

COASTER BRAKE FURNISHED ON ALL WHEELS IF DESIRED



Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycles

"Standard of the World"

A Few Pointers on Its Superiority

Under all ordinary conditions, bevel-gears run easier than the chain. The mechanism is always free from grit, mud and dust, and always lubricated.

The bevel-gearing never cramps or twists under any strain put upon it. This accounts for its superiority in hill-climbing and under all other conditions calling for extra effort.

Owing to the absence of the side pull of the chain, the frame never gets out of line except as a result of serious accident. In this latter case the bevel-gears are quite as likely to emerge in a useful condition as the chain and sprocket. Usually the rider of the COLUMBIA CHAINLESS is the first to go on after a road-race smash-up.

The COLUMBIA CHAINLESS calls for less attention than the older form of bicycles. To clean it is an easy task, and desirable for preserving its appearance; but neglect, unless persistent and long continued, does not impair its running qualities.

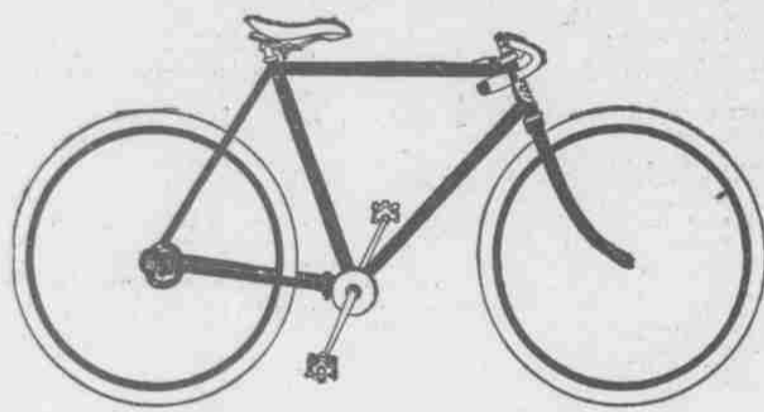
Bevel-gear construction is peculiarly simple, direct and effective, calling for relatively few separate parts. This is a safeguard against breakage and annoying accidents.

The handsome finish and refinement of detail, in combination with the peculiarly neat construction incident to the enclosed gear, makes the COLUMBIA CHAINLESS the handsomest and most stylish bicycle of the present day.

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1899 Chainless ..... \$60.00
1898 Chainless ..... \$50.00

COLUMBIA AND HARTFORD Chain Wheels are Standard for Excellency.

- Columbia Chain, 23 lbs ..... \$50.00
Hartford Chain, 23 1/2 lbs ..... \$35.00
Pennant Chain, 25 lbs ..... \$25.00



Second-Hand Wheels in All Repair from \$8 to \$25
New and Second-Hand Wheels Sold on Easy Payments

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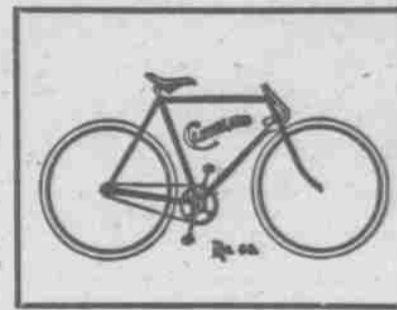
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Cleveland Bicycles

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Their popularity is increasing every day. Light, strong, easy-running, up-to-date construction, and one of the handsomest wheels made.

Burwell Detachable Tires



Burwell Detachable Tires

Dust-proof bearings, oiling through hollow axles. Cleveland hardened Block and Pin Chain. A wheel of wheels.

- Cleveland Chainless Bevel-Gear ..... \$75
Cleveland Chain Road Racer, 21 pounds ..... \$50
Cleveland Chain Light Roadster, 23 pounds ..... \$50
Cleveland Chain Roadster, 25 pounds ..... \$50
Cleveland Chain, 24 pounds ..... \$40
Stormer Chain ..... \$35
Pennant-Special ..... \$30

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

FAVORABLE TO CLARK

SECOND DAY OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Sensational Statements by Witnesses Rejected by the Prosecution-Congressman Campbell on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on privileges and elections gave almost the entire day to hearing the testimony of Ben Hill and L. T. Wright, in its investigation of the charges against Senator Clark, of Montana. They were called by the defense, although they had come to Washington at the instance of the memorialists. Both testified that they had been engaged to make affidavits against Clark; that they were paid for them, and that the affidavits were false. Both had been in Helena during the sitting of the legislature as Clark's friends, and both had their expenses paid there. Hill claimed that Campbell and Whiteside had assisted him in dictating his affidavit, and that they knew the statements contained in it to be false. The witnesses agreed in a statement that several witnesses, including themselves, had signed after giving their affidavits, not to testify in the Wellesch disbarment case until they should get more money—\$3000 apiece—but Hill said that Campbell had told him that he would not dare pay him before he should go on the stand, because of the use Clark would make of the fact if he should become acquainted with it. Campbell made a statement contradicting the assertion made by Hill, and also the statements made by Lyon yesterday. L. T. Wright, a watchmaker of Missoula, Mont., was the first witness. It became apparent that he had been called to impeach the testimony of witness Rector, concerning the alleged efforts to bribe Representative Jaquet. Rector had testified that Wright was present when the money was paid, but Wright denied this. The witness also testified to having agreed to give an affidavit and to testify in the Wellesch disbarment trial at the instance of Mr. Hill and Little, secretary of Congressman Campbell. He said he was to receive \$100 for the affidavit, and \$1000 for his verbal testimony to be taken later. He did sign and swear to the affidavit, receiving \$200 for this service. The affidavit was read by Senator Faulkner, and was full of accusations against members of the legislature, one being to the effect that A. J. Steele, a friend of Senator Clark, had given an envelope containing \$10,000 to be given to Senator Myers for his vote for the disbarment. Steele had later come to him and requested the return of the money, saying that Myers preferred that Whiteside should hold it. "Now, Mr. Wright, is that affidavit true or false?" asked Senator Faulkner. "It is false, and they knew it was false at the time it was made," replied the witness. "I did it for what there was in it. It was gotten up to help justify politics." "Is the statement you swore to," suggested Senator Turley, and the witness assented. He had not intended to make the same statement he had made in his affidavit if he had gone on the stand, but he had refused to testify because the \$10,000 had not been paid him. He then testified that he went to Helena to testify in the Wellesch disbarment case, but that he and three other witnesses had agreed not to testify until the money was paid. The prosecution had refused to pay him until after he went on the stand, saying that \$10,000 in my hands with my statement would be worth \$20,000 to Clark. One of the men in the combination had broken the agreement, and the witness said he had seen Ben Hill offer him \$200, which, however, Hill had asked to be

received to hold. The witness said he had received \$100 from Daly's friends at Helena, and that just before starting to Washington he had received \$300 more. He said since his arrival, Whiteside said that since Hill and himself had been in Washington they had received an offer of \$200 from Dr. Minshall on behalf of the prosecution to get out of the city. On cross-examination, Wright said he had gone to Helena during the sitting of the legislature to work for Clark, but he had done most of his work in the third house. He had received \$400 from Steele for this service. "Did you not tell me after your arrival in Washington that you had held \$10,000 for Senator Myers?" asked Mr. Birney. "I think probably I did." "Don't you know you did?" "No, I don't know. I don't recollect. I intended you to understand that I had, because I wanted to get our business fixed up." He said Ben Hill was the only person who had promised to give him money here. When Wright was excused, Hill, also of Missoula, was called. He said he had been connected with Congressman Campbell and Mark Hewitt in working up the case against Clark for the past eight months. He had just been down to Bridger, he said, for Clark, for which he received \$300 from that gentleman, when he met Whiteside on the street in Butte and "that old fellow told me a lot of lies" and after he had gone to Campbell's office and had signed "about 1700 pages of stuff in which there was not a word of truth." This affidavit had been dictated and written by him. This affidavit was then read. In it the witness said he had entered into a combination to assist in the election of Senator Clark, and that he had committed many acts looking to bribery of members of the legislature to vote for Clark for United States senator. In response to a question, Hill said the affidavit was false. "When Campbell and Whiteside would see me talking to a man, they would ask me what the talk was about, and I would tell them, according to what money I got." "Did you get more than \$200 for your work?" was asked. "Yes; I got several such sums." The witness stated that in conversations with Campbell, after the affidavit was prepared, many alterations were made in the document, and that he had subsequently given the altered document to Campbell. Campbell was asked to produce this altered document, and said he would try to find it. After Faulkner had resumed the investigation, Senator Hoar interrupted him, asking him to curtail the inquiry, saying that after the witness' own admissions, no statement that he could make would be of value to any one. Hill testified to paying \$200 for affidavits in Missoula, drawing drafts on Campbell for the money. Campbell said he had honored the drafts and would explain why when he should take the stand. Concerning witnesses called to Helena to testify in the disbarment trial, Hill said there had been an understanding that only Dr. Minshall should go until \$1000 was paid each of them. Whiteside had given the money to a man named Harry for him, and the latter had handed him \$500 of this amount, which the witness said he still had in his possession, having kept it in order to make the prosecution pay the remaining amount which he said was promised. He told the messenger who had brought him a message asking him to go to the state supreme court to testify to tell the supreme court to "go to hell." Hill continued his testimony concerning the dealings of himself, Wright, Minshall and Cowen with Congressman Campbell and Whiteside. He said they had paid them various sums of money at different times. Hill said he had told Campbell at that time that Cowen's affidavit was false. Among others who had given him money, the witness said, was Mr. Tubney, of Butte. That gentleman had given him \$200

and had also given money to others of his combination. Hill said that from his conversation with Campbell and Whiteside, he was satisfied Marcus Daly was putting up the money for the prosecution. Whiteside had said: "We have no specific amount, but Marcus never limits us." Hill said that Rector, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, had told him that he was to have \$500 for coming to Washington, and that Rector had also told him that his testimony was not true. When Hill retired, Congressman Campbell requested that he be sworn, saying that if the committee considered Lyon's, Hill's and Wright's statements true, he was unfit to proceed as counsel in the case. He thought he should have an opportunity to explain. The committee allowed him to explain as counsel, but did not require him to be sworn. Campbell first took up the statement of Thomas E. Lyon, and said the latter's statement that he (Campbell) had offered him money to commit perjury was absolutely untrue. He admitted that he had talked with Lyon and that he had given him \$300 to pay the expenses of the investigation that Lyon was to make. With reference to Hill's affidavit, he denied having dictated it, saying that Hill had spent an entire day with his (Campbell's) typewriter in a back room dictating the statement, and that he (Campbell) had not been in the room half an hour during the day. He admitted paying drafts for \$300 made up himself by his private secretary for affidavits by

Wright and Minshall, but said that at the same time he had told him that the testimony of the men could not be used. Campbell said he had employed Hill to get at the truth of a rumor that an effort was being made to have Whiteside imprisoned through one Folk, that he had especially desired to have a letter intercepted, and that Hill had opened it. It is not true that he had paid Hill any money to do anything that was crooked, nor that Hill had told him his affidavit was untrue. Other witnesses of the day were Barney Shanahan, of Butte, and John Birney, of Helena, who were put on by the defense to contradict the statement of State Representative Normoyle, to the effect that they had approached him with the suggestion that he could get \$10,000 for a vote for Clark for the senate. The two witnesses agreed that Normoyle had made advances to them indicating that he would like to get money for his vote. In Favor of Scott. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today decided to recommend that no further proceedings be taken in the case of the protest against Senator Scott, of West Virginia, continuing to hold his seat in the senate. The committee was unanimous with one exception. Senator Pettus will probably present a minority report. One for the Missourians. Weston Leader. About 105 voters from the Weston and

Mountain precincts have so far registered before Justice Wood. An unusually large proportion are from Missouri, which is far better represented than any other state. As this is an intelligent community, it would indicate that the Missourian is a white man and fairly civilized, contrary to some of his detractors. ESCAPED FROM HONOLULU. W. G. McPherson's Experience With the Plague. W. G. McPherson, who lately returned from a two weeks' visit in Honolulu, was fortunate enough to escape on the lumber schooner Columbia, bound for Port Townsend. He would otherwise have been obliged to take passage for home on the Australia, the only steamer which would come inside of signaling distance of the port, and spend the first two weeks after his arrival in the United States marooned at the quarantine station at Angel Island. The authorities were making a vigorous campaign against the bubonic plague while Mr. McPherson was in Honolulu. Much difficulty was experienced with the Chinese, who had a habit of sneaking away bodies of their countrymen who fell victims to the scourge for fear they would be burned, in which case it would not be expedient to return the bones to China for a final resting place. It finally became necessary to threaten to burn every Chinaman that died from any cause what-

ever in order to keep the Celestials from concealing bodies after death by the plague, and refusing to reveal cases of it among their number. The disease was kept closely confined to the Chinese and native quarter, where fifth of every form afforded it valuable assistance in its work of destruction. Guards were kept on the street all the time, and the district was kept strictly quarantined. Mr. McPherson arrived there Christmas day, having made the voyage from San Francisco on the bark Allen. The day of his arrival there were three deaths, the next day two, and the same rate continued during his stay. Doctors did their best to study the disease, but were baffled by its energetic progress. A patient would come down one day, and the next he would die, the end coming so quickly that the blood did not have time to coagulate, and the body was left as natural as in sleep. By the time a physician could hear of a case and arrive on the scene, the patient would be dead or in the last agonies. The malady was as workmanlike in its methods as a Krug-Jorgensen rifle. Honolulu had been on the eve of a great boom, and every one was expecting to be borne high on the wave of prosperity when the plague arrived, and the wave receded like a spring tide. The town was full of tourists, who melted away with surprising rapidity, and every steamer that left port, which all that were there did at the first intimation of the plague, was loaded with passengers. After that

no vessel could get a clean bill of health, and the customs authorities got themselves disliked by the skippers. For two weeks not a passing steamer could be induced by any persuasion to put in, and the inhabitants of the place were shut up like convicts on a penal island. The atmosphere of the city was not particularly hilarious. When Mr. McPherson learned that a lumber schooner was going to leave, he sought out the captain and became his friend. It took some time to do it, but it was accomplished, and the skipper consented to taking him as a passenger. On the voyage over a terrific storm was encountered, but the little craft weathered it in good style, and landed her passengers at Port Townsend safe and sound. In spite of his experience, Mr. McPherson says he enjoyed the trip very much, particularly the time he spent on the sailing vessel, which, in his opinion, are the only comfortable craft afloat. He will leave tonight on a business trip to New York, and will be gone six weeks. It Had Become a Habit. Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Why does Jim Todgers affect that fustian style of walking?" "He can't help it. He's been usher at so many weddings." Judge D. M. Key Dead. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Judge D. M. Key died in this city tonight, aged 71.

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