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CARPETS

EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE.

J. G. Mack & Co.

88 Third St.

Richardson & Boynton Co.'s "Perfect" Furnaces for soft coal only. Richardson & Boynton Co.'s "Perfect" Furnaces for soft coal or wood. Richardson & Boynton Co.'s "Perfect" Furnaces for wood only. John Van Range Co.'s Hotel and Household Ranges. Tuttle and Bailey's Warm Air Registers.

W. G. McPHERSON, Heating Engineer

47 FIRST STREET

PHAETONS

We are making a special display of Phaetons this week—two or three springs, cloth, leather or morocco trimming. The greatest variety ever exhibited in the city. We'll fit them with rubber tires and sell them to you at lower prices than any retail dealer can buy Phaetons from any other makers.

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THE PORTLAND

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Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. E. C. BOWERS, Manager.

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Anxious to See. 52

We are all anxious to see, but never more so than when it is too late, and our neglect has deprived us of accurate vision for life.

There are two things to do: First, "don't be too late," attend to your eyes in time. Second, if your eyes need attention, come in and let us make them as good as possible.

SEE THAT THIS "Queen Quality" IS BRANDED ON EVERY SHOE.

SOLE AGENTS E. C. GODDARD & CO.

Oregonian Building.

WALTER REED Eye Specialist 138 SIXTH STREET

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

SAPOLIO

BOERS ON THE RAID

A Party Trying to Cut Bloemfontein Railway Line.

OLIVIER'S COLUMN HAS ESCAPED

His Long Wagon Train Gave Roberts the Slip, and Entered the Mountain Country.

LONDON, March 28. (A. M.)—The Boers are having a little sport back and are showing some boldness again, as a raiding party, estimated at 600, is believed by the British forces at Warrenton to have crossed the Kimberley-Bloemfontein wagon road Monday and to have headed for Jacobsdal, with the intention of cutting the railway 10 miles west.

Commandant Olivier appears to have gotten his 300 men 25 miles of wagons into rugged country, where he can make an easy rear guard defense. Charles Williams, the military expert, says: "If this column gets through substantially Commandant Olivier will have carried out the great feat of the war, seeing that he ran every chance of being ground between the upper millstones of Lord Roberts' army at the north and the lions of the broken Basuto frontier. He will have done it within 50 miles or so of Lord Roberts' main strength. Certainly it looked for a week as though Lord Roberts' column in the hollow of his hand. If Olivier gets through to Kooziband with even 300 men it will be an important addition to the Boer force gathering there. His escape is attributable in part to the worn-out condition of the British cavalry horses.

"Lord Roberts' transport appears to have been badly dislocated by the loss of the River, before Cronje's surrender, of the wagon train, and in addition to this the army with which he purposes to advance toward Pretoria is nearly double that of the earlier rapid movement.

Ten thousand transport, cavalry and gun animals are due to arrive at Cape port during this and next week. It is given out that 2,000 men and a large amount of military supplies to be known as the "Division of the Pacific," embracing all of the Philippine Archipelago. The division in turn is to be divided into four military departments, as follows: The Department of Northern Luzon, commanded by General MacArthur; the Department of Southern Luzon, commanded by General Bates; the Department of the Visayas, commanded by General Hays, and the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, commanded by General Kobbe. Major-General Otis will retain the supreme command over these departments as Division Commander, occupying toward them a position corresponding closely to that occupied by General Miles to the departments in the United States. It is said at the War Department that the purpose of the new organization is to divide the Philippine islands into many minor details incident to the administration of the islands, leaving him at liberty to devote more time to large questions of policy and administration.

BOERS' INACTIVITY

May Not Begin His Advance for Another Month.

LONDON, March 28.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Tuesday, March 27, says: "It is improbable that the advance from Bloemfontein will be made for another month. General Clements is advancing to Bloemfontein in four columns. When Lord Roberts begins the march northward, General Buller will be ordered to retake Bloemfontein. The colonial government has ordered the Cape volunteers to withdraw south of the Orange River for fear of accentuating racial feeling.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Kimberley, dated Monday, says: "Four hundred Free-States have taken possession of the two towns of Dakenberg and Paardberg. They have seized a farm near Randamfontein, where a number of army horses had been sent to rest and graze. It is rumored that their object is to raid the railway by way of Jacobsdal."

A special to the Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, dated Monday, says: "There are about 20,000 Boers guarding the nine passes in the Drakenberg Range. They are led by Commandant de Beer, of Lattinburg, and consist of Free-States. It is reported that the Boers have moved their big guns from Biggarsberg, as it is not intended to make a stand there."

The correspondent of the Daily News at Lourenco Marques, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The Transvaal War Office announces that the southern commandos from Colerberg and Stormberg will join the main army within a few days. Some apprehension exists that Commandant Grobler and Commandant Grobler may be cut off."

The Daily Mail publishes the following from Fainsmith, dated Tuesday, March 27: "General Clements' column occupied Jagerfontein and Fainsmith this morning amid great rejoicing and enthusiasm, and without opposition. The British troops were warmly cheered. Union Jacks are now flying everywhere."

SHELLING OF MAFEKING.

Boers Again Drive the Besieged Into Their Caves.

MAFEKING, Wednesday, March 14.—The Boers recommenced the bombardment of this place March 13. A six-inch gun, which has been comparatively silent for a week, firing the shrapnel used against the troops in the open. The projectiles were ineffectual against cover, but were dangerous to pedestrians. One shell burst in the courtyard, killing several natives and wounding four persons. Several women were also slightly wounded. The steel plate of the shell passed through the hotel office and spent itself beneath a table, where it was scrambled for by the employees. Another shrapnel shell burst above the command post of the Boers, and telegraph company's correspondent, and sprinkled the wall with bullets.

There has been little development since the dispatch of March 13. A detachment of colonial natives, commanded by MacKenzie, advanced to Jackal Tree fort, the position originally occupied by the siege gun, on the southwestern heights, but the Boers discovered the plans and evacuated it. Previously a detachment of Boer natives had been dispatched against a new fort threatening our western position, and succeeded in capturing it up to the few yards of the sleeping Boers outside and in the rear of the fort. They fired three volleys and then retreated, in accordance with their instructions.

Sunday, March 12, was observed as a truce. The British troops sat on the parapets conversing with the Boers, and amicable relations were maintained until dark.

British Force Enters Ladybrand.

MASERU, BasutoLand, Monday, March 26.—A small British force, commanded by Colonel Picher, entered Ladybrand this morning, after driving in the Boer outposts. A considerable body of Boers then attacked the British, who retired after capturing the Landrost. The British had three men wounded and the Boers eight men wounded. It is understood the Boers are trying to check the British while their convoy of wagons pushes on to Senekal.

In Northern Cape Colony.

CARNARVON, Tuesday, March 27.—It is reported that a British column has been unable to advance from Van Wyksvlei, owing to the floods, which have been without precedent for decades. The roads are quite impassable. It is also reported

THE CASE OF CLARK

Briefs on Both Sides Are Made Public.

PROTESTANTS ALLEGE CORRUPTION

The Defense Declare That Day's Sole Motive Was Bitter Personal and Political Hostility.

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MORE WAR CLOUDS.

Strained Relations Between Russia and Turkey.

LONDON, March 25, A. M.—The Standard gives double-headed prominence to the following dispatch from Odessa:

"There can be no longer any doubt as to the object of the Russian preparations now being completed South Russia. Nearly 200,000 troops have already been mobilized for active service. The Black Sea Squadron, with transports, is held in instant readiness. The tendency of the relations between St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte becomes every day more acute. The position is looked upon with the gravest apprehension. If the Ottoman Government were supported by Germany, should prove stubbornly intractable with regard to Russia's concessionary demands in Asia Minor, serious complications must inevitably ensue. The Russian preparations in the Caucasus and along the Armenian frontier have been increased fourfold and equipped for active service."

Illinois Republican Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—The Republican convention of the 17th district met here today and decided to hold the state convention April 7 at Taylorville, Ill. The caucus will be held at Taylorville, and the convention will be held at Taylorville. The delegates will be chosen by the county and township conventions, and the convention will be held at Taylorville. The convention will be held at Taylorville. The convention will be held at Taylorville.

Philippine Commission Met.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The new Philippine Commission held a preliminary meeting today, at the headquarters of the old commission, on Vermont avenue. Judge Taft, the president, called the body to order, and the plans for the movements of the commission were thoroughly canvassed.

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"Fourth—That Mr. Clark and his friends engaged in wholesale bribery and attempted bribery of members of the Legislature to secure the election of Mr. Clark.

"Much is made of the testimony alleging efforts to bribe Justice Hunt and Attorney-General Nelson in the Welles case. It is said that Mr. Clark and his friends fully realized the importance of the decision of that court in its bearing upon Mr. Clark's contest. The evidence would not have shown special train to bring his agents to Helena to negotiate and arrange for the purchase of that court. The fact that Mr. Clark's agent, Mr. Jesse F. Root, paid Mr. Z. T. Cason \$1500 to leave the State of Montana and not testify before this committee, is another circumstance going to show that the money was used to bribe and corrupt an officer of the State. Mr. Clark and his agents to carry out their purposes. The offer of \$100,000 to bribe the Attorney-General to move the election of the State to the Territory of Montana, is a further fact that marks the entire history of Mr. Clark's campaign for the Senatorship from the time he first entered in Helena with Governor Hausner and others to put up \$25,000 for the primaries and \$40,000 to \$50,000 more for the general election, and as such afterward was accounted for by a check including the \$1500 payment to Cason."

"Of the 55 members of the Legislature, including Mr. Whitledge, 28 were sworn to by the committee. It is shown that the memorialists set a line have taken out for their votes. Mr. Clark and his agents were offered money to vote for Senator Clark, viz: Senators Whitledge, Clark, Myers and McKay, and Representatives White, Wilson, Wadsworth and Murray. Two—Messrs. Day and Fine—they claim have admitted the receipt of money, 5000 each, after voting for Clark. Three—Messrs. Root, Fine and Murray—they claim that the acceptance of bribe is fixed upon 15 others.

"From the proof adduced it is reasonably ascertainable they say, upon the record, that the \$128,000 actually paid to members of the Legislature by Mr. Clark and his agents, offers were made to other members, aggregating about \$175,000."

"Reference is made to the case of Mr. Day, the brief says:

"The testimony of both Mr. Clark and Mr. E. C. Day establishes conclusively that the sum of \$5000 was paid to Mr. Day, a few days after the election, the sum of \$5000, which sum Mr. Day says he accepted in compensation for his services as a friend of Mr. Clark while he was in the City of Helena, a member of the Legislature. When asked 'What service had you rendered?' he replied: "I acted as the manager, you might say, or leader, of his campaign upon the floor of the House. I attended to keeping a quorum present and seeing that friends of his were sent for that were not present at roll call, and made motions and speeches in connection with the election, as you would call it—procedure of his friends in that body."

"Mr. Clark testified as follows:

"I was in contact with a man, a friendship for Mr. Day and the work he performed in trying to organize the Legislature to be elected Speaker, and in order to control our forces, in which, however, I failed. It recognized that he was worthy of this consideration."

"Mr. Day admits that no part of the \$5000 went to the other members of the Legislature, but to his own pocket. The contention on the part of Mr. Day and Mr. Clark that this was a gift will deceive no one. It was received in direct violation of the call of Mr. Day that he would not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance of non-performance of any act of duty pertaining to my office," etc. And by a strange coincidence, it was recorded on the same day that Representative Bywater's mythical brother, who lives "all over the Coast," reached Helena and, according to Bywater, said his \$5000 for some mining stock, which \$5000, together with \$2000 Bywater had kept in his trunk all winter, was deposited in the Montana National Bank. This \$7000, which according to the testimony of Mr. Clark was delivered to Mr. Day by Mr. Davidson, was entirely overlooked by Mr. Davidson when he gave his testimony. He remembered having paid Mr. Day \$200 or \$300 and that he had paid him money but once. But he had entirely forgotten the payment of \$5000 to Mr. Day."

"Mr. Fine informed the committee that he had been employed by Mr. Clark since the adjournment of the Legislature in working up a case looking towards the disbarment of W. A. Clark, of Madison County; that he had not been in his employ before, and that he had arranged the employment with Mr. Clark himself. He had copied two papers in the court records of Madison County, which consumed from Mr. Fine a large part of an hour of time, and had seen seven or eight witnesses regarding their testimony before the Supreme Court. This was all the service he had performed, but he had received the sum of \$540, and was still in Mr. Clark's employ. He also voted for Clark."

Corruption Alleged.

On the general question of fact, the following deductions are made:

THE DALLES PORTAGE

Project Relieves Support From an Unexpected Quarter.

OREGON CONGRESSMEN DISPLEASED

Cushman and Jones, of Washington, and Wilson, of Idaho, Use Their Influence for Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Oregon delegation was very much surprised to learn that Cushman and Jones of Washington, and Wilson of Idaho had been before the river and harbor committee and urged appropriation for a portage railroad at The Dalles. This improvement at The Dalles, while it would be very beneficial to Washington and Oregon, has always been considered largely an Oregon matter, because the Oregon men have always interested themselves in it, while little attention has been paid to it by the Representatives of other states. Nothing was said by the three Representatives to either Tongue or Moody, although Tongue is a member of the river and harbor committee, and was not present at the day's session. The fact that there will be no river and harbor bill at this session makes the action of the three Representatives all the more interesting, and it only serves to agitate a proposition, which Congress will not approve. A portage road, it is claimed, will permit the Government ownership of railroads, something that is entirely out of the question.

Representative Moody says that the portage road will not lessen freight rates to any degree, because the cost of transferring will be so great, although Tongue says a portage road will prevent the building of either the canal or a boat railway, which is the only satisfactory improvement. Representative Tongue regrets that the three men felt called upon to take up the matter without the assistance of the Oregon members. He thinks some provision will be made for The Dalles improvement, but is not inclined to believe that a portage road from principle. He thinks the action today will accomplish nothing.

Representative Cushman thinks the portage road will materially cut freight rates and allow all Eastern and Southern Washington farmers to get their wheat to the open sea at moderate cost. He thinks if the portage road is not used, its very construction will accomplish this end, which is all he desires. Mr. Jones concurs in this opinion.

Tongue's Praise for Second Oregon.

Representative Tongue today took occasion, during the army debate, to pay a glowing tribute to the Second Oregon Volunteers. He called attention to the high order of intelligence of the men, showing them to be men of learning, as well as of courage, steadiness and skill. He deplored the sectional discussion that had entered into other addresses of a similar nature. Closing, he said:

"The men of the Second Oregon responded to every demand, discharged every duty, left behind them a record for heroic achievement never excelled by any soldiers, and honored the state and Nation, who are proud of such men."

McBride's Homestead Bill.

Senator McBride's bill, providing that all necessary affidavits required in homestead and other land entries may be made before any officer qualified to take proof in homestead cases, was today favorably reported.

Cape Nome Mining Rights.

James A. Grant, a returned miner, has sent a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, saying that there is no gold at Cape Nome, and that the 20,000 men who have got mines staked out there will find their work useless. In view of the great care that had been taken about leasing the lands for mining purposes, this statement is very interesting, but it will have no influence upon the proposed legislation in the Alaska bill, which will provide for mining rights in and out of the water in Alaska.

Prospects of the Tariff Bill.

While the tariff Senators claim openly that they have enough votes to impose the 15 per cent duty on Puerto Rico, it is a fact that they do not know anything about it. They are not sure whether they can pass the bill or not, between now and when the vote is taken. They believe that the Administration will bring the recalcitrant Senators into line, as the members of the house were brought into line when they wanted to vote against the bill.

Railroads Fighting Morgan.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is quoted in a flat-footed statement as saying: "Six transcontinental railroads are trying to prevent my return to the Senate. Huntington is also after the seat of Senator Cullion, of Texas." Morgan has for years been the most persistent man in the Senate in fighting the Pacific railroads, and what was generally known as the Huntington interests. Huntington's declared opposition to the Nicaragua Canal lends color to the statement made by Morgan, who has been a most earnest advocate of the interoceanic waterway.