ance with this suggestion, he had taken it back to Butte. He had never told Mr. Woods of his intention, and he had intended to give him the money, no matter who he voted for, just so he did not vote

for the Daly Interest. His motive was to prevent Mr. Woods being controlled by this indebtedness so as to force him to vote

sion was very different from that given by

Sullivan. Bickford said he had gone to see Sullivan at the latter's solicitation to talk over the senatorial situation. Sulli-van then said to him that "there ought

to be some money in the senatorial fight for him," adding that he thought he ought

to have about \$29,000.
"I told him," said Bickford, "that this was nonsense; that he was a democrat and ought, therefore, to vote for Clark; that if he wanted some money he would have

Mr. Bickford also denied promising State

On cross-examination, Mr. Bickford said

ie did not know how Charley Clark had happened to send a check for \$500 to Senator Meyers. It had been sent without his knowledge. He pronounced as theor-rect the report of the testimony taken

before the grand jury of Lewis and Clark

countles, saying it was gotten up to in-luence the senate committee. Mr. Elekford said he had returned the

\$800 obtained to lift Mr. Woods' mortgage

to Charley Clark after Dr. Ector had declined to receive it. Ector had told him there was no further necessity for the

transaction, as Daly's friends were making no further effort to control Woods by this means. Reverting to the work done by Cowen, the witness said he had paid Cowen

He said he had been employed as counsel for Mr. Clark first in July, 1898, but was not permanently engaged until the fall of

that year.

"Did you get a retainer at that time?"
asked Senator Burriws.
"I did."

"I am not going to tell you?"
"When the year was up, were you again retained?"
"I was."

"At an increased rate,"
Mr. Blokford said he had been reim

Mr. Bicking said he had been reimbursed by William McDermott, who was looking after the campaign in the interests of Mr. Clark, for his expenditures during the campaign, but he could not he sure of the amount. During the session of the legislature he had spent \$500 to \$500 in Mr. Clark's interest. This money had been supplied by McDermott. He had his own

supplied by McDermott. He paid his own

In response to questions from Mr. Chand-ler, Bickford stated that all told he had

eceived about \$2500 for counsel fees sinc

his first employment, and he insisted that he had never been employed in any other capacity than professionally by Mr. Clark.

"Whatever else I may have done for him," said he, "I did of my own accord." He did not consider himself an agent for

Tark. He said he had not brought his

bank book with him, not supposing the committee would desire to enter into an investigation of his modest bank account.

I did not consider it either the commi

e's duty or privilege to do so," he added. Mr. Bickford said he had talked with

Clark only two or three times about the

enatorial election, and had no conversa-ion with Clark concerning Representative Woods. Later, when a letter from Sen-

ator Clark was produced, he said this was

as he often wrote to correspondents.

only with reference to Ector's services to he campaign. He thought Senator Clark and written to Ector in very general terms,

A CORN KITCHEN.

One of the American Features at

the Paris Exposition.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.-Henry Welss, chef

It was a course corn dinner, and while corn was not the viand, it constituted a part of every dish on the menu. There

osition it will serve samples free to those the call. All materials to be used hav

already been donated by manufacturers of

Edison Is Better.

out of his own pocket.

"At the same rate?"

"How much?"

to see some and else."

Pettigrew's Statements Flatly Contradicted by Depew.

SCHURMAN'S ALLEGED BRIBE

Terner of Washington Spoke on the Financial Bill-House Passed Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

WARHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A lively tilt between Depres of New York and Pettigrew of South Dukota was the feature in the early proceedings of the schate today. Depres read a better from President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, fishly contradicting autiencets made by Patterse in a speech several days ago, and then commented sarcastically on the methods of the South Dekota senator in methods of the South Dakota senator it through the statements of Aguinaldo. Pet tigrew charply repeated much that he has said heretofore, but principally reiterating the statements which had called forth the demisis of both President Schurman and

Discussion of the Smandal bill was then resumed speeches being made by Turner of Washington, Bats of Tennesset, and Allen of Nebraska, all in opposit on to the

The house finished the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill today, parallig milite. There was some destilory discus-sion of the Philippine question and the war in Seuth Africa, the principal feature being the speech of Shafroth in favor of mediation in the British-Borr war under the provisions of The Hagus treaty. The diplomatic bill as passed carries 21,753,868.

THE DAY IN DETAIL. Depen's Reply to Pettigrew in the

WARRINGTON, Selt. L.-Vest (dem. Me.) today proposed in the senate an americans to the pending financial biliproviding that the service of the frost-lary shall have proposed \$25,00,00 of troating mater to be known as "bond treasury notes." all delets, and stant be sended by the sec-retary of the treasury to anyoney who may deposit United States bonds for them, the note to bear the same interest as the

discussion of the Philippine question was unexpectedly precipitated by Dapew (Frp. N. 1.), who called attention to some re-marks made a few days ago by Pettigrew becurring at the Philippine commission, which appeared in a Cincago newspaper, and in which he was quoted as saying that Agunation was hunest. In his remarks, Penigrew said Mr. Schurman tried to brille the insurgents, and falled. Dependently he had received a letter from Profermer Schurman with regard to the charges of the South Dakota senator, which he desired to my before the senate. The enter maind that the charge was also during without foundation. Depen, in decisies without foundation. Depew, in semmenting on the matter, and that at the time this speech of the senator from Dakota was being dedvered, Presdent Schorman was in the city, assisting it the preparation of the report of the Philsummored as a witness. Admiral Dew-teham the sensior quoted in support of his charges, was also in the city, at he readrant, and was most easily acces-tion. He suight have summoned both President Schutmar and Admirat Dewey, any any statements they made with referthily accepted by the American people as

Depew referred to the letter of Admiral absolutely denied the statements attribated to them. Before the statements of tigrew despressed as Aguitaldo vanished

tigrew, replying said:

is well known that this government, to the conflict, there can be no question. Gillett (rep. Mass.) defined his position regulate Phillippine commission, offered any for the rifles of the insurgants, but to Depew, replying, said:
"It is well known that this government, through the Philippine commission, offered maney for the rifes of the insurgents, but has riften were turned in except a few that had been captured and given to friendly Filiphose by American officers, in order that they may be turned in so as to get the price officer for them. It is quite as well known that the Schurman commission officerd Aguinaido what amounted to \$500 a year if he would lay down his arms.

"I charge," Petitigrew continued, "that the facts of this question are being with had, and what infortunation is sent to us.

hald, and what information is sent to us is garbled, and I charge that we attacked n ally and made a compact with slavery." Petrigrew thought it unfortunate for the ministration that the whole of Admira Dewey's letter to Senator Lodge had been published, as in II, the admiral, he said, had admitted just what he had charged. Hour (rep. Mass.) asked Depew if he had understood that President Schurman Behurman, in which he had said Againalde was honest. Depen replied that he had no further information than was contained in President Schurmen's letter. It was the intention of Chandler (rep.

M. M.), chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to call up the Quay case today, but he yielded to the ungelmous consent agreement to take up the pending financial bill, simply announc-ing that during any bull in the financial debate be would bring the Pennsylvania assained ours before the senate.

Turner (fus. Wash.) then entered upon a discussion of the financial bill. He maintained that the passage of the pending bill would be a deliberate blow to allwer. The bill was put forward, he said, by the republican party in the interests of the moneyed classes. Its result would be the enhancement of the value of things produced by the farmers and laboring classes. Turner ridiculed the efforts of republican statesmen to claim the authorship of the financial plank of the St.

would as soon have the credit of being a smooth and sucressful confidence man," he said. "as to be known as the man, he eath. He to be known as the author of the money planck in the last republican platform. If a bunco game was ever played, it was when the people were induced by that plank to vote McKinley into the presidential chair."

He praised the democratic national platform of 13% and declared the leader of the convention of that war was blessed.

the convention of that year was bimself an inspiration and a pintform, and that the next campaign would be that of 180

Bate (dem. Tenn.) followed in a speech in favor of himeulism and in opposition to the proposed gold significated. He proof that the proding bill was framed in the interest of the national banks and of the bendhalders who were the stockholders in the national banks. He mainteled that the please of parity of gold and eliver sevald not be kept-that it would be broken gs such as those who profited by this bill should amort their power and demand the sacritice of civer. However, he appliedned that sliver would rise triumphant again se soon as the demand of the people for more money should be felt. Bute declared his belief in state banks and in local self-government, suying:
"I believe the people ought to have the especiality to control their own monetary affairs, instead of being entirely dependent

en the banks in the hig commercial cen-

ters. National banks have no piace in a liquid self-government."
Alien (pop. Neb.), who spoke next, said the money question was the most momen-tous before the people teday, and de-clared his afherence to free bolunge at the ratio of 16 to 1. He saked Aldrich (rep. R. I.) If he had not admitted in 180 that legislation could affect princs. "Yes," replied Aldrich. "I never ex-pressed any other opinion here or clas-where."

"It was maintained by the republicans In 1883," said Allen, "that there was no power in legislation to affect or create

"That is quite another thing," inter-posed Spooner (rep. Wis.).
Allen-Ob, I beg your pardon.
Spooner-The power to destroy does not favoire the power to create. A potato-bug may destroy a potato-vine, but it cannot create one. (Laughter.)
Allen (epesking with some feeling)-I Allen (speaking with some feeling)—I don't like to be made the burn of a jest of this kind. This is a serious question with me.

Comparing the house bill and the senate

ubstitute, Allen said:

"The man who drew the house bill at such that the courage of his convictions; but the man who drew the senate measure had greet craft, and no moral courage.
The bill is one of spollation and confacation, and to increase and perpetuate the national debt. I have no healtation in declaring it to be my solemn conviction that it is the purpose of the framers of this bill forever to perpetuate the national debt."

In answer to a question from Allen, Ald-

In answer to a question the status rich said:

"This bill does not change the status of our silver money, our greenbacks or our treasury sotes, and it confers upon no bank nor upon bank currency any right or privileges which they do not pos-Allen (sarcastically)-Tis a very harm-

The house today resumed the consideration of the diplomatic and consulated appropriation bill. Although general consulations in which to complete a speech homade last week in favor of mediation by the United Brates in the South African mar. Under The Hague treaty, he contended, England could not consider an offer of mediation an unfriendly act, in reply to questions, he insisted that the South African Republic was an indesent an african of the defense to investigate the said supported Mr. Daiy. He was also secretary of the democratic state contral committee. An aftempt was made by counsel for the present to allow the defense to go into the campaign of 183.

Mr. Clark had paid him 12500 as counsel. He also said Mr. McDermott to him the money expended in the campaign and he thought Mr. McDermott was engaged in Mr. Clark had paid him 12500 as counsel. He also said Mr. McDermott had refunded in the money expended in the campaign, and he thought Mr. McDermott was engaged in Mr. Clark had paid him 12500 as counsel. He also said Mr. McDermott had refunded in the money expended in the campaign and he thought Mr. McDermott was engaged in Mr. Clark had paid him 12500 as counsel. He also said Mr. McDermott had refunded in the money expended in the campaign and he thought Mr. McDermott was engaged in Mr. Clark had paid him 12500 as counsel. He also said Mr. McDermott had refunded in the money expended in the campaign and he thought Mr. McDermott was engaged in Mr. Clark had paid he thought Mr. McDermott was engaged in Mr. Clark had paid him 12500 as counsel. He also said Mr. McDermott had refunded in the money expended in the campaign and he thought Mr. McDermott was engaged in Mr. Clark had paid him 12500 him the campaign and he thought Mr. McDermott had refunded in the money expended in Mr. Clark had paid him 12500 him the campaign and he thought Mr. Clark had paid him 12500 him the campaign and he thought Mr. Clark had he reply to questions, he insisted that the South African Republic was an independent govolument, notwithstanding Great Britain's claim of sucreatiny. White the British were demanding relief in the South African Republic, he sain. 2000 Dutch residents of British Gulana, born upon British soil, who are not allowed to hold official positions in the executive or judicial branches of the 'olohial government, were petitioning for relief. Their cases were almost analogous to those of the Ultianders in the Transvaal, yet Great Britain refused to listen to the Butch in her own colony. Shafroth said he did not advocate armed intervention or even mediation, but only the tender of our good offices under section 3 of The Hague treaty.

Growvenor (rep. O.) replied briefly to Shafroth, saying the ratifications of The Hague treaty have not been exchanged. He said he synaptimed with any neonial for the defense to investigate the Montana senatorial election of 1833, but it was checked.

Statements were made by ex-Senator Paulikner and Mr. Foster showing that they expected to prove by McGrath that they expected to prove by McGrath that in 1835 he had been at a caucus of Daly's friends, and that Daly had then suggested the fields of the Chark for the senate by course, and that Daly had then suggested the field of the provide of the case were almost analogous to the bout his her own colony. Shafroth said he tid not advocate armed intervention or even mediation, but only the tender of our good offices under section 3 of The Hague treaty.

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Shaffoth, saying the ratifications of The Hague treaty have not been exchanged. He said he sympathized with any people struggling for liberty. He set the house in a roar with the suggestion that a committee of 15 members at salaries of 12,000 each be appointed to roam over the earth to discover where wrongs have been committed, and to report to the house, in order that the United States might go'lb war every time the kin of any of our appositionate were oppressed.

Shaffoth, who again obtained the floor to Whiteside that it was not true

were the case. He have a comin man any information on the subject Smith replied that he was not authorized to speak for the administration, but that he knew if our government, was requested to act by either party to the conflict, its kindly offices would be placed willingly at their demonst.

government to act, if properly requested

After several minor amendments, bill was passed, and at 2:15 P. M. the house adjourned.

OPPOSED TO PUERTO RICO BILL. Representative McCall Has Present-

ed a Dissenting Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It developed today, in connection with the Puerto Rico tarin bill, that the majority of the ways and means committee was not ununimous for the measure, or for the principle it involved as to the government of terri torial acquisitions, and that Represents ommittee from Massachusetts, had presented a strong dissenting report. When the ways and means committee passed on the bill, last week, Mr. McCall with-held his vote, the understanding being that he had not yet given that careful study to the issues involved necessary to permit him to vote either way. In other respects, the vole was on party lines, all republicans except Mr. McCall voting for the bill, and all the democrate against it.
The ways and means committee, at its
meeting today, reached a decision that
the debate on the Puerto Rico tariff should begin February 15 and last one

Our Rights in South Africa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Pen-rose today introduced a resolution in the senate requesting the president to detail so many naval vessels as in his judgment may be necessary to maintain a strict neutrality and maintain our commercial rights in Portuguese waters in South Af rica during the progress of the Boer war.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow: The feature of the market has been the continued demand for wook grading quar-ter blood and below, and, aside from this demand, the market has been quiet, quietdemand, the market has been quiet, quieter, in fact, than, during the previous
week. Customers are chiefly after the lowprized wools, although suche high-priced
wools have been takes, but mostly for
mixing purposes. Prices on medium and
lower wools have ruled very stendy. There
is absolutely no speculation at present,
and purchases are wholly for consumption.
Local sales of the week in Boston amounted to 3.117,000 domestic, and 5,000 pounds
foreign; a total of 3.182,000 pounds, against
4.54,000 pounds for the previous week, and
a total of 4.250,000 pounds for the correspending week hast year. The sales since
January I amount to II, 21,000 pounds,
inguinst 22.182,000 pounds for the corresponding time last year.

Zarina cigarettes—not made by Japs or Chinamen, 10c for 10.

ONE OF CLARK'S FRIENDS

WALTER M. BICKFORD BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Contradicted Much of the Testimony Introduced by the Prosecution -Use of Clark Money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-Walter M. Sickford was practically the only witness before the senate committee on elections in the Clark investigation. He was one of Senstor Clark's special friends in the last Montana senatorial campaign. Mr. Bicktord contradicted much of the test-mony of Speaker Stiff, Senator Meyers, Representative Sullivan, Dr. Ector, Mr. Cowen and others. He, however, admitted tendering to Dr. Ector \$700 with which to lift the indebtedness of Representative Woods, saying he had intended that Mr. Woods should know of his doing this, and his only purpose was to control the debt so that the Daly people could not get hold of it, and thus force Woods into voting contrary to his inclination. He received the money from Senator Clark's son, and when it was not accepted for Mr. Woods by Mr. Ector, he had returned

Mr. Bickford also explained the purchase of timber lands owned by Representative McLaughlan prior to the meeting of the legislature. He contended that the properly was worth more than had been paid for it, and that the timber was necessary in Mr. Clark's business. In his deal with Mr. McLaughlin the witness had never taked with him concerning the senatorial situation, nor tried to influence him in that connection to vote for Mr. Clark. On less measure.

Aldrich—I should say rather that it is a that he was counsel for Mr. Clark, but after saying that he would not tell what but having concluded his remarks. Allen, at 5:20 P. M., yielded, and the senate Mr. Clark had paid him \$2500 as counsel.

central committee. An attempt was made by counsel for the defense to investigate

McGrath being temporarily withdrawn from the stand. When the doors were re-

in milites of B and produced where wrongs here earth to discover where wrongs here committed, and to report to this house, in order that the United States might golb was every time the kin of any of our constituents were oppressed.

Shaffolh, who again obtained the floor after Grosvenor concluded, was interrupted by William Alder Smith (rep. at Meh.), who asked if the genteman from Colorado knew whether the kindly offices of the United States had been asked in the Boer-British war.

Shafroth replied that he did not, "but," Shafroth replied that he saked in the bear asked in the sealtonial campsign of is 20, and his name, next to that of Mr. Bickford was for the prosecution. Mr. Bickford was for the prosecution in the sealtonial campsign of issue, and he denounced all of Rector's stories connectning him as untrue.

The sealtonial contest, He and to connectning him as untrue.

The sealtonial contest, He and the denounced all of Rector's stories concerning him as untrue.

The sealtonial campsign of issue, and he denounced all of Rector's stories concerning him as untrue.

The sealtonial contest, He and the denounced all of Rector's stories concerning him as untrue. had formerly lived at Missonia, where he was a law partner of Mr. Siff, speaker of the house of representatives, and a prominent witness for the prosecution in the Clark case. Mr. Bickford was first asked concerning his engagement of Mr. its kindly offices would be placed willingly at their disposal.

The whole transaction, and Depew, territorial transaction, and Pretorial, responded Smith, and property was a pointed by the seat of which ground to set if property requested the seat of which ground to set in the seat of which ground the seat of the property was a seat of which ground the seat of wh being employed because it was inconvenion for him (the winess) to perform this service himself. Mr. Sicarord said that at a subsequent time he had talked with Mr. Stiff concerning the jatter's candidacy for the house speakership. Ho had never, however, at any of these conversations told Mr. Stiff that there was an understanding that McLaughlan should vote for Mr. Clark for the senate. He had at once time prior to the McLaugh-ian transaction talked with Mr. Stiff concerning the senatorial election.

broached the subject and inquired of Mr. Suff how he felt on the subject. "I asked him how he felt toward Mr. Clark," said Mr. Bickford, "and he replied that he knew of no reason why he could not vote for Mr. Clark, if he should be the nominee of the democratic legislative caucus. Mr. Stiff told me he had aspirafions for the district judgeship of that district, and said he wanted so to shape his course as a member of the house as not to injure his chances for the nomi-

nation two years hence. I then thought him friendly to Mr. Clark." The witness denied that he had suggest-ed to Mr. Stiff that if he would support and to Mr. Stiff that it he would support Mr. Clark for the senate the latter would appoint him as attorney to represent some of his interests. The McLaughlan transaction was explained at length, the witness explaining that the timber land owned by McLaughlan was especially favorably located, and that Mr. Clark below a large user of timber had found ing a large user of timber, had found it necessary to establish mills in order to protect himself against monopoly. Bickford continued his testimony in the

afternoon session. He contradicted Mr. Stiff's statements in detail. He had not told Mr. Stiff that the fee of \$500 paid for examining the title to the McLaughlan property was for himself, and not for the firm, the price paid for the land was be-low its value, and not above; McLaugh-lan was engaged as manager of the lumber company formed on the basis of the purchase from him, because he was a nan and not to influence his vote for Mr. Clark for the senate.
"I understood Mr. Stiff to say you had

offered him \$10,000 to withdraw from the speakership contest and support Mr. Clark for senator. Is that true?" asked Mr. "It is not true," responded the witness,

emphatically. "I never made such an offer to him or to any other man." Nor had he ever offered to get employment for Mr. Stiff from Mr. Clark on a salary. Stiff had promised to vote for Clark if he was the nominee of the party, and he had not considered it necessary to speak to him. Mr. Bickford contradicted some of the statements made by Witness Cowen, among others that Bickford had tald him that Mr. Clark would pay \$15,000 for the support of Mr. Stiff for the senate. He eaid he had had one conversation with Cowen on the senatorial situation. On that occasion. Cowen had sought an inter-view and had told him that through some knowledge of the private affairs of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Stiff, he could control their actions, offering to do so for a con The witness said he had declined this proposition. He admitted be had paid Cowen 50 or 500 for remaining in Helena during the regislative session. The witness contradicted practically all the other statements made by Cowen, say-

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A special to the Record from Akron O., says:
The condition of Thomas A. Edison, who have been ill in this city since Sunday, suffering from an attack of acute influenza, is reported by his physicians to be better. The physicians think he should be able to leave for the East by Saturday. ing that there were all "pure fabrications."

Mr. Bickford also testified concerning the evidence given by Dr. Ector. He said he had gone to Ravalli county to assist Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price Sc. war, and said the "unanimous disappro-

EFFORTS AT MEDIATION

the legislature, because he had heard that gentisman was to be sacrificed by the Daly interests. In accordance with Mr. Wood's request he had engaged Dr. Ector to assist in the campaign. He had sent \$200 or \$300 to Ector to be spent in the campaign. He admitted he had made an arrangement with Charley Clark, son of the senator, to take care of \$1000 indebtedness of Mr. Woods for fear it would fall into the hands of the enemy. Dr. Ector had advised sgainst the payment of the money to Mr. Woods, and in accordance with this suggestion, he had taken it MAY HE MADE UNDER THE TERMS OF THE HAGUE TREATY.

Proposition Advanced by the Demoerats for Putting an End to the Conflict.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- A special to the imes from Washington says: It is learned that under the terms of The lague treaty, which can sulet been ratified by the seante, a neffort will be made before long to exert such offices as may properly be extended to the beligerents to bring about a termination of the war in South Africa.

this indebtedness so as to force him to vate for a man to whom he was unfriendly. He had understood Mr. Woods intended to vote for ex-Governor Toole, Mr. Ciark being his second choice.

"Then," said Senator Hoar, "your intention was to get the vote of Mr. Woods for Clark?"

"No, sir," replied the witness, "it was not. If my plans had been carried out the transaction would have been entirely secret, and Mr. Woods would have known nothing of it," Before this treaty was adopted it was naintained that the United States could not, without exposing this government to the suspicion of unfriendly motives, venture to suggest the use of the good offices to both parties to the war. Even now there may be some healtation about declaring, by advances made even with the claring, by advances made even with the best intentions, that the Transvasi is or is not a vassal state, but it is beginning to be appreciated here that the sympathy for the Boers is widesprend and increasing, and that it may not be wise to defer too long the offer of a friendly intervention to save life on both sides. nothing of it."

With regard to Ector's testimony that he had an understanding with Bickford that he was to have 19 per cent of Bickford ford's own compensation, Mr. Bickford said that Ector had himself made the suginn to save life on both sides.

said that Ector had himself made the sug-gestion, that he (Bickford) had told Ec-tor, "All right, you can have it." "I could very well promise," he said, "for I was getting nothing. I was not to get any compensation, and have not got any." He said he had paid Ector \$250 for his services in the campaign, and he considered this tian to save life on both sides. It has been discovered here that while there is no loss of appreciation of the attitude of Great Britain toward the United States during the war with Spain and a strong inclination to let the British go on all they were worth.

Mr. Turley expressed interest in the expression in one of Ector's letters to Bickford, "that it was well to get the strings and settle their own difficulties in their own way, there is making for the Boers a strong feeling of sympathy because they

have at least a nominal republic.
On the republican side the feeling is no so strong as it is on the democratic side where almost every man is a Boer symon your friend."
"It is all explained in the fast two lines of the doctor's letter," said Senator Chandler, interrupting. "He says there, I will keep you posted in this fight for true democracy." (Laughter.)

Mr. Blekford said he did not know what Better means by the expression. He repathizer. The situation undoubtedly arise partmer. The situation unboundedly arpass from a desire on the part of the republicans to avoid pressing a course that will cen-flict with Mr. McKinley's policy. The dem-ocrats may take advantage of this knowl-edge to press the Boer side in order to embarrass the administration. Sctor meant by the expression. He re-called the conversation with Representa-tive Sullivan, of Granite county, to which that gentleman had testified, but his ver-

ENGLAND AND FRANCE. Likelihood of Friction Over the Egyptian Question.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- A dispatch to the Vorid from Paris says: France, England's hereditary foe, seem to await her opportunity in England's direst need. France and England are at the door of a serious disagreement. If the disagreement comes, it will probably be ver the Egyptian question.

The Havas News Agency distributes an official denial of the statement made in Mr. Bicktord also genied promising states. Senator Meyers to get him a position in connection with Mr. Clark's mines at Bridges. He admitted that he had talked with him on the subject, but said that the matter had not been pressed on either side. Dr. Minshall had suggested Meyer's emseveral newspapers that the departure from Paris of Sir Edwaund Munson, the British ambassador to France, signification between France and England, but this official denial is not taken seriously. The most conservative authorities regard a rupture between the two countries inev-itable unless England should show toward France the same meekness with which she just allowed Russia to oust British influ-

nce from Persia. When M. Del Casee, the French foreign minister, and Baron Munson failed to un-derstand each other in regard to the send-ing of Indian troops to Egypt, the British ambassador received instructions to go to Rome, and there to hold up the hands of Baron Currie, in helping to carry out his orders, it is significant that M. Del Casse and M. Ouroussoff, the Bussian ambassaor, have been closured daily during the that Russia's arrangement with Persia was effected with France's approval after the possibility of British interference has been canvassed and discounted. The World correspondent discovered an-

the world correspondent meowered another important point. When Lord Salisbury proposed that Italian troops take the place of the English garrisons in Egypt. King Humbert objected to running the risk of incurring French displeasure, although Italy was under certain obligations to England for aid after King Menelik of Abyasina routed the Italian armies. On this point the Italian and English ambassadors at Parts were instructed to sound the

French cabinet,
M. Del Casso at first evaded giving an answer, alleging that at previous consults tions he had entered into an arrangemen with other European powers, mentioning more particularly Turkey. Under Lord Sallsbury's demand for an answer regarding France's position, Sir Edmund Mun-son ascertained that France had never ommunicated with Turkey on the sub ect. The English ambassador thereupor retext for trouble with England abou

Egypt. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau said to Pres dent Loubet, when, laughingly, he hand d him President Kruger's ultimatum to England: "From this may spring our chance to

wash away the blot of Fashods-and do Recently M. Millerand, minister of com

merce, speaking to M. Viviani, editor of La Lanturne, said: "Unless we selze this, we will never find

such a safe opportunity to compel Eng-land to evacuate Egypt."

Such is the unanimous spinion, not only of members of the government, but of all the senators and deputies whom the World correspondent has questioned. They say in effect that France does not wish to ob-tain a settlement of the Egyptian, Newfoundland and Madagascar questions at the cost of war, but now is her chance to drrange these matters without shedding a drop of blood or spending a contine President Loubet, M. Waldeck-Roussau, M. Del Casas, Millerand, all the long-headed statesmen, are all perrectly aware that war with England would cost more than it would fetch. The Boers are their cat's-

paw. Deputy Millevoye, one of the most influreputy Milevoye, one of the most inde-ential members of the chamber, said:
"France bides her hour. When England has all the force she can engage employed in South Africa, we need no war to ob-tain from her all the reasonable concesof the Auditorium hotel, who will be chef of the "Corn Kitchen" at the Paris exposition, gave a practical illustration yes-terday of the style in which the products of the "Corn Kitchen" will be served free to the patrons of the Maize Missionary In-These Britishers eay their flest can hold Europe at bay-provided Europe chooses to fight at sea. Who knows but the English fleet may lose its prestige stitution during the exposition. The event was a corn dinner served to President Clark E. Carr and Secretary Snow, of the as has the English army. Even had we no battle-ships, England could only bombard a few unimportant colonial towns. No-American Maize Propaganda, both of whom have been named by Commissioner-General Pack to supervise the opening of the kitchen, and to D. W. Wilson, secretary of the Illinois branch of the propaganda. s few unimportant colonial towns. No-where could she land an army and leave garrisons.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

Redmond's Amendment to the Ad-dress Was Rejected.

were some corn dishes which few white men have succeeded yet in making ther-oughly well—combread and hecake—and to illustrate the edible possibilities in these LONDON, Feb. 7.—Redmond, chairman of the united Irish party, was loudly cheered by all sections of the Irish mem-bers when he rose in the house of com-mons today to move an amendment to dishes, an old Virginia "mammy" and a New Orleans negress, with wonderful skill in these two dishes, will be part of the kitchen staff. They will be dressed in the the address in reply to the speech from the throne, representing that the time, had arrived to bring the war to a con-clusion on the basis of recognizing the characteristic plantation style.

Colonel Carr and Mr. Snow will sail on
March & taking with them the entire staff dependence of the Transvael and Orange of the kilchen. It is expected to open the kitchen on April 15, and all during the ex-From State. He said the Irish party ab-horred this war and intended, so far as possible, to maintain the independence of the republics, defended with such hero-Redmond admitted that when the corn products. After the opening, the kitchen will be in charge of the director of agriculture, Charles R. Dodge. empire was involved in complications a feeling of hope and satisfaction stirred the majority of the Irish at home and

"England today," added Redmond, "stands in spiendid, but in disgraceful isolation, Turkey alone lending her coun-

While admitting that official expression of hostility had not been heard in the United States, "chiefly because America, being engaged in the Philippine war, had not herself felt in position to rebuke Eng-land as she would otherwise have done."

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS.

(Pe-ru-na never fails to cure it.)

can do so trutofully."

can do see truthfully."

Catarrh of the kidneys quickly lends to chronic Bright's disease. Pa-ru-ma should be taken at the appearance of the first symptom. If taken in the early stages of the disease. Pe-ru-ma is sure to cure overy case. Pe-ru-ma cures catarrh af

the kidneys simply because it cures ca-turn wherever located. No other systemic catarrh remody has as yet been devised.

no medicines that can be substituted.

Mrs. L. C. Saunders, 357 Haynes street,
Arlants, Ga., says: "I was troubled with
kidney and blad-

Insist upon having Pe-ru-na.

Mr. John Vance, member of company I. | more could be done for me. I began to Seventy-first Chie islantry. First brigade. | take Pe-ru-na and Man-a-iin, and in three Second division. Fourth army corbs, who months I was a well man, and have conlives at Hartford City. Ind., in a letter, thrused so ever since." dated June 7, 1899, says: "My kidney trou-Mr. C. M. Crosby, of Vale Mills, Giles Mr. C. K. Crosky, of Vale Mills, Glies county, Tenn., writes: "Five years ago I contracted a very lad case of kidnes and I lead to I was expected to die by all my friends; but, to the surprise of all, I still live, thanks to Pe-ru-na and Man-a-th."

Ernat Knodoch, Gallitzin, Pa., writes: "Pe-ru-na cured me of kidney trouble. I will recommend your medicino because I can do so truthfully."



Mr. John Vance, of Hartford City, Ind. ble is much better. I have improved so much that everybody wants to know what

medicine I am using. I recommend it to everybody, and some have continenced to use it. The folks all say that if Dr. Hartman's medicine cures me it must be great. in a later letter he says: 'I sa still improving in health; people call me well now. I am still using your medicine. People want to know what hes done me respice want to know what has done me so much good, and I can easily tell them."
Mr. J. Brake, of Petrolea, Ortario, Canada, writer: "Four years age I had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which brought me so low the doctor said nothing

val of it demonstrated that the war was party M, Second Oregon, were shipped unjust and it ought therefore be stopped."

Redmond's amendment was rejected by a vote of 168 to 66. The house then advote of 168 to 66. The house then adougmed. Timothy Healy, Irish nationalist, furing

the course of a speech dwelling on the Brillsh defeats, said:
"Heretefore the Boers have only had two fete days in their calendar Ding-man's day and Majuba day. But England

man's day and Majuba day. But England has given them Buller's day, White's day, Galacre's day, Methuen's day, Yule's day, and Symons' day."

"Mr. Healy, continuing, said the most pathetic incident of the war was the correspondence between General Symons and General Joubert before General Symons and death, and the only unworthy feature was that the English turned their backs upon those Sylves sincered.

their dying general.

Themas W. Bussell, on behalf of the government, said there was one day the Boers would never celebrate, and that was the day on which the British parliament should surrender under such ignobia conditions as in 1881.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON. Little Information Concerning Buller's Advance Given Out,

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Associated Press learns that the war office today received a telegram saying brighy that Buller had again recrossed the Tugela river February 5, and is now advancing upon Lady-When the dispatch announcing fighting

on the Upper Tugela was published, there was an unusual scene of excitement on was an unusual scene of excitement on the streets. Big placerds attracted newspaper-buyers, and the news was discussed eagerly in all cuarters. There was notable excitement in the house of commons, wherein, in addition to the asmouncement that Buller had crossed the Tugeis today and was advancing on Ladysmith, news of another telegram was posted, saying that 100 additional ambulance stretchers and been sent to the front from Jurkan. The war office message given out furnishes no clew as to where the Tugeis was crossed, not the numbers supporting was crossed, nor the numbers supporting Buller's movement, but it is presumed that the third attempt will be the su-preme effort on the part of Buller to cut his way through, and he will apply every available man.

IN SOUTHERN LUZON. Rebels Driven Out of Legaspf-Span-

ish Prisoners Revolted. MANILA, Feb. 7.—The insurgents have been driven out of Legaspi, province of

The rebels of Tayabas were conveying some 100 Spanish prisoners to Libmanar and on arriving, the prisoners, exhauste and starving, revolted, and dispersed their guards with stones and clubs. They also captured a few rifles, and barricaded thomselves at Libmanan, where they are awaiting the arrival of American troops,

THREE TRANSPORTS ARRIVE. Sherman, Indiana and Pathan Re-

turn From Manifa. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The transports Sherman, Indiana and Pathan ar-rived today from Manila. The Sherman and Pathan were released from quaranantine this afternoon. The Indiana will be released tomorrow. On the Sherman were 15 cabin passengers, 36 sick soldiers, four prisoners, four men who ran away from the Meade in Nagasaki, but who were recaptured soon after that vessel sailed for San Francisco, and the remains of eight soldiers, The Indiana has aboard the remains of

There was general rejoicing aboard the There was general rejoicing aboard the Sherman when It was learned that the transport Logan had not arrived in port. The two steamers left New York together, and, by avoiding two ports of hall, the Logan made the run to Manila in 25 hours better time than the Sherman Captain Grank, of the latter vessel, missts, however that in artial steament within his year. ever, that in actual steaming time his ves ever, that in actual steaming time his ves-sel beat the Logan two hours.

During the voyage Corporal Dillon, of the signal corps, and Frivate Alfred Holes, of company D, Fourteenth infantry, med.

MAJOR LOGAN'S FENERAL Body Interred With Military Honors at Youngstown, O.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 7.—Thousands of citizens and people from the surrounding towns and country passed through the vestibule of St. John's Episcopal church today, where the body of Major John A. Logan lay in state, surrounded by military grants. Great masses of American tary guards. Great masses of American Beauty roses, pillows of violets and other rare and beautiful flowers almost con-cealed the casket. Militia companies, mil-itary and divic organizations from neighboring cities began arriving early in the morning, and the streets were filled with

At 2 o'clock the casket was removed t At 20 stock the charch and the funeral service was held. The cortege, which was the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in this city, passed through the principal streets. Minute guns were fired as the cortege moved, and the interment was made according to military sites in was made according to military rites in the Andrew's mausoleum in Oukhill cam

Washington Volunteer Buried. WALLA WALLA, Wash., Feb. 7 .- Ear s. Jeans, late private in company I, First Washington volunteers, who died in Ma-illa a year ago, was buried here today with full military honors. Business was suspended, and the ceremonies were wit-nessed by thousands.

Another Body Shipped to Oregon. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7 .- The remains the late Private Joseph Berry, com-

der trouble, and having heard so much of Pa-ra-na, hast November I began its use. Pa-ra-na cured me of that trouble and now I am taking it as a tonic. I think I will take it during the sum. it during the summer, as I am 60 years old and 1 think it strengthens me. I was very much Send for free caturrh book. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ohic.

Oregon, who come to pay tribute to the state's dend.

Situation in Venezuela.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says: Disturbing events in Venezuein, Teport-ed to the state department by Minister Loomis, are responsible for the dispatch of the gunboat Maching by Rear-Admiral Farquiar to the Venezulean port of Puerto Cabello. According to the department's informa-

on, General Hernandez has not given up in struggle to gain the presidency of his struggle to gain the presidency of Venezuela. With a considerable follow-ing he is making preparations to renew the war with General Castro, and it is exeted that a conflict will soon occur. The until foreign interests can be protested

by the local government.

The authorities have been informed that a disturbing condition of affairs also exists in Santo Domingo. As soon as the Machine can be relieved from duty in Venezuelan waters, she will be ordered to proceed to Santo Domingo.

General Binz' Vote. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 7.-The committee appointed to count the votes cast in the recent national pieblecite has re-ported to the national liberal convention that 1545.54 votes were polled and that 1,45,452 were for General Diam as the can-didate for the presidency in the election to occur during the coming summer.

"Pride Goeth Before a Fall."

Some proud people think they are strong, ridicule the idea of disease, neglect health, let the blood run down, and stomach, kidnews and lever become deranged. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will prevent the fall and save your pride-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Baking Powder

15, 25, 45c per can. Pretty Premiums Given with Each Purchase. Come Just to See.

Great Eastern Tea Co. 326 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, Nausea, Drownlpess, Rad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Doss. Small Price.





