THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900.

ON THE BASUTO BORDER SEVERAL SKIRMISHES AND CON-TINUED MOVEMENTS.

Two Days' Fighting at Jammers berg-Progress of the Wepener Relief Column.

LONDON, April 23.—General Rundle is apparently advancing slowly toward Wepener, every step being contested by

From the Republican side there is good deal of interesting news today. A Thabanchu dispatch, dated Friday, April 20, reports the arrival there of Con Dewet and Villers, and an attack upon 3000 British under General Gatacre The latter of course is a misstatemen and it is probable General Rundle is meant. The British, it is added, occupied some kopjes, but their left wing was driven back. The Boer loss was one killed and five wounded.

From Brandfort comes the news that on Saturday, April 21, a British patro of 10 men ventured near that place, and suffered the loss of one man killed and two men captured, including a Free Stat-

er, who was leading the party. A Pretoria dispatch dated April 21 says the latest official news was that fighting was proceeding within an hour's ride of De Wet's Dorp, with no results. The Transvaal Government, it is added, has asked Lord Roberts to be allowed to send a clergyman to St. Helens, and also a a clergyman to St. Helena, and also a neutral consul to watch the interests of the prisoners in the same manner as Adelbert Hay guards the interests of the British at Pretoria. A proclamation has issued, prohibiting The trouble is that old terms have been used to describe new conditions.

the working of the mines on Sundays and inflicting punishment on managers paying over £1 a month to natives. From Ladysmith today comes a dispatch saying that all is quiet and the Boer

uns are silent There is nothing further from Bla

fontein to indicate the progress of the preparations of the main advance. At Cape Town a government contracto named Bam has been arrested for har-boring three escaped Boer prisoners.

dressed as clergymen.

### TO RESIST THE ADVANCE.

#### Boers Preparing Defenses at Kroon stad.

NEW YORK. April 23.-A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: There was last night the usual Sunday medley of ominous rumors and confused conjectures from the theater of war, with a heavy budget of mail correspondence on minor incidents of the period of masterly inactivity. The most serious news was the evidence from Boer sources that for-midable preparations have been made to resist the advance of General Roberts The Boers are vaguely reporte to have mounted 69 guns at Kroonstad and to have constructed a circuit of de fonses eight miles long around Pretoria. It is a foregone conclusion that Pre-toria will be vigorously defended, but inc experts are not prepared to accept evi-dence from a Boer source that Kroonstad has been strongly fortified. Kroonstad offers strong advantages for defense, but General Roberts, with his vastly superior force, can turn the position by either flank and compel its evacuation, with a good chance of inflicting a decisive defeat, which will greatly impair the Boer urces for repelling an attack upo

The Boers are reported as mustering every man capable of carrying a rifle and as taking their ambulance corps into the fighting line. They are alleged to have from 8000 to 10,000 men in the district between De Wet's Dorp and Wepener, where heavy fighting is reported Friday and Saturday. They are also described as occupying a line 10 miles long in Upper Natal and as shelling the British positions at Eland's Laagte Saturday with unabated spirit. The motive of this activity is not clear, but it is surmised that the is not clear, but it is surmised that the Boers are anxious to prevent the trans-fer of British forces from Natal to Bioemfontein and Boshof, which appar-ently is still in progress. The Boers have also been active in front of General Methuen and at Evertee of

was called upon to make a speech. The captain moved forward on the platform from a box, and his face looked troubled. His appearance made the hit of the even-ing, but the immense gathering was too much for him, and after one desperate glance the veteran sailor turned and fied. Any speech he could have made could not have possibly made more of a hit not have possibly made more of a hit than did the courageous skipper, who de-

tion in this case that seals in the United States Senate, procured as Senator Clark's has been procured, cannot be retained by the deliberate judgment of the Senate. The Senate owes a duty to the people of Mon-tana, who, conscious of the bad repute into which the state had fallen by reason

of vast expenditures of money in conne-tion with its election, manifested such

Election of Montana Senator Null field his British colleagues by flying the Boer flag, but was frightened speechless by an audience of 5000 of his friends. and Void on Account of Briberies and Corruption.

EMPIRE AND FREEDOM.

Not the Form But the Spirit of Government Fixes Its Nature.

Chicago Times-Herald.

WASHINGTON, April 21. - Senator Chandler, from the Senate committee on privileges and elections, today submitted to the Senate the report from that com-mittee in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana. The report is comparatively brief, covering only about 15 pages of printed matter. It does not rehearse the testimony, but simply presents the find-ing of the committee and its reasons for its course. The finding of the committee is stated as follows: Can Democracy and free government co-exist with empire? This question has been discussed a great deal, but not without prejudice. Yet it ought to be possible to leave politics and partisamenip on one side and consider it as a serious socilogical proposition. The partisansmip on one side and consider it as a serious socilogical proposition. The example is set by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, one of the leading American writers on political science. He treats the subject in one or two essays, in his new work, entitled "Democracy and Em-pire," and fair-minded anti-imperialists stated as follows: "The finding of the committee is that the election to the Senate of William A. Clark, of Montana, is null and vold on account

of briberies, attempted briberies and cor-rupt practices by his agents, and of violation of the law of Montana , defining and punishing crimes against the elective francannot ignore his answer to the question bove put or the line of argument he fol-

chieses. In view of this finding, the com-mittee reports and unanimously recom-mends the adoption by the Senate of the following resolutions: "Resolved, That William A. Clark was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Montana." The report concluded with a strong rec-ommendation for the early consideration of the case as follows: lows. Professor Giddings does not apologize for "empire"; on the contrary, he cheer-fully assumes the burden of proof and undertakes to prove that under modern conditions freedom and true political progress can be best promoted by empire. This may seem a bold thesis at first sight; but candid examination of the evidence adduced removes the supplicent of paradox. of the case as follows: "The Senate should, as a duty to itself and to the country, demonstrate by its ac-tion in this case that seats in the United

used to describe new conditions. Origi-nally empire, as Professor Giddings points out, meant the establishment of political and social unity and homogeneity by coercive methods. Annexed and conquered peoples were compelled to accept the laws customs, and even the religion, of the conquering nation, and empire meant the extinction of liberty and nationality and the enforcement of an artificial sameness. Democracy, which valued its own free-dom, found itself at war with empire as thus conceived. In the words of Profes-

OWS.

osr Giddings, the outcome of the struggles for free political institutions and autono-my "was a conviction that liberty and on could coexist only in social cohesion could coexist only in states of relatively small dimensions, with weil-defined natural boundaries, and peopled by men of substantially one blood and type of mind." This conviction, how-ever, has been disturbed and invalidated

by movements and changes which no statesmanship could have foreseen. Lib-OWS: "One-The expenditures in the contest erty had wonderful industrial conse-quences. The freest and greatest nations expanded most, and this expansion proof 1885, as testified to by Senator Clark and Governor Hauser. expanded most, and this expansion pro-duced a new conception of national ho-mogeneity. "Almost before the most far-seeing of men realized what was happen-ing, the compact little Nation of the 13 original states had become a continental domain, and the homogeneous populatics of English blood was becoming the most heterogeneous admixture of nationalities of every speech and faith and political tradition to be found on the face of the nearth."

arth." earth." Empire had to become democratic to ex-ist at all. The revolt of the American colonies against Great Britain and the fate of France and Spain in the New World resulted from bigoted resistance to democracy. Today those countries which are unable or unwilling to found empire on democratic lines fail in the empire on democratic lines fail in the struggle for world-influence and colonial development. Empire must be based on

ons of the world are becoming such

The Turpitude of Davis.

CALDWELL, Idaho, April 18.-(To the Editor.)-It is asserted here by those who

rofess to know that Webster Davis, late

Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was

in communication with Paul Kruger, of the Transvaal, before he went to South

Africa, and that he went there to sell his

services to Kruger at the highest possible price, and that Kruger offered him \$500,000

to present the Boer cause to the American

justice and honorable dealing or enlight-ened cultivation of the local and national traits. In Professor Giddings' formula the essential condition of empire is this-"as it lengthens the reach of government it must curtail the functions of government. A modern imperial government must leave most functions to the local communities. Common loyalty to certain common interests and principles is an all sufficient kind and degree of homogeneity for the stability of a most complex civil-

of General Methuen and at Fourteen in their own way. This is the secret of Streams. Mafeking remains under invest- the prestige and strength of the British

port to give these additional facts in de-tail, but in addition to these unsuccessful attempts at bribery, certain other alleged attempts are narrated, because there is a elde in the prosecution of the charges against Senator Clark, and they do not approve of the action of Mr. Daly in agreeing to furnish an unlimited amount of money to carry on the prosecution. While it is true that bribery can never be proved by the testimony of the briber nor difference of opinion in the committee conproved by the testimony of the briber nor of the person bribed, and that it is al-most always necessary to obtain the re-quired information from go-betweens or persons who have explored the field and made reports backward and forward as to the probability of obtaining results by bribery yet some members of the commit-

difference of opinion in the committee con-cerning them. These later attempts relate to ex-State Senator Whiteside's connection with the candidacy of Senator Clark and his efforts to expose the Senator's methods. The testimony relating to Whiteside, State Senator Clark, State Senator Meyers and Representative Garr, is there outlined, and the committee remarked for the major-

the committee remarked for the major ity of its members:

bribery, yet some members of the commit-tee believe this does not justify the char-acter of acts which are proved and es-tablished against Mr. Campbell." ity of its members: "The three accused (Whiteeide, Meyers and State Senator Clark) undoubtedly oc-cupied the position of detectives who wil-fully deceived the parties with whom they were dealing and against whom they made charges. On the other hand, the parties mainer whom they testified and the tablished against Mr. Campbell." Some members of the committee, how-ever, do not join in any criticism of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Daly. The majority of the committee express the opinion that the transactions concerning the Judges of the Supreme Court of Montana need special consideration, and relating the cir-cumstances connected with this episode, they mark whom they testified and who make against whom they testined and who make denials are charged with crimes to which, if guilty, they would be quite certain to add the offense of false swearing. "A majority of the committee, under all hey remark: "Upon the foregoing undisputed facts and other facts which are controverted a majority of the committee believe Senator

the circumstances appearing, are not will-ing to consider the situation as one of

equilibrium between detectives on one hand and alleged lawbreakers on the oth-er. If Messrs' Clark of Madison, Meyera and Whiteside testified falsely, they must have contemplated in the beginning, a con-spiracy of the basest character, to be followed up by perjury of the worst sort, and they must have intended to pass through ordeals in the course of the in-vestigations which would be made, which it cannot be inferred they were willing to subject themselves to merely to prevent equilibrium between detectives on one subject themselves to merely to prevent Senator Clark from becoming United States Senator.

"In the opinion of the majority, there was no affirmative disproof produced by Senator Clark at any time showing that Senator Clark at any time showing that the facts in connection with the \$30,000 were not true. It appears that the claim that the accusation and exposure resulted from a conspiracy formed and carried for-ward by Marcus Daly was a necessity of Clark's canvass and defense; but Daly and Conrad and others who were sus-nected of conversions desided in the set

bected of conspiracy denied all knowl-edge of the \$30,000, of which \$27,000 was in \$1000 bills which had been produced by Whiteside as money furnished by Well-come in attempted briberies. No \$1000 bills were shown to have been in the

tion with its election, manifested such a public sentiment that the Legislature of 1855 passed a statute, which, if obeyed, would have redeemed the state from its bad name. For the direct and gross vio-lations of that statute and the conse-quent discredit which continues to reel upon the state, Montana has a right to ex-pect a prompt and decisive remedy from the action of the Senate upon the report of this committee." hands of any of the alleged Daly conspirators."

spirators." The report then shows from the testi-mony that these large bills were in the hands of Clark supporters, and adds: "In connection with the consideration of these last four cases of attempted brib-ery, of Clark of Madison, Meyers, Garr and Whiteside, it is important, too, in favor of the difference of opinion, con-cerning the credibility of Messrs. Clark of Madison, Meyers and Whiteside, that the whole committee find that if all tes-

of this committee." The committee states that its finding is made in view of the certain admitted or undisputed facts with their attendant circumstances appearing in the testimony taken by the committee, and these are the whole committee find that if all tes-timony concerning the \$30,000 and all the trated under 15 headings, as foltestimony of Whiteside and Clark of

Madison were laid aside, there would still man sufficient evidence in the case to lead the committee to find, as they do, that Clark's election is void. From the briberies which have been established, a

"Two-Quotes the law of 1895 relative to crimes against the elective franchise, which limited in purpose and amount the majority of the committee feel justified in finding that there were other successes which limited in purpose and amount the political expenditures which could be nade in any election either by a political committee or a candidate, especially nam-ng a candidate for United States Senator, in procuring by corrupt practices the voter of members of the Legislature, where the facts naturally cannot be directly proved." Of the conduct of Republican members of the Legislature who voted for Clark who could not give more than \$1900 to any one committee in a county, and he could not pay more than \$1000 for his personal expenses in lawful ways specified. "Three-Asserts that Clark has been

the report says: "The conduct of Republican members who left their Republican candidate and inter-material that Clark has been constantly a candidate for office and gives his record in that respect and notes the organization of a committee in his interest in 1898 after consultation with his friends in Butte. To this committee, the report voted for Clark, and gave him his elec-tion, in the opinion of the majority of the committee, calls for special criticism. There was an absolute deadlock, and no possibility of the election of a Democrat without the affi of Republicans. It is dif-ficult to account for these Republican votes for Senator Clark's candidacy had been tainted on the 10th of says, he gave unlimited authority to spend money, which he agreed to furnish, an estimate, however, being made that at least \$50,000 would be necessary to secure the state convention and that \$75,000 might be needed to secure the State Legfacts exposed had not been disproved on January 28. fanuary by the Whiteside exposure. The

reasons given for the Republican approximate expenditures admitted by "The "Charles W. Clark, \$25,000; by McDer-mott, \$22,000; by Davidson, agent, \$22,000; by Wellcome, \$35,000; by Steele, \$11,000; by votes for Clark seem to be pretensor and covers. Clark, who had been negotiating with Hobson, a leader of the Repub-licans, wrote a letter on the lifth of Jan uary, in which he declared himself to be in favor of the tariff on Montana prod-ucts. Some of the Republicans said there ought not to be a deadlock, and that it would be better to have a Democratic Senator than a vacancy. No one pretends that any effort was made to bring about by Wellcome, \$20,000; by Steele, \$11,000; by Corbett, \$500; by Whitemore, \$4600; by Cooper, \$2900, mainly furnished by Charles W. Clark, and the amount of these ex-penditures Senator Clark himself paid to his son. Advances and payments made by Senator Clark to his committee and arouts a dimittee he him amount of the that any effort was made to bring about the election of any other Democrat than Clark, against whose agents charges of agents as admitted by him amounted to about \$129,000, of which sum Charles W. Clark received on August 12, 1598, \$33,-000; October 17, \$20,000; November 23, \$40,bribery have been made. "The committee do not say that the

es of all 11 Ren licans were improperly secured, but that those of Geiger, Beas-ley and Bywater were has already been und. Circumstances of suspicion against "Senator Hobson is



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continuously and systematically, as We have made a lifelong study they should, for experience teaches

of catarrh in its various forms and us this is the only way catarrh stages, and have mapped out a line can be permanently cured.

# PLAIN TALK FROM PEOPLE YOU KNOW

life

the transactions were res inter allos acts and that the evidence does not sufficiently bring home to Senator Clark or his agents Mr. John Lindstrom, Mount Tabor-I was a sufferer from catarrh for years. It destroyed my hearing and broke down my health completely. I could not eat a mouthful of food without suffering pair

bring home to Senator Clark or his agents any improper attempt to influence the court or the Attorney-General." The report was presented by Senator Chandler for the entire committee, and was not signed. A minority of the com-mittee did not approve of some of the features. The views of the minority will be submitted later. Senator Clark refused to make any statement at this time. and distress. People had to shout right into my ears to make me hear. I had no strength, but was a weak, almost use Thanks to the skillful treatment of Drs.

majority of the committee believe Senator Clark's agents, in their desperation on ac-count of the decision of the court to take jurisdiction in the Wellcome case, at-tempted an improper approach to the Judges of the court and to Attorney-General Noian, which of itself cannot but have a certain influence in the considera-

tion of the other acts of the agents in con-nection with the Senatorial election. A ma-jority of the committee, however, believe

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Inflicted the First Defea loston on Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.-Philadelphia was unable to solve Pitcher Willis' curves, resulting in the team's first de-feat this season. Orth, on the contrary, was comparatively easy for Boston. The

Batteries-Wills and Clarke: Orth, Donahue and Douglas. Atendance, 5775. Umpire-Connolly.

### At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 23.-Waddell shut out the locals today, though he was hit hard from start to finish. It was the opposing batsman's misfortune to have a fielder right in front of every ball that was hit. Scott was miserably supporte and hit freely. The score:

Cincinnat .....0 3 6 Pittsburg ......6 10 Batteries-Scott and Peitz; Waddell and Zimmer. Umpire-O'Day.

#### Games Postponed.

ST. LOUIS, April 23 .- St. Louis-Chicago also greatly improved.

NEW YORK, April 23.-Brooklyn-New York game postponed, rain.

The American Association.

game postponed, rain.

At Chicago-Chicago, 7; Minneapolis, 10. At Detrolt-Detroit, 2; Cleveland, 8. At Indianapolis-Indianapolis, 7; Buffa-

At Kansas City-Milwaukee-Kansas City game postponed, wet grounds.

# THE RUNNING RACES

Yesterday's Winners on Coast and Eastern Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.-The weath-

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Ine weath-er was fine and the track fast at Oakland. The results were: Seven and one-half furiongs-Melkarts won, Inverary II second, Colonel Root third; time, 1:35%. Five furiongs-Miss Madeline won, Net-tie Clark second, For Freedom third; time, 1.00

1:03. One mile-Captive won, Scotch Plaid sec-ond, Horton third; time, 1:41%. Four furlongs-Rollick won, Diderot second, Moonbright third; time, 0:48%. Mile and one-sixteenth-Sir Hampton won, Allenna second, Silver Tone third; time, 1:47.

fered from catarrh and a discharge from

Mr. W. F. Helm, 345 Market street

Portland-I am 66 years old. I had suf-



Kr. W. F. Helm, 345 Market Street. Portland, Cured of Distracting Head Noises.

the left ear for 60 years. I was almost totally deaf. At times I could not hear anything at all. I was annoyed with constant noises in my head, like the roaring of a thousand waterfalls. Drs. Copeland and Montgomery cured me.

Rev. T. R. A. Sellwood, a wellknown rector of the Episcopal Church, re-siding at Milwaukle-My case was a very severe one, dating back 20 years. I suffered severely with my head. Gradually my hearing failed. When I began treatment I was very deaf. Today I hear as well as any man could-my hearing has been perfectly restored.

Mr. Ernest Kroner, 107 Monroe

street, Portland: Our little boy Leo was a great sufferer from catarrh, compli-cated with frequent attacks of tonsilitis. His condition caused us grave alarm; for, in spite of all treatment, he grew steadily became worse, and his general health greatly impaired. The Copeland physiclans cured him perfectly.

## HOME TREATMENT.

Patients who live at a distance can be treated with perfect success by the aid of the Copeland Symptom blank, sent free on application.

# Dr. Copeland's Book Free to AlL

NOTITIE

tarrh.

-I had catarrh all my life, with a dis-

invalid, unable to work or enjo

charge from the left ear. Four years ago I had grip, and grew rapidly worse. My head and ears were stopped up. I was short of breath, and had smothering and choking spells. I had no appetite. What I did eat caused bloating, soreness and distress in the stomach. I could not sleep. My nervous system seemed com-pletely shattered. I sent to the Copeland

Institute for a symptom blank and took a course of treatment. Now I am in perfect health. I consider the home treat-ment a Godsend to all the sick who live at a distance from Portland.

Mr. John Redmond, McMinnville Or.-I had suffered with catarrh and stomach trouble for years. I took a

gated the matter, has been able

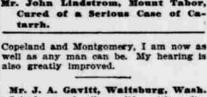
How Consuls Are Made.

course of treatment with Drs. Copeland and Montgomery, and they cured me. I have been enjoying good health ever since.

**Consultation Free.** 

of the patient.

fr. John Lindstrom, Mount Tabor



Empire at the present time, The nation which does not learn this ment.

The War Office was silent at midnight truth, that empire, to survive and flourish must foster instead of hampering liberty and the results of Rundle's advance toward Wepener were not announced, al-though there was little reason to doub and democracy, will not long remain "Im and democracy, will not long remain "im-perial." Consolidation cannot crush out the sentiment of liberty, and the desire for self-government. The outburst of loyalty we have witnessed in Canada and Australia, whose relation to the British Empire exemplifies the new conception of imperial democracy, contains a lesson not only for Germany and France, but even for the United States. The Porto Ricen that there had been serious fighting Saturday. There were details of General Methuen's convoy fight near Boshof, but these did not materially alter previous ac

#### Boers Moving Southward.

WAKKERSTROOM, Sunday, April 22. for the United States. The Porto Rican for the United States. The Porto Rican question afforded the first test of Ameri-can capacity for empire. The people rose to the occasion, even if the politicians proved short-sighted. The popular atti-tude demonstrated that democracies are opposed to "imperialism" in the old and offensive sense, to selfishness and co-ercion, and that their idea of empire is progressive and sound. They are not Evening .- After yesterday's shelling it was expected that the Boers would open again, but Colonel Brabazon, with the Yeomanry, made a thorough scout to the left. The Boers endeavored to turn the British right wing, but the movement was detected by the Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry, and the guns opened fire and progressive and sound. They are not afraid of expansion, but they will not have empire at the expense of freedom. drove them off, greatly extending the po-None of the Boer guns was in There were no British casualties. action. Anti-imperialism as a movement has failed because there is no menace to lib-erty in the democratic empire. The con-Many of the Boers are moving southward

#### Fighting at Jammersberg

BOER CAMPA" Thabapchu, O. F. S., April 22-Fighting continues day and night at Jammersberg's Drift. The Engthat, to preserve liberty, the weak nations must invite "imperial" protection to guar-antee them autonomy and freedom. lish entrenchments have been so full of rain that the men have been obliged every now and then to clamber to the banks, only to be shot down. The Boers were so drenched Saturday that they were unable to sleep, so they started a on the subject of the good to be derived

from virtue and courage. The discussion lasted most of the night, shells at intervals interrupting the speakers.

# SALUTED THE BOER FLAG.

#### Incident at Old Point Nearly Caused Complications.

NEW YORK, April 23.-A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Norfolk, Va., BAYS:

The big Boer flag which floated from the mainmast of the Danish steam ship Polar Star, when that ship satied from her Brooklyn pler March 12, came near causing international complications between this Government and Great Bri-tain through the enthusiasm of an Amerborn in Missouri.

ican skipper in Norfolk Harbor. Upon the ship's arrival off Old Point Comfort, Captain Callisen again hoisted the Transvaal flag, and his action cause comment among the masters of a numb of British merchantmen anchored off the A mass meeting of a branch of the National Boer Relief Fund Associawas held in Norfolk on Monday il 16. Congressman Smith, of Michi April 16. gan, and George W. Van Siclen, of New York, were among the announced speak-ers, and they arrived on an Old Dominion ers, and they arrived on an Oid Dominion steamer. When Mr. Smith saw Captain Callisen's vessel with the Boer flag way-ing, he got the Old Dominion captain, who was also a Boer sympathizer, to run in near the Polar Star, and then the American colors on the American ship were dipped to the standard of the Transvaal on the Danish ship.

One of the British captains saw the com pliment, and sent a protest to the Eng-lish Ambassador at Washington, who in turn sent it to the State Department. The

State Department declined to interfere on the grounds that a merchant marin man has the right to dip his colors to anyhing he sees fit, and has also the right of the whatever he desires at his mastto fly head. Thus a threatened complication, because of an American recognition of a Danish captain's courtesy to the Boer

At the mass meeting Captain Callisen

000, and February 13, 1900, \$30,592; and in addition to this \$130,000, Senator Clark paid \$5000 to McDermott, one of his agents; \$5000 to Wellcome, his attorney, and \$5000 to E. C. Day, a member of the Legislature. None of the members of the committee nor their assistants made the sworn re-

slature.

by Se

turns required by law, nor did Senator Clark himself make any return." Sections 6 to 15 deal with the business transactions of Clark and his representa-tives, with members of the Legislature, inluding the purchase of Representative McLaughlin's property, the tender of \$600 to Representative Woods to raise a mort. gage on his ranch and the subsequent sale of the ranch; the establishment of a bank after the adjournment of the Legislature largely through the efforts of Senator Tlerney and Representatives Eversole and Shevelin, of Broadwater County; the sale of lots and other property in Jefferson County to a representative of Clark by Senator Warner; the conduct of Mesars. Garr, Geiger, Fine, Beasley and Bywater and the present of \$000 to Representative Day after the adjournment of the Legis

In the canvass which ensue

Speaking of the transactions with Wood e committee says: "Senator Clark knew of Bickford's at

"Senator Clark knew of Bickford's at-tempts to purchase the indebtedness which Woods owed, and the correspondence shows that the object was to secure Woods for Senator Clark. Bickford tes-tified: "In pursuance of that let-ter (letter of November 21, from one Ector), I made arrangements to obtain for the purpose of using the to one Ectory, I made arrangements to obtain for the purpose of using it to prevent the indebtedness of Woods going into the hands of Daly's friends, the sum of \$7000, with which I took up that indebtedness.' On November 2, 1886, Mrs. Woods mortgaged their sheep and cattle for \$1000, payable in one year, and on April 22, 1899, paid the mortgage debt. Woods has left Montana and gone to New Mex-

to present the Boer cause to the American people, whereupon Davis resigned his \$500 job to take the \$500,000 one. The same parties say that Davis is a Weishman who had to leave Wales. H. K. LITTLE. The story is probably a fabrication. It s not likely that Kruger would pay any

such sum for the service, and there is no good reason to doubt that Davis' sympathy with the Boers is genuine. He was

ico." Referring to Tierney's connection with the Bank of Townsend, the report says: "On June 14. Tierney organized the State Bank of Townsend, on a capital stock of \$25,000, of which he took \$5600, Shevelin took \$1000, and Eversole \$1000, nearly all of the \$25,000 passing through Tierney's hands in currency. His \$500, he rays, he took from the money drawer in the safe in the office of Messrs. D'Arcy & Co., but whence this \$500 came he did not show by any writing whatever." Referring to Garr's story about securing money from his aunt with which to pur-chase a ranch, the committee remarks: "He had no previous knowledge of how Never Heard of Our Angora Goats. Chicago Times-Herald. Cat fanciers in Lincoln County, Or., have opened a new postoffice named Angora. The new postmaster's first name is Tom, "He had no previous knowledge of how he had accumulated this money."

Reference to Day's connection with Clark is as follows:

and it is expected that he will come up to the scratch without much trouble. date for Speaker, and was defeated in the Democratic caucus, receiving 25 votes against 39 votes for Stiff. Mr. Day was Turkish Torpedo-Boat Blew Up. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.-News has been received from Beyrout, Syria, to the effect that the Turkish torpedo-boat Schaayl blew up in that harbor April 21, resulting in the loss of 23 lives. Fort Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, April 23.-By direction of the President, the military post near the City of Bismarck, N. D., hereafter will be known as Fort Lincoln.

#### Millions for Baseball.

A million of dollars are spent every year upon the game of baseball, but large as this sum is, it cannot begin to equal the amount spent by people in search of bealth. There is a sure method of ob-taining strength, and it is not a cosely one. We urge those who have spent much and lost hope, to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It strengthens the stom-sch, makes digestion easy and natural, and cures dyspepsia, constipation, bil-lousness and weak kidneys. trengthened by additional attempts to secure votes by offers of money, which, although denied, are found by the majority of the ommittee to be sustained by a preponlerance of the testin

ony. The committee adds that it would un-necessarily encumber and extend this re-

on is mainly responsible Senator Hobeon is mainly responsible for the action of the Republican members. He was chairman of their caucus and a leader in the Clark movement. He early began negotiations with Clark, and letters written promising that he would be an independent tariff. Democraf were ad-1:08 2-5. dressed to Hobson under date of Januarry 16. In the face of all facts tending to impeach the conduct of so many of the Republican members, and of the evi-

dent political reasons why they should not have contributed their votes to the election of Clark, a Democrat under charges of corrupt practices, the opinion of the majority is much strengthened by the action of these Republicans, who, or the 4th day of January, abandoned their own party and thus strangely elected a

cratic Senator The committee says the direct viola-tions by Clark and his committee and

the provisions of the Montana laws are of the first importance in nection with the conclusions reached by

On this point, the committee adds the

"He expended a sum vastly in exceed of the limit provided in law and failed to receive any return and such return was nade by the persons acting in his be half."

Referring to the destruction of checks and vouchers, it is remarked that "the committee find the case proved without relying upon such destruction of checks, failure to render accounts and disregard of the legal limit of expenditure. But they furnish to the committee strong ad-ditional reasons for believing the other facts which seem to them to cetablish the

corruption charged." Only two points of law are presented, as follows: "I-It is clear that if by bribery or corrupt practices on the part of the friends of a candidate, who are conducting his canvass, votes are obtained for him, without which he would not have had a ma-ority, his election should be annulied, although proof is lacking that he knew of

the bribery or corrupt practice. "2-It seems to have been admitted that if the person elected clearly participated in any one act of bribery or attempted bribery he should be deprived of his office, although the result of the election was not thereby changed."

Commenting on the legal phases of the case, the committee says:

case, the committee says: "According to the law, as understood by the committee, Senator Clark cannot be permitted to retain his seat. He received 54 votes and there were 29 against him. "F. C. Day was Senator Clark's candi-

leaving him an apparent majority of 15. If he obtained through illegal and corrupt practices eight votes, which would other-wise have been cast against him, he was not legally elected. More than this numthe leader of Clark's forces in the Legis-lature during all the balloting after the second. On February 22, Senator Clark personally wrole a letter directing that \$5000 should be given to Mr. Day for his services in the Legislature and as a renot legally elected. More than this hum-ber of votes, the committee finds from all the evidence, was thus obtained. It also is a reasonable conclusion on the whole case that Senator Clark is fairly to be charged with knowledge of the acts done in his behalf by his committee and his agents conducting his canvass. He arrived in Holean from Parts services in the Legislature and as a re-tainer as counsel in future. This amount was received by Day through Wellcome and Davidson on the 22d day of March, the day after the Legislature adjourned." After detailing the circumstances, the report says that while the findings are jus-tified by the foregoing admitted and undis-puted facts, with their attendant circum-stances standing alone, these facts are strengthened by additional facts including various unsuccessful attempts to secure in Helena from Butte January 4 and remained there until after his election, and was in constant conference with his comuned there until after his ele

fittee and agents." Referring to Mr. Campbell's connection

Referring to Mr. Campbell's connection with the case, the report says: "Much criticism has been made of the contestants, especially of A. J. Campbell, a member of the House of Representatives and an active prosecutor of the charges against Senator Clark. Some members of the committee cannot refrain from ex-pressing their disapproval of many of the methods pursued by Campbell and White-

won, Donator second, Tirade third; time, 1:35.

#### Races at Aqueduct.

NEW YORK, April 23.-It rained during the first race at Aqueduct today, which made the track slow. The resultz were: Five furlongs, selling-Silurian won, Bil-lionaire Second, Russian third; time,

Mile and 70 yards, selling-Rinaldo wor Lindula second, George Simonds third; time, 1:48 2-5.

Five furlongs, selling-Gold Lack won, Sunol second, The Benedict third; time, Mile and 70 yards-Wait Not

Lampglobe second, Maximo Gomez third; time, 1:46 1-5. Six furiongs-Her Ladyship won, Gaze

second, Emigre third; time, 1:45. Five furlongs-Lief Prince won, Rob-ert Waddell second, Screech third; time,

Races at Membpls.

MEMPHIS, April 23.-The track was

Half mile-Icon won, Dick Burgess sec ond, The Auditor third; time, :51, Six furlongs-Belle of Memphis won

Andes second, Gold D'Or third; time 1:16% Four and half furlongs, selling-Wild Pirate won, Zack Ford second, Sard third; ker in the April Atlantic. Early in the present Administration the Republican

time, :58. Turf Congress, stakes, one mile—Thrive won, The Monk second, The Rush third; time, 1:45.

Mile and sixteenth, selling-Russell R. won, Hoods Brigade second, Ei Derim Seven furiongs, selling-Verify won, Hand Press second, Cathedral third; time,

1:29%

Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., Kid Mc-Partland, of New York, and Dal Hawkins, of California, were billed to box is rounds, at 155 pounds, but Hawkins re-fused to go on, as McPartland was over-weight. The club then put on Jerry Sul-livan, of Boston, in place of McPartland. Hawkins was declared the winner at the end of the second round.

Paris.-If the following facts were not rouched for by a highly distinguished physician, Dr. G. Legue, it would be permis-sible to regard them as an invention sugseated by sundry of the marvelous "cures" in vogue in the Middle Ages. Dr. Legue was put on the track of his curious discovery by one of his patients, who informed him in the most casual manner, and as if there were nothing extraordinary about the statement, that she had tried the "pigeon cure" for meningitis and for the first time with limited success. Dr. Legue had to confess his entire ignorance of the cure in question, and to ask for an explanation of its nature. It was then revealed to him that in this skeptical age, and in Paris, of all places in the world, there are people who believe in the efficaclousness, as a remedy for certain mala-dies, of the blood of a freshly killed pizeon. The head of the patient to be treated is shaved, and then the breast of the pigeon is ripped open by the "opera-tor" and the warm and bleeding carcass mmediately applied to the bared skull. The believers in this cruel and senseless cure imagine that all fever is drawn out of the body by the hot lifeblood, and the quivering fiesh, of the pigeon. The extraTHE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE The Dekum, Third and Washington W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D. OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 12 EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays. M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. SUNDAY-From 10 A. M. to 12 M. M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.

ordinary thing is that faith in the cure is , the relative value of the places. At last every district save one had its repre-sentative abroad In this one, every plan widespread and recourse to it frequent. Dr. Legue, who has thoroughly investiobtain short of advertising had been tried, for more than a year, to get a man for a small place in France. Finally, a lawyer the address of a shop in the Central Marthe address of a shop in the Central Mar-kets at which nothing else is so'd but live pigeons destined to this strange pur-pose. The business done is so brisk that the late proprietor. Mme. Michel, has been for his post, to be that any notice whatever to his prodecessor from the President the late proprietor, Mme. Michel, has been able to retire, after making a small for-tune. Her successor declares that the pigeon cure is considered a sovereign rem-edy for influenza, since the appearance of which she has been unable to meet the demand that has arisen for birds. They are also used, it seems, in cases of typhold fever, but in this instance two pigeons are the state the definition of the state of the state of the state of the Department, of his appointment. His arrival, with commission and order for possession, was the first notice to an incumbent whose retention had been promissed. The new official had probably not thought of France since he recited his geography lesson 30 years before in some district school while his manner fever, but in this instance two pigeons are necessary, and they are applied to the feet some district school, while his manner gave the impression that he had first heard the name of the town to which he had come, when appointed as its Consul,

# George F. Parker in April Atlantic. The following will illustrate one way of appointing a Consul, says George F. Par-"66 HOURS TO ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS"

nembers of Congress from a Western Via the Great Northern Rallway. state of importance, met and preferred claims to a Consul for each district; all Train leaves Portland daily at 6:20 P. M. Connects at St. Paul Union Depot for Chicago, St. Louis and all points east and south. For tickets, rates, etc., call to be appointed upon the formal recom-mendation of the United States Senator. at City Ticket Office, 122 Third street.

They did not pick out individual posts, with a man of special fitness for each; both Congressman and candidates knew Montana is said to have mined \$40,000,000 their business too well to make it than a wholesale job. The candidates worth of copper last year. This beats were chosen at random, according to per- the gold or silver record of any state in sonal influence, or party importance, or the Union.



#### KIDNEY AND URINARY

Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedly cured.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

ch as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and ody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or

DISEASES OF MEN

Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, im-

110 YOUNO MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bash-fulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE. MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and who more painful, bloody urine, POWER. BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES. Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES. Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver troubles, cured WITHOUT MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED. Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphet on Private Diseases sent Free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address

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SAPOLIO

Pigeons Better Than Christian Sci-

Pall Mall Magazine

lawkins the Winner in Two Rounds NEW YORK, April 23.-At the Hercules