint him attorney in connection with his conlineration of Bridger. ter would appoint him attorney in con-nection with his coal interests at Bridger. He said he had declined this offer, but notwithstanding this he had received a letter from C. W. Clark, son of the senator, written from Butte, December 14, 1898. This letter was put in evidence. In it Mr. Clark stated he had forwarded to Dr. Minshall \$590 as "a retainer for his services in the Bridger coal mine." Mr. Clark Mr. Myers said, had after-Mr. Clark, Mr. Myers said, had after-wards asked him not to read the letter be-

fore the joint legislative assembly, fore the joint legislative assembly.

He said that he had only agreed to Mr. Whiteside's proposition to accept \$10,-00 from Mr. Wellcome for the purpose of exposing what he believed were efforts at bribery. He said he had received the money from Mr. Whiteside, the latter saving Mr. Wellcome would see him then money from Mr. Whiteside, the latter saying Mr. Welicome would see him then. The witness said that after the exposure in the legislature he had been persuaded to go to see A. J. Steele, when the latter, he said, had tried to persuade him first to vote for Clark, next to leave the state until after the excitement over the senatorial race had subsided, and lastly, to sign a statement denying his connection with the exposure and contradicting his own testimony before the legislative committee. In each case Steele had asked him if there was any inducement or con-sideration which would secure his assent and he had replied that there was not. Mr. Myers also said that Mark Hewitt had offered him \$10,000 to vote for Clark saying Charley Clark had authorized his to make the proposition. The latter had told him, he said, that he could put up \$10,000 with Whiteside to be paid to him

in case he voted for Clark. On cross-examination Mr. Myers said that it was his opinion that the attention of the grand jury, which undertook to investigate the alleged bribery, was given to whitewashing Mr. Glark. Witness declared he was not prejudiced in this case. He said he had gone into the combination as a matter of duty to the state. He went into it upon the advice of John R.

Toole.

In reply to a question he said he knew Mr. Toole and Mr. Daly were on friendly terms, and he also knew Toole was opposed to Clark's candidacy. He had at first thought Mr. Whiteside's proposition a "little unique." but after thinking it over he had decided that it was proper. The witness said Dr. Minehall was to have been expected a physician at Mr. have been appointed a physician at Mr. Clark's coal mines, but that instead of his getting the place it was given to a member of the legislature who had voted for Mr. Clark.

He Voted for Clark.

The last witness of the day was Henry H. Garr, a member of the legislature from Flathead county, Montana. He is one of the members of the legislature in whose name money was turned over to the legislative investigating committee by Mr. Whiteside, and the only one of them who afterwards voted for Mr. Clark for the senate. Referring to his transactions with Mr. Whiteside, the witness said Mr. Whiteside had been a warm supporter of his, and he had listened respectfully when Whiteside had asked him to go to his room, and had complied with his request, when Mr. Whiteside had asked him to mark for identification an envelope con taining \$5000 in \$1000 bills, which White-side had brought to him at the Helena hotel during the session of the legislature last winter. He had no reason for doing this except his confidence in Whiteside and the additional fact that he himself was an "egregious ass." He had, how-ever, put his initials on the envelope exhibited yesterday in the committee as the one so marked. He declared that Mr. Whiteside had never said anything to him about voting for Clark, and that he had kept his promise to Conrad's friends to vote for him as long as he had a chance of election. He pronounced as untrue the report that he had told Judge D. F. Smith that he was to vote for Clark and receive

\$8000 for so doing.
In reply to questions from Mr. Campbell, Mr. Garr stated that since the adfournment of the legislature he had pur-chased a ranch for an aunt living with him, paying \$3900 for it, and that he had dige as to what he had done, he "never also loaned \$900 for her. This aunt had lisappointed any one who had helped lived with him for seven years, and he had never before transacted any husiness nomination of \$1000. He had had to vote for Clark in the end to avoid a deadlock in the legislature.

On cross-examination, Mr. Garr said he had never received any money for voting for Clark or for promising to vote for

THE FRENCH CLAIM.

Santo Domingo is Settling the Dif-

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 12 (via Haytier

cable).-The United States gunboat Mach-las and one more French warship have

arrived here. The French admiral has has

ing settled in a satisfactory manner.

Herald from Santo Domingo says:

Ordered to Santo Domingo.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12-A dispatch to the

The French government, anticipating the arrival of the United States gunboat Ma-

chias here, has ordered two more warships

to Santo Domingo. The vessels are ex-pected to reach here tomorrow.

conference with the government. According to a rumor, the difficulty is be-

ficulty.

committee, at 5:30, after a seven hours' sitting, adjourned. onstructing of the same.

construction of said canal the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be made available, shall

"Sec. 5. That in any negotiations with the states of Costa Rica or Nico-ragua the president is authorized to guarantee to said states the use of said canal and harbors upon such terms as may be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states or by the citizens thereof.

"Sec. 6. That the sum of \$140,600.000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise and

money in the treasury not otherwise ap-propriated for the completion of the work herein authorized, said money to be drawn from the treasury from time to time as the same shall be needed, upon warrants of the president based on estimates made and verified by the chief engineer charge of the work, and approved by the secretary of war,"

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

Department-Store Ploneer Left H Fortune to His Family.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.-The will of the late L. J. Lehmann, the originator of the de partment-store system in this country, was filed for probate today. He left an estate valued at \$6,076,000. Of this, \$3,526.-600 is in personal property, and \$2,550,000 in real estate. The will was written February 22, 1886. Practically the whole estate is left to the family of the de-ceased. The will was accepted for probute at the value of the estate at the time of the drawing of the will. It is be-lieved the estate has increased \$4.000,000 since that time, and is now worth \$10,-000,000 at least.

Newfoundland Fishing Rights. LONDON, Jan. 12. - The foreign office officials say emphatically that the question of the Newfoundland fishing rights has been settled for at least a year through the acceptance by Great Britain of the French proposition that the modus vivendi be extended for another year, as Great Britain is not prepared in war time to discuss the matter, which is now

Crispi's Son Goes to Jail. ROME, Jan. 12.—Luigi Crispi, son of Signor Francisco Crispi, the distinguished talian statesman and ex-premier, was today sentenced to four years' imprison-ment for the theft of jewelry from the Countess Cellere in April, 3898

a question between Great Britain and

colonial parliament, as the latter must

England's Armored Trains Engined's Armored trains used by England in her war with the Boers will transport her troops, protect bridges and telegraphic communications in about the same way that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters drives dyspepsia from the human stomach, and then mounts guard that it does not return. The Bitters has won in the common of indivestion, billiousness, liver

THE HEPBURN CANAL BILL

HOUSE COMMITTEE ORDERED A FAVORABLE REPORT ON IT.

Practically the Same One Reported in the Last Congress-Text of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. - The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today ordered a favorable report upon the Hepburn bill for the construc-tion of the Nicaragua canal. The bill is practically the same one reported by this committee in the last congress. There was some discussion about the advisability of delaying action on the bill until the isthmian canal commission reports, but this was finally regarded as unnecessary, and all the members except Fletcher o ably. The latter said his silence should not be construed as opposition to the measure, but merely as a reservation of his right to support or oppose it after further consideration.

The committee made some changes in the original bill, inserting a new section and making verbal alterations. As finally, agreed to, the bill is as follows:
"To provide for the construction of a

canal connecting the waters of the Atlan-tic and Pacific oceans.

"Be it enacted, etc., that the president of the United States be and is hereby authorized to acquire from the states of

A Potent Immigration Agency

Office of R. O. Evans & Co., Manufacturers of School Supplies and Books, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1900,

Oregonian Publishing Company, Portland, Or.—Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your annual number of The Oregonian, which accept thanks. wish to compliment you upon your enterprise and also upon the contents and appearance of this number. Only, you had better not send us any more like it. The writer took this copy home, and now all of my family have the Oregon fever. With our beastly climate here we are quite not to get such notions, and a little stimulant such as The Oregonian affords is very likely to make us unpatriotic regarding Chicago, Such enterprise as The Oregonian shows will undoubtedly accomplish wonders in helping to develop the resources of your Very truly yours, R. O. EVANS & CO.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in desirable and necessary, on which to excavate, construct and defend a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use from a point near Greytown, on the Car ribean sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Brito on the Pacific ocean; and such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated out of any money

in the treasury not otherwise appro

......................

printed. "See. 2. That when the presiden has secured full control over the terri-tory in section 1 referred to, he shall direct the secretary of war to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Carribean sea, near Greytown, by way of Nicaragua, to a point near Brito, on the Pacific ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capac-ity and depth that it may be used by wessels of the largest tonnage and great est depth now in use, and shall be sup-plied with all necessary locks and other such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal and such fortifica-tions for defense as will be required for safety and protection of said canal and

3. That the president shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors and in the

"Sec. 4. That in the excavation and

be used.
"Sec. 5. That in any negotiations "Sec. 5. That in any negotiations

QUAY'S CASE HOPELESS. His Democratic Friends Will Not Vote for Him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 .- A special to the Times from Washington says:
A senator who has been friendly to Mr.
Quay, and who until recently expressed the hope that he could be seated, says that he does not believe it possible for Mr. Quay to be seated, and that his case should be permitted to come to a vote. When the committee on privileges and elections voted against Quay a few days ago. It was expected by the Quay men that enough democratic votes to assist republicans of the right turn of mind would be secured to defeat the majority report, and to give Mr. Quay the seat. The claim was made that Senators, Daniel, Martin, McLaurin and Sullivan, all democrats, would vote for nim, and so make up the necessary majority. Senator Morgan was also counted for Quay. Later investigation shows that possibly one of these democrats will vote for Quay. The others have looked into the matter with care, and while all are personally friendly to Quay, they cannot find any justification in the practice of the senate for such a course as that proposed by Mr. Quay and his friends. Quay's friends still insist that the senate will

The Alaska Hearing. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The senate

never vote to keep him out,

nittee on territories today continued is investigation of the conditions in claska. Governor Brady, Judge Price and John P. Hartman were heard. Mr. Price advocated a law allowing taxes collected in the territory to be expended there, instead of being paid into the treas-

Daily Trensury Statement. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- Today's state. ent of the condition of the treasury ahows:

An American Machine Shop, Philadelphia Public Ledger. Foreigners who visit the Paris exposi-tion in 1900 will have an opportunity of

seeing a typical American machine shop in full operation. Not only will the ma-chinary in the building, such as traveling hangers, shafting. tors, etc., be of American make, but the atructure itself will have been made on this side of the Atlantic.

INDIANA BANK ROBBED.

Thieves Carried Off Their Plunder on a Handear.

PRINCETON, Ind., Jan. 12.-Robbers blew open the safe and vault in the banking house of McGinnis, Teel & Co., at
Owensville, this county, early this morning and secured \$15,000, the total currency
in the bank. The money was placed on a
handcar on the Mount Vernon branch of the Evansville & Terr Haute road and of his family. The writer says:
"We are completely cut off from all news the handcar was left, and the money was of the outside world, and are not allowed

Experience of a California Woman in Chicago Streets. CHICAGO, Jan. 12.-Mrs. John Corse, of

239 Dearborn avenue, was seized by rob-bers shortly after midnight at Chestnut street, near North Clark street, thrust into a cab and afterward robbed of diamonds valued at \$600. She was brutally beaten, her hands lacerated and her face bruised. She was so badly hurt and so completely overcome that she is almost prostrated. Mrs. Corse, who is 25 years of age, came to Chicago recently from California for the purpose of studying elecution. Wednesday evening she attended an entertainnent on the West Side, returning to her partments about midnight. She was feel-ng ill, and went to a drug store about two plocks from where she lived. This store, nowever, was closed, and Mrs. Corse started for home. She had not proceeded half a block homeward, when, according to the story she told to the police, she was selzed from behind by two men, who drove up in a cab, and they thrust her into the vehicle, stilling her cries, and drove away at a rapid galt.

The cab was driven to a resort near Clark and Division streets. The woman was forced to enter the building, and bewas forced to enter the omining, and se-ing too ill and frightened to make an out-cry, she was partly carried and partly dragged. Here an effort was made to se-cure the diamonds she had worn to the entertainment in the evening, and which she still had on. The gems were set in a brooch. The brooch was secured, but the vings were tight and could not easily be removed from her fingers. The robbers then procured a pair of pinchers and wrenched the diamonds from their set-

While this was going on, Mrs. Corse re-sisted as best she could, but found, herself dmost powerless in the grasp of the men After the robbery she was again put in the cab, and, in response to her pleadings, she was taken to her boarding place, in Dear was taken to her boarding place. In Pearls born avenue. The robbery was reported to the police. The story was regarded as a strange one by the officers; but the victim repeated her assertions and showed her lacerated hands and the rings with the empty settings to prove her statements. Detectives were detailed on the case. The only theory that would fit the case

is that the diamonds worn by Mrs. Corse were exposed to view while she was trying to get into the drug store in North Clark Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in to get into the drug store in Actual Schehalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be lice are puzzled over the affair. Besides

THE MOLINEUX TRIAL. Proceedings Yesterday Were Unin-

teresting. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The proceedings oday in the trial of Roland B. Molineux were uninteresting. Harry Cornish and Mrs. Florence Rogers were recalled for the pupose of identifying the glass form which Mrs. Adams drank the poisoned bromo-seitzer and for the purpose of tes-tifying as to the details of the death or

H. J. White, a Cincinnati lawyer and ex-assistant to the chief of detectives in the Ohio metropolis, was called to iden-tify a letter which he obtained from the Van Mohl company in Cincinnati, The letter is what is known as a bogus Cor-nish letter, and contained a request for a "five-day trial remedy." The witness also identified other bogus letters obtained from the Van Mohl company, for the "five-day trial remedy," and signed

'H. C. Barnet.' Professor Witthaus again made his ap earance on the witness stand and testiied in great detail concerning the amounof poison which he found in the body of Mrs. Adams. Being asked the cause of the death of Mrs. Adams, he replied, "hydro-cyanic poison." Professor Witthaus, in conclusion, said that the cause of Barnet's death was poison in the absence of violence, and when asked if he would place his judgment against the judgment of the attending physician, if the latter testified that the patient died of diphtheria, se replied in the affirmative.

Thieving Cashler Sentenced NEW YORK, Jan. 12.-Lewis E. Gold. smith, for years the assistant cashler of the Port Jarvis, N. Y. National bank, who pleaded guilty to having stolen about entenced to serve eight years in the pen-

CABINET MEETING.

Itentiary at Sing Sing

England's Reply to the State Department Considered Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- At the cabinet meeting today, Secretary Hay read the reply of the British government to the representations regarding the flour seizure in Delagoa bay. The members of the cab-inet, after meeting, said the British an-swer was entirely satisfactory to this gov-

The several resolutions of inquiry as to the conduct of the war, which have been introduced in both houses of congress, were discussed, and the statement was made that full and complete informa-tion would be furnished on all of the matters covered at the earliest day possible.

A dispatch from General Otls announces ing further successes in Luzon was read and favorably commented upon.

Increase in Postal Receipts. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The statement of the gross postal receipts for December, 1869, as compared with the receipts for the same month during the preceding year, show a net increase of \$199.835, or 5 per

Domestie and Foreign Ports, San Francisco, Jan. 12.—Arrived—Steam er Queen, from Victoria; steamer Sunol from Gray's harber; bark A. S. Thompson

from Port Biakeley. Salled-Steamer Sig-nal, for Columbia river. Moville, Jan. 12.—Salled-Ethiopia, from Glasgow for New York, New York, Jan. 12.—Arrived—Steamer Marquette, from London. Hamburg, Jan. 12.—Arrived—Graf Waldersee, from New York, via Plymouth.

Bishop Rademancher Dead FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 12.—Right Rev. Joseph Rademaneher, bishop of the Roman Catholic d'ocese of Fort Wayne, died today after a long lliness.

Gold for Buenos Ayres. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.-The steamship Hildur, which sailed today, took out \$1,000,-000 in gold to Buenos Ayres.

While Morris Campbell was working he cut-off saw in J. E. Nichel's mill, at LaConner, last Friday, his right arm was mangled so badly that it had to be amputated just below the shoulder-blade.

IN A PRETORIA PRISON

LIFE THERE DESCRIBED BY AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

The Men Are Well Treated and Sufficiently Fed-Allowed to Purchase Luxuries Outside.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The Figaro publishes a long letter which an English officer, a prisoner of war in Pretoria, has written to a member

removed to a vehicle. The robbers then crossed the Wabash river to the Illinous side and escaped.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

Experience of a California Woman

The money was of the outside world, and are not allowed to see the newspapers. We know, however, of Ladysmith being bombarded. Here we are prisoners of war, and I assure you it is a pitiful condition. Sometimes I feel as if I were going mad, and wish I had been shot. We had hoped we should be exchanged or released on parole, but the Boer authorities do not appear to under-stand what parole means, and seem to think we should not keep our word.

"As far as health goes, we are well and very well treated. We sometimes receive visits from those in command at Pretoria the secretary of war, field corners, chief magistrate and others. They are all very polite, but are under the firm impression that their prisoners are not well treated by us, and they are convinced that our troops use 'dum-dum' bullets. At first we were nine officers prisoners and about 189 men, but the other day our number was increased by 45 officers, almost all offi-cers of the Glouester regiment and Royal Irish fusiliers, with Colonel Carleton, so that now we are about 54 officers and 1400

men.
"In front of the building there is a veranda on which we sit and watch the people go by. The government gives us canned beef, hread, and water to drink and from time to time lime juice. Once a week we get pointoes. Happily we are now allowed to buy whatever we please, so we have been able to organize a mess, and our mean is reinforced by bacon porrière. our manu is reinforced by bacon, porridge reserved vegetables, potted meats, pickles

"Each day we send out our orders, and the things come later. Of course, when taken prisoners we had only what was on our persons, so we had to purchase many necessities, such as sponges, soap, tooth-brushes, hairbrushes and combs. The Transyani government, however, has given to each of us an iron bedstead, with mat-tress and pillow, a pajama suit, slippers, flannel shirt, pocket handkerchief, towels, socks, etc. We also received ready-made suits, as our khaki uniforms were too

We officers live in a large building that was formerly used as a schoolhouse. The men are still kept on the racecourse. We are certainly far more comfortable than we were on the racecourse, for this is a stone building, while on the racecoures are nothing but zine sheds. It is, however, not so warm, as the racecourse prison. We are not so much annoyed by flies, but atnight there are a good many mosquitoes. We are guarded night and day by a strong police force, although none of us has any intention of trying to escape. We are surrounded by iron pallsades. Behind the house there is a small grass plot on which a little zinc hut has been erected to serve

as a kitchen.
"Here tents have been put up for servants. We were allowed to bring 10 men from the racecourse to act for us. There are also tents for the guard and a zine hut which does duty as a bathroom. ise at 6:30 o'clock and indulge in a cold oath. When I am dressed I walk around the building eight times, which makes a mile. At 8:30 we breakfast on porridge, bacon, sardines, butter, jams and tea or coffee. They give us the tea and coffee and bread, and the rest we buy. After breakfast we generally read and smoke until lunch time, at 1 o'clock, when we get beer, bread, butter, jam and water. "The afternoon seems very long. At 4:30 we have tea, and at 7 dinner. After dinner some of us play whist or chess, while others read. I generally go to bed at 9:30 o'clock. Our checks are provided. They are countersigned by the senior officers and cashed."

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

Soldiers Were Discontented Under Their Old Officers. NEW YORK, Jan. 12 .- A dispatch to the

Tribune from London says: The fourth month of the war opens with Lord Roberts in command of the scattered British forces in South Africa. The gov ernment has made so many mistakes that it might have credit for sagacity in sending to Cape Town a great soldier, capable of commanding the confidence of the armies in the field and silencing the criticism at home. While the situation has not been materially altered since he received the queen's orders, evidence has been sup-piled from the field operations that the soldiers are fretting and discontented, and that changes of commanders are impera-tive. The censorship has mutilated the press disputches and exercised a resteaint ver war correspondence by mail, but it has not tampered with private letters from officers and men, which are now finding

The truth about Gatacre's repulse and the retreat and slaughter of the High-and brigade at Magersfontein and the acion of Hart's and Barton's brigade at the battle on the Tugela has come out with cumulative effect in short letters of sol-diers published in London and the prov-incial press. These revelations have pro-duced a painful impression that the armies have not been led prudently and that the time has passed when generals who have blundered should be allowed to retrieve reputations when the soldiers have lost faith in them. General Buller stands in a better light than any other general, ecause he offered conclusive proof of his caution and consideration for the lives of coldiers in ordering a retreat from Colenso when they were eager to continue fighting under hopeless conditions. General White alone has redeemed his reputation and rendered the relief of Ladysmith a duty of aramount importance

The story of the Suffolks' reverse, which is told in detail by several agencies and correspondents this morning, is a sorry epetition of Gatacre's ambuscade on a caller scale. The Dutch were evidently informed by sples that a night march would be made, and awaited in slience the attack, allowing the Suffolks to come almost within bayonet reach. Colone Watson was making a speech to his officers, when an appalling fire was opened up on the Suffolks, and he barely closed it with the word "Charge" before failing, fatally wounded. There was a stampede down the hill when the cry, "Company re-tire," was heard and the officers were left with one-quarter of their force to fight hopelessly and surrender. Only one offi-er escaped and the losses in killed, wound d and missing now exceed 100.

This is final proof that night attacks when the British forces are beset with spies are highly hazardous, and that pre cautions should be taken to guard agains treacherous orders from the enemy's side, General French has remained inactive since this minor disaster.

The clubs were filled with vague rumors last night that General Buller's second bat tle had been fought during the day, but there was no direct confirmation of them at a late hour. The silence which has been maintained in upper Natal since Sunday was unbroken save by mortality lists from fever at Ladysmith. The military writers are urging in this morning's press the doubling of contemplated reinforcements and forecasting Lord Roberts' can paign, but a jaded public is weary of ex pert criticising and impatient for news of the right sort. The man in the street wants to have all the critics sent to the

Lord Salisbury's reply to the America request for information respecting the seizure of breadstuffs at Delagon bay is entirely satisfactory to neutral traders. The export of flour or other food from American ports to neutral territory will

under this official ruling, can send food-stuffs without risk of seizure as contraband if they consign them to Portuguese merchants at Lourenzo Marquez, although they ought naturally to take the precaution of shipping them under neutral rather than the British flag, and of avoiding all traces of their ultimate destination in the clearance papers.

Compensation will be made without

Compensation will be made without doubt for the seizuge of provisions which have not passed out of the hands of American owners nor been tainted with evidence in the ship's papers of ultimate destination for the enemy. Close students of international law are confident that the American merchants will not be hindered in supplying the Dutch republies with foodstuffs if these precautions are observed. They are also convinced that the foodstuffs if these precautions are ob-served. They are also convinced that the precedent is a dangerous one for England. Lord Salisbury's ruling, if England and France are at war, will exclude all food-stuffs destined for the enemy, unless they are consigned to a neutral port, with pu-pers untainted. Americans, in event of such a war, can ship flour and bacon to France via Belgium, but not to the United Kingdom.

If the experts understand Lord Salls, bury's ruling, he is securing Continental nations with neutral borders against starvation in war time, but not Great Britain, and meanwhile he is not preventing neutral trading with the open market of Dela-goa bay, where Boer agents will be free purchasers of whatever they want.

AID FOR ROERS. Subscriptions by Chicago and Mid-

dle West Dutch. CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—H. Vanderploeg, secretary of the South African Fund Association, reports a fund of \$5000 on hand, which will be forwarded to the Red Cross Soety when \$2000 has been added. Enthusiasm among the Dutch-Americans is a high tide over the subscriptions now be ng taken to aid the sick and wounded

Boer soldiers. During the last week the Dutch Reformed church, of Alto, Wis., raised \$550; he South Holland church, of Chicago, raised \$250 by popular subscription, and the South Dutch church made \$240 by a con-cert. Many churches of the sect in various parts of the surrounding country have sent in smaller sums. It was not more than u month ago that the circular letters asking ald were sent to all churches in Illinois of the Dutch and Christian Reform denominations. In many cases where money has not yet been sent, the association of-floers have received letters stating that the people were doing their best to help the cause along, and would forward money as soon as a sufficient sum had been acmulated

The officers of the association are in The officers of the association are in communication with Baron Hardenbrook, who is president of the Red Cross organization of The Hague, and have learned from him that much help already has been given the Boers by the people of Holland. The treasury of the society, however, is in a depleted condition. The \$2000 first sent over by the Chicago association reached the Red Cross Society a week are reached the Red Cross Society a week ago and was immediately spent for medicine to be sent the sick and wounded. Later funds will be spent for the organization of hospital and ambulance corps.

A meeting will be held on January 27 in Steinway hall, to be under the auspices of the fund association. Among those to speak are Miss Jane Adams, Dr. Emil Hirsch, J. L. Jones, D. J. Schuyler and Clarence Darrow.

FOR OPENING THE RIVER. Congressman Cushman's Resolution for Improvement at The Dalles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. &-The joint reso lution introduced by Congressman Cuch-man, directing the war department to pre-pare plans and estimates for the improvement of the Columbia river at The Dalles, recites the resolutions adopted by the Washington, Oregon and Idaho legislatures favoring the proposed improvement, and then continues as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress Assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary survey to be made of the Columbia river and the adjacent shore line and banks thereof, at and near The Dalles, in the state of Oregon, and Cellio, in the state of Washington, for the purpose of visubility of constructing at said poly portage railway suitable to be used by the steamboat to steamboat around said ob struction, and after said preliminary sur-vey is made, the secretary of war is authorized and directed to make a report on

For Improvement of Gray's Harbor. Mr. Cushman's joint resolution for the improvement of Gray's harbor, reads as

That the secretary of war be, and be is hereby, authorized and directed to caus a preliminary survey to be made of Gray's harbor, in the state of Washington, and the sloughs and rivers adjacent and tribe upon the probable cost and advisability of dredging a single continuous chann through one bar in said Gray's harber b low the city of Aberdeen and above the city of Hoquiam, commonly know as 'Cow Point bar,' said dredged channel to continue from thence to and through one bar below the city of Hoquiam, commonly known as 'lower shoat'; said investigation, reliminary survey and estimate, to be of he amount necessary, to dredge said single, ontinuous channel between the two points mentioned, said proposed channel to be 100 feet in whith at the bottom and 18 feet eep at mean low water.

"That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby authorized and directed at the same time, and as a portion of said in-vestigation, to cause a preliminary survey to be made of the conditions of the present government dikes in the sloughs and rivers adjacent and tributary to said Gray's harbor, with a view to the neces sity of the repair of said dikes, in conformity with the recommendation regard ing the necessity for their repair in the annual report of the chief of engineers to the secretary of war for the year 1806."

THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH Natives of Africa Communicate by the Use of Drums.

Much surprise has been expressed at the quickness with which the natives of South Africa have learned the results of the re-cent battles between the Boers and British These natives know nothing of our method of telegraphing, and yet, when victory has been declared for either of the contending parties, the news has been flashed wi amazing celerity to remote parts of t country. The manner in which the news carried is novel and most interesting Throughout Africa the natives are exper n the use of what is known as the dru language, and they use it as we use the telegraph and the telephone, namely for the purpose of sending a message from or place to another.

The most important events, as well a the daily occurrences in every village are transmitted in this way. In the Congo re-gion, nearly Stanley Falls, some of the na-tives are so skilled in the use of the drums that they can carry on a conversation with one another at a great distance, just a easily as though they were standing sh by side. The chiefs or head men of the various tribes converse daily in this fashon, and thus each quickly learns what ha occurred in the surrounding districts during the preceding 24 hours. The drum used for this purpose is fashioned, as a rule, out of a hollow tree trunk, which is covered with

he skin of an antelope. In regard to the quickness with which ews is transmitted in Africa, Peter de Deken, the famous traveler, tells two good stories. While Inspector Five was in control of the station at Basoko, he visited

not be interfered with, unless the ultimate destination for the enemy be apparent it would be impossible for him to reach from the manifest. American exporters, home until late at night. As he looked forward to a hearty dinner, he requested a head man, who was with him, and who was an expert drummer, to send word to the station, several miles away, that dinper was not to be served until he returned The head man drummed, straightway another drummer repeated his message, and so the news was flashed from point to point until it reached the distant station. When Five reached home at night he found the table Inid and the dinner ready to be served. This was the message his servants and received: "The bula mutori (governor inspector) will be home late in the even-

ing. Don't eat everything up."

Mistakes are sometimes made in telegraphing and telephoning, and Peter de Deken's second story shows that one may blunder also in using the drum language. This same Five took several photographs during his stay at Basoko, and, on the day of his departure ine thought struck him that it would be well to take a photograph of all those natives who, from time to time, had agted as his domestic servants. Accordingly he ordered a drumme to notify them that they were to appear before him at a certain hour in their holi-day clothes. The drummer at once sent a message, but what was Five's surprise to find at the appointed nour, not his serv-ants, but all the police of the station drawn up in front of his residence. The drammer, it seems, had either misunder-stood Five or had blundered in sending the message. Instead of summoning domestic servants he had summoned state servants. It is in the evening and at night, when und villaires, that the drum language is heard at its best. Then for hours the drummers of each village converse with e another, and long before dawn the news which one communicates may be known to his fellows numbereds of miles RWRY.

Charms and Witcheraft.

Appletons' Popular Science Monthly, . The Malay is a firm believer in the efleacy of charms. He wears antilets, places written words of magic in houses, and sports a tiger's claw as a preventive of disease. If he is especially primitive and betkwoodsy, when he enters a forest he says: "Go to the right, all my enemics and assailants! May you not look upon me; let me walk alone!" To atlay a storm he says: "The elephants collect, they wallow across the sea; go to the right, go to the left. I break the tempest." When about to begin an elephant hunt, ne-cording to Thompson, he uses this charm. The elephant trumpets, he wallows are the lake. The pot bolls, the pan holds across the point. Go to the left, go to the right, spirit of grandfather (the elephan

I loose the fingers upon the howering."

The Malay believes in witches and witchersft. There is the bottle imp, the Polong, which feeds on its owner's blood ill the time comes for it to fake presented. of an enemy. Then there is a hurrid thin the Penangalan, which possesses wome Frequently it leaves its rightful ahode to fly away at night to feed on blood, taking the form of the head and intestines of the person it inhabited, in which shape it wanders around.

Such beliefs may perhaps have their origin in metempsychosis, which in other ways has some foothold among the comnon people. For instance, elephants and ligers are believed sometimes to be human souls in disguise, and so the Malny ad-fresses them as "grandfather" to allay their wrath and avoid direct reference to them. Crocodiles also are often regarded as sacred, and special charms are used in fishing for them. One such given by Maxwell, is as follows: "O Dungsari, lotus flawer, receive what I send thes. If thou receivest it not, may the eyes be torn out!"

A Mercy to Lowell,

Newberg Graphic.
It was certainly a kind providence which did not allow the great poet, James Russell Lowell, to live to see the inspired lines of his immortal "Crisis" quoted by one of the greatest political demagogues in a harangue against our national in

The Cat Did the Rest, Syracuse Herald. Mother-Stop pulling the cat's tail, Reg-Reggie-I ain't pullin' it; I'm jes' holdin

"Better Be Wise

Than Rich." Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, hidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action—so regulates the

entire system as to bring vigorous health. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Come Just to See. Useful Premiums Given Free.

Great Eastern Tea Co. 228 Washington St., Portland, 223 First St., Portland, 115 Grand Ave., E. Portland,



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Names, Drowsl. ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



The Best Washing Powder