Minnesota Congressman Paid His Respects to Littlefield.

STANDING IN WITH LUMBER BARONS

Scance Stad Under Consideration the Bill Providing a Government for Hawall,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. - Throughout the details on the Puerto Rico bill in the House of Representatives today there was an undercurrent of speculation on the outcome of the efforts to bring about united between Representatives of the various elements in the trops of bringing about a common granual of understanding for consideration at the formal conference to be held at 8 P. M. The dehate brought out of Mausochusetta closed the day with a defense of the guti-imperialists. The other greaters were Eddy of Minnesota. For the bill, and Clayten of Alabama and Broussard of Louislana, against it.

Thrompout the session today the Sen wto had under consideration the Hawaiint government bill. The discussion took while range; but the busic of it was an amendment offered by Platt of Consecti-cut, as at the appointment and tenure of officers of the courts of the Hawalian government. Tillman embraced the opportunity to make a characteristic speech, in the course of which he made an attack upon Morgan, and vigorously opposes

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

House Discussed Puerto Riean Bill, Sennte Hawalian Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Clayton (Dem. Als.) was the first speaker of the day in the House presenting legal arguments against the Poeto Rico till. He main-Island that the United States military forces held Fuerto Rirs at the time of the treaty, and that the island became as much a part of the United States as the Territory of Arizons.

Tawney (Rep. Milin.), a member of the ways and means committee, enlivered the delate by a severe arraignment of Littlefield (Rep. Me.) for his speech yesterday,

field (Nep. Me.) for his special yesteroay, uttacking the bill and its promoters. "I have been profogodly impressed," said Mr. Tawney, "with the great impor-ance of the questions involved in this dis-question. Until yesteriary these questions wides of the House, with the utmost givdignity becoming questions and with that dignity becoming questions of so great importance and the dignity of the forum in which they are to be tried. I regret that it was sufficient for the gentleman from Maine to play in this great debate the part of a buffoon for the benefit of the Democratic party and for the amuse-ment of the galleries. The Democratic appliance with which that particular atfectation of voice was requived yesterday sectiation of voice was received restorary would not have urected a speech made upon the pending bill by that late perfect Argestican statesman and always loyal Republican production of the gentleman from Mains. The hope of notoriety of the existence of legal technicalities would not have induced that gentleman (Dingley) to have left the ranks of the Regul-Bonns and joined the runks of the Demo mittee or upon the floor of this House, reof decent courtesy toward the members of that committee or his solleignes upon the floor of this House, which the gentleman (Littlefield) exhibited in the course of his

What is the excuse the gentleman has journed. dented course? What is his justification. He tried to make this House believe it was because we are attempting to impose a tax upon the people of Puerto Bleo, and also because, according to the peculiar logic of this backwoods lawyer, as he House that if this bill is enacted into law, the spruce lumbernoon of Maine, carbe obliged to may a duty of 50 cents a Rico, but the lumber barons of the State of Maine. That is the reason why the gen-tleman is here easing he entired agree with his party mascintus to imposting a duty upon American products going into Puerto kilco, when he knows that every dollar of that duty is pald over to the people of that island for their benefit.

"And if this theory which he has al-ways advocated, and which the Repub-licans have slways chained to be correct, if the theory that the man who imports or the united States. It is not therefore the tax upon the people of Puerlo Rico that constitutes his real objection, but because the instorment of New England and the spruce lemberment of Maine want to got their products into the perits of Poerto Rico for 5 per cent of the existing beiff on scale when imported into the Tuitled States from foreign countries." sion of the bul. Tawney concluded as fol-

"Imperialism, in the seure of despotic rate, can never have a place in our Re-public, except by the gain of the Republic

our American lite.

Eddy (Rep. Mann.) weld that all the dolorous predictions made against the bill would some be relegated to the Demogratic chumber of horrors, for use at some future time when a great emergency areas. He would support the bill, he suld, believing it to be the best meas-ure attainable to establish a sound fiscal

aystem in Facrio Rico.

Tempkins (Bep. N. F.) amounced that he was not in accord with the majority of his Republican associates on this hill.

He falled to see in U. he said, that jesagainst particular States on Territories. He included also that, even if Congress had the power to set in this way, the circumstances in Puerto Rico would make such an act a flagrant injustice and a reintion of our promises to the Puerto

Powers (Rep. VI.) declared that the ac-quisition of Purito Rico land brought to the island the Jame rights and privileges

Thayer (Dem. Mona) closed the day's

the attacks made on the anti-imperialists as copperheads and trailors.

"We are not submined of the company wes keep," exclaimed Thayer. In all matters perialing to the welface of the country, the prosperity of our people and the perpetuation of American institutions we prefer the counsel and advice of Boutwell, Hoar, Hale and Fuller to that of Hanna, Plait, Qupy and Beveridge."

At a o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate. When the Senate convened today, Hale (Rep. Me.) reported the diplomatic onsular appropriation bill and gave no-ce that early next week he would call it

'I desire to notify the Senate, how-ever," he said, "that Monday I will call up the resolution, and if no member rep-resenting the majority report of the elec-tions committee is ready to speak, the tions committee is ready to speak the minority will proceed with the debate."

After the passage of a number of minor bills, consideration of the Hawalian government bill was resumed, the pending question being on the amendment of Flatt (Rep. Conn.), providing that the President should appoint the Chief Justices and Justices of the Supreme Court, and that the Governor of the Territory should appoint the other officers, the amendment limiting the tenure of office of appointees to four years. Platt, in an extended to four years. Platt, in an extended speech, supported his amendment, holding that the provisions of the hill were incomparishent with those incorporated in previous territorial enabling acts.

In a vehement speech Tillman (Dem. S. C.) attacked the bill as reported to the Senate, and straigned Morgan (Dem. Als.) for alleged lark of courters. Bater.

Senale, and straigned Morgan (Dem. Ala.) for alleged lack of couriery. Referring to an incident which occurred the other day, in which Morgan declined to yield to Tillman to reply to a statement made by Wolcott (Rep. Colo.) concerning the "suppressed yote" of South Carolina, Tillman said:

"I have full indiamental the control of the c

"I have felt indigmant at the treatment I received from the Senator (Morgan), Never n my experience in the Senate have I een treated so discourteously by any men ber of the Senate."

Morgan endeavored to interrupt Tillman,

but the latter waved him aside, saying:
"I decline to yield to the Senator. He has put himself outside the pale of courtesy and consideration, so far un I am con-

In the course of a criticism of the meas-

In the course of a criticism of the measure, Tillman said:

"I don't object to a protection of the whites of Hawaii, but what I do object to is the hypocrisy of those in this chamber who maintain that the people of Hawaii are to be treated differently from those people who reside in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and other Southern Sjates. The whites of the South are patriotic Americans. I want you is protect the whites of Hawaii, but don't try to do it by hypocrisy."

Tillman then read a letter from a person unnamed who declared that a man

rimman then read a letter from a person unnamed who declared that a man who dures to oppose the sugar barons in Hawaii is in Jeopardy of his life.

Chirk (Rep. Wyo.) asked for the name of the writer of the letter, saying such a charge ought not to be made lightly in the Senate. Tillman declined to give the writer's name. After expressing some writer's name. After expressing some sympathy with the argument of Tillman,

Clark (Rep. Wyo.) mid:
"When the Sanator from South Caro-lina charges Senators on the Republican side of the chamber with hypocrisy, it comes in very poor grace for him to de-clare by Almighty God that the negroes of the South should not vote." Tillman—Such a construction cannot, in

atrness, be put upon my remarks. Clark-Will you may to this Senate that rou are not trying in the South to sup-gress the negro vote?

press the negro vote?

Tillman (with great vehemence)—No, I will say that in South Carollna we have done our level best to keep the "nigger" from voting.

Tillman gave notice of an amendment substitution the substituting the suffrage provisions of the South Carolina Constitution for the suf-

frage provisions of the penting bill. Bills were passed as follows: To aid certain States to support schools of mining; for the appointment of an additional United States Commissioner in Northern Judicial district of the Indian Territory; granting to the State of North Dakota 20,000 acres of land to add in the maintenance of a

FRIEND OF CONSPIRATORS.

Death of Joseph Cowen, a Famous English Millionnire,

Parliament, and proprietor of the New castle Chropicie, has removed one of the most remarkable figures in English life and one of the most extraordinary men in Europe. His whole life and personality teemed with vivid contrasts. He was a millionaire, yet dressed in slouchy clothes, and as brilliant an orator as ever held the House of Commens' breathless attention, yet of shall stature and awkward galt. and be spoke with a Northumberland barr. A supporter of Lord Beaconslield in his schemes for imperial expansion, yet Mr. Cowen was the friend of every conspirator from Moscow to Madrid, and financed revolutions from his own pocket as readily, as other millionaires buy steam yachts. At the risk of his life, and through bat-Maximi. It was at Mr. Cowen's house that 'Orsini. Who threw a bomb at the carriage of Napoleon III, and was guillottned for so doing, spent weeks prior to the perpetration of the deed. With such an intensely democratic tendency, Mr. Cowen was naturally a home-ruler, yet none were more potent or often quoted in articles furnished in favor of the present war than the sentences penned by Mr. Cowen shortly before his death, when he doclared that Great Britain was fighting to "prevent men of British blood from being treated as helots."

Many years ago he retired from active polities, owing to his independent ideas, devoting his attention to his paper. The Newcastle Chronicle wielded as much political influence in the north country as Mr. Cowen did when men pointed to him that necessarily produce imperial despot-ism cannot and never will be relaxated in our American life.

Eady (Rep. Minn.) weigh that all the most second one of the most profitable in the country.

ARE WE AT WAR?

The Problem Confronting Secretary Boot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The Secretary of War has confronting him a difficult problem requiring a decision whether or of the United States is in a state of war, tain prescribed conditions. More than two score applications of this kind are now before the department. If it is held this is a time of peace, that decision might carry with it the reduction of the pay of all the acidders now in the Philippines by one-half, a contingency that campot be contemplated without apprehension. There are equally dangerous complications further in the other apprehension, that the contemplated in the other apprehension, the three contemplated in the other apprehension. tain prescribed conditions. More than two as arise in Arizons. New Mexico or any of the other Proposition, namely, that the country is in a state of war. War Department and controversal the figures given by Parse, perticularly in their reference or super and rise.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21-Six hundred ma and Croby & Co. Struck today, on account of the alleged refusal of their employers to recognize the Union.

MARCUS DALY ON HAND

WILL TESTIFY AT THE CLARK IN-VESTIGATION.

John R. Toole, of Anneonda, Related Particulars of the Campaign of 1898 and the Capital Fight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Clark up for consideration.
At the quadration of the routine business of Moniana, faced each other during the proceedings of yesterday with reference to the seating of Quay, and said he did not desire to proceed with the case to United States. Mr. Clark sat in the rear day and Marcus Duly, the rivht millionaires of Montana, faced each other during the United States. Mr. Clark sat in the reir of his attorneys, and Mr. Daily on the opposite side of the room. Mr. Daily were a pleasant smile throughout the day, and Mr. Clark maintained an unruffled countenance. It had been expected that Mr. Daly would be called to the witness-stand during the day, but he was not. The day was given up to J. R. Toole, a close friend of Mr. Daly. Mr. Toole's testimony covered the Senatorial contest from the Daly side of the question. He also related many particulars concerning the Capital contest. particulars concerning the Capital contact acing the total expenditure in behalf of nuconda in that contest at from \$350.00 \$450,000. Hon. W. G. Conrad also testified during the day. He was a candidate for the Senate in opposition to Mr. Clark. He said that he had spent no money in the Senatorial campaign proper.

At the beginning of the session Attorney ity from prosecution to such as might tes-tify to bribery as go-betweens during the session of the Legislature. He said in the letter than be had conferred with the Governor, and that in case of prosecution and conviction the Governor would exer-cise the purdoning power. Referring to the Whiteside exposure, Mr. Nolan said the people of Montana did not believe there was any conspiracy.
"The air was full of syldence of bribery," he said. "You could cut it with

John B. Toole, of Anneonda, was next John R. Toole, of Ameonda, was next called. He is regarded as a confidential friend of Mr. Daly, and is a member of the Montana Legislature. He said he was interested in the Daly mines, and had since June 1 last been under a calary from him in connection with their mining enterprises. He also said he considered he had Mr. Daly's confidence in political mab-ters, and knew the latter's plans. Not-withstanding this fact, he had, as a member of the Legislature, voted for Clark. Indeed, he had never known Mr. Daly to seek office or try to influence the course of his friends. Lest winter, when he had

told Mr. Daly that some members wanted to cast their votes for him for the United States Senate, Mr. Daly had replied: "I authorize you to say that I do not want my name presented to the Legisla-ture for a vote, either complimentary or otherwise."

Nor had he ever known of Mr. Daly's

Nor has he ever known of Mr. Daly's stiempting to influence or centrol any pri-mary or other election or State, County or City convention. Speaking of the campaign of 1898, Mr. Toole said he had been a member of the Executive Committee, that not to exceed \$10,000 was subscribed for the State cam-paign and that the Clark month had psign, and that the Clark people had held no meetings out of Silver Baw County. The general understanding then was that the Clark movement was entirely in the interest of Mr. Clark's candidacy for the Senate. Mr. Toole also said Mr. Daly had no especial candidate for the Senate, being willing to accept the nomines of the Democratic caucus. Mr. Daly's friends, however, opposed Mr. Clark principally because of the charges of bribery with which the air was filled for a month before the meeting of the Legislature. The witness said he had never entered into a cousnirney to defeat Mr. Clark for the Senate.
"When did you first see the \$30,000 used by Mr. Whiteside in his exposure?" he

was asked. I first saw it when the Legislative in-

member, met."
"Did you give any of that money or know of any being given by Mr. Daly or any of his friends to defeat Mr. Clark for the Senate?

of land to aid in the maintenance of a School of Forestry.

At 4:46 P. M., the Senate went into executive session, and at 4:45 P. M. adjourned.

The session of the Senate of a "No, sir; I can't find words strong enough for a proper denial of the imputation. It's an outrage."

"Do you know of any money being put up by Mr. Daly or any of his friends to defeat Mr. Clark in any other connection?"

"I certainly do not."

"I certainly do not. McLaughlin at the beginning of the Leg-islature in which McLaughlin told him he was going to vote for Mr. Clark, as it was a matter of bread and butter for his family." He depled that there was any Daly or distinctively anti-Clark lobby in Helena during the session of the Legis-

The friends of Conrad, Marts and others were lost," he said, "In the Clark lobby, That is all a pipedream,"

If Mr. Conrad spent any money in the nterest of his candidacy, he (Toole) did not know it. Mr. Daly had not, according to the witness, dreamed when the Legislature met that Clark could be elected "T never saw so strong an opposition mowed fown by money," he said. On cross-examination, Mr. Faulkner tries to draw out a concession from Mr.

Toole, to the effect that Mr. Daly closed out the boarding-houses and stores not supposed to be friendly to Mr. Daly. The At the risk of his life, and through bat-talions of spies, he carried instructions to agents in Italy from that arch-conspirator, ing them better accommodations at low rates than other places. It was, of course, a common thing for discharged men to make charges against Mr. Daly. Still, it was true that he was the friend of the laboring men, standing often be-tween them and a reduction of wages. Mr. Toole was questioned concerning the contest over the location of the state cap-

ital. He said he had been a member of the committee baving in charge the inter-est of Anaconda in that contest. "I can only approximate the amount spent," he said, "and I don't know that I can come within \$100,000 of the total amount. I should say, however, that from \$55,000 to \$450,000 was spent in the interests of Anaconda. It must be borne in mind

however, that that contest continued over three or four years." three or four years.

He said that perhaps 75 per cent of the total amount had been spent in the last year of the contest. The money was raised by subscription, many citizens subscribing, including Mr. Daly. He had himself given one-fourth of his estate to the cause.

Mr. Faulkner-Ind you not say after Mr. Clark's election, that if you had had \$100,000 more you could have defeated him, and that with \$200,000 you could have elect-

Mr. Toole-I did not. We could have beaten him with half the sum, because I believe that with that much money it would have been possible to have the Republicans who voted for Clark go on maken

Mr. Toole detailed the movement for his manesake, ex-Governor Toole, for the Senate, saying that after the Whiteside exposure. Representative Day had come to thin, saying that he was sick of the methods being pursued; that they were shameful and rotten, and that if the Sliver Bow delegation would take up Governor Toole he would assist in his election. He prevailed upon the delegation to go to Mr. Toole, but when this was dope, the ex-Governor refused to enter the race, saying that the pressure from the Clark forces was so strong that he could not

Hon, W. G. Conrad, who was Clark's principal rival for the Senatorship in 1999, can the next witness: "Did you spend any money in the State ampaign?" Mr. Campbell asked.
"I did, from \$5000 to \$10,000, giving it to
committees, etc."

"Did you spend any in your effort to come your election to the Senate?" "I did not spend to exceed \$50 in Helana cyoud the amount of my hotel bill." beyond the amount of my hotel bill.

Continuing, Mr. Coursd said that he had never been associated in any way with Mr. Daly and only seven or eight of his friends were in Helena during the Senatorial campaign. He decided the statement of a former witness that he had drawn \$50,000 from the American National Rank of Helena after the Whiteside ex-

Bank of Helens after the Whiteside ex-gosure. He also said he had not con-tributed any part of the \$30,000 used by Whiteside. He had his pank checks and stakes for the past 22 years and was will-ing the committee should inspect them. Mr. Conrad said there were 30 votes piedged to him in the Legislature, but he falled to receive 10 of the votes as pledared. falled to receive 10 of the votes so pledged. The committee then adjourned.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Tantoran and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.-The weath er at Tanforan was fine and the track

er at Tanforan was fine and the track fast. The results were:

Half a mile-Sofaia won, M. F. Tarpey second, Moonbright third; time, 9:88.

Five furlongs-Pirate J. won, Formatus second, Isaline third; time, 1:01%.

Mile and an eighth, handleap, purse \$1009.

F. W. Brode won, Zoroaster second, Potente third; time, 1:53%.

Mile and a quarter, hurdles-Monita won, Durwal second, Lome third; time, 2:19%.

Six furlongs selling-Inversary II won, Six furlongs selling-Inversary II won.

Six furiongs, selling-Inversry II won, Duke of York II second, Gold Baron third;

Six furiongs, selling - Formero won Pompino second, Clonsilla third; time

Ruces at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.-The results oday were; Seven furlongs, selling—The Sluggard ron, Agitator second, Jodee third; time,

Half a mile, for 2-year-olds—Erema won, nxious second, Ben Magen third; time, 39%. Steeplechase, short course, handleap-

oyageur won, Jack Hayes second, Al teeves third; time, 2:245. The Speed handicap, six furiouss—Tria-itzs won, Gold d'Or second, Maggie Davis hird; time, 1:145. Mile and a half, selling—Pat Garratt won Nailer second, False Lend third; time

One mile, selling-Matt Simpson won, El Dereim finished second but was disquali-fied: Jennie F. zecond, Clarence B third; time, 1:4234. Six furlongs, selling—Inlook won, Dom-

nls second, Jamalea third; time, 1:15%. Pole-Vaulting Record Broken. ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 24.—Charles E. Dworak, of Chicago, tonight broke the world's indoor record for pole-vaulting by one inch, vaulting 16 feet 16 inches at the University of Michigan Gymnasium.

WHAT MEAN THE CARVINGS?

Indian Monument on Exhibition Affording Wide Field for Conjecture.

In front of the City Hall yesterday was a huge block of basalt, decorated with Indian carvings. It was found by Dr. Grant and Colonel L. L. Hawkins about a year ago, near the cannery of Scufert Bros., above The Dalles. When first seen, about nine inches of it was exposed above the ground. The two gentlemen immediately procured shovels and dug al around it until the carvings could all be Colonel Hawkins' next move was to announce that the prize was destined for the Portland City Museum, and that he should see that it got here.

Nothing was done about the matter until Nothing was done about the matter until a little over three months ago, when Mr. Hawkins went to the place again to see the constellation of Leon. He intended bringing the rock back with him, but on the promise of F. A. Scufert, whom he was visiting, to send it to him, he left without it. Shortly after this an Eastern scientist appeared upon the scene and cast scientist appeared upon the scene and cast an envious eye on that relic of ancient times. Colonel Hawkins, on finding this out, opened up a redhot correspondence, with the result that Mr. Senfert sent the

much-coveted stone yesterday.

The plece of basalt is well worth the trouble of getting it. The face upon which are the hieroglyphics is about two feet in width and four in length. The height of the rock is about the same as the width. On the curved side is a rude mouth filled with teeth clearly shown. The oyes are very large, and also close to the mouth, which caused an admiring eclentist to jokingly remark it must have come from the Flathead race.

On one side of the face is a series of niform carvings, in the way of a hole a the center, surrounded by a perfect incle of holes, all the same size. On the ther side is a hieroglyphic in the shape f two ovals, one within another. Nearly s whole distance around the relie cepty-cut notches, which are said mark the space of time. On the part of the rock exposed, there is a covering of old moss, which has led a student of na-tural history, who was examining it, to express his opinion that it was thousands f years old.

The hieroglyphics have not, as yet, been read. Dr. Grant, who has studied considerably in this line, thinks that the work has something to do with the legend f the bridge of rocks said to have been where this memorial of Indian times was ound. The redmen thought that the womin should be on one side and the man give authority that the carvings of the droular holes represent woman, while the ovals were given by the same tribe-

o represent man. None of the other scientists that have seen the rocks would venture an solution as to what the signs meant. Colonel Hawkins will have it mounted on a stand the first floor in the City Hall, where can be carefully studied by all in-rested in these matters. Mr. Raymond, well-known local naturalist, will go 46 cill give the findings of his research for nediately if he gets unyhing of interest.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Young Dentist Shot the Wife of the Man Who Befriended Him.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Mrs. E. P. Hayes, the wife of Dr. E. P. Hayes, a dentist, formerly of Chicago, but now with offices at the Hotel Endloott, in West Thirty-First street, was shot and Rilled tonight in her apartments in that hotel by Dr. Frank D. Caldwell, an as-sistant of Dr. Hayes. Caldwell then shot and killed himself. Nothing was found that gave any idea as to the cause of

he shooting, so far as is known.

Persons who knew the Hayes couple and Caldwell say that Dr. Hayes had for cars befriended Caldwell, and had given years hefriended Caldwell, and had given him an opportunity to advance in his profession; in fact, had considered him almost as one of his own family. As a result of this treatment, Caldwell became enamored of Mrs. Hayes, and, it seems, after many repulses, decided that if he could not possess the woman he would take her out of the world with him.

When Lotterles Were Lawful,

Buffalo Commercial.

Lotteries were not tabooed in New Engand in 1800. The first issue for the year the Massachusetts Mercury, published Boston, had an "ad" informing the ibile that #The Dartmouth College will positively commence drawing next Friday. Tickets and quarters may be had of E. Larkin, 4° Conrhill, who will pay prizes on demand,"

Battle Courage. Chicago Times-Herald.

At home, in a progressive community, a man may be a coalheaver or a bank

THE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS

Of America Use Peruna For A!! Catarrhal Diseases.



MRS. TOFT, PRESIDENT VALKRIEN ASSOCIATION, OF CHICAGO.

Mrs. Catherine Toft, president of the Peruna. They do so because they have Talkrien Association, of Chicago, in a ecent letter, writes the following:

5649 Cottage Grove Avenue,

"It has been my privilege to advise a number of my friends concerning the best medicine in cases of a worn-out system and a broken down constitution. Knowing of the very satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, I have often advised it, and am glad to speak of the well-deserved praise those who have tried it have given it. I know of nothing better in cases of catarrh of the stomach and for liver trouble. It is of superior merit. I gladly endorse

sedicine.

Not only is it a valuable medicine but

Not only is it a valuable medicine but

The allmatic allmatic allmatic It is applicable to the climatic aliments of winter and summer. Extremes of heat and cold in the United States make it a land of catarrh.

ing-rooms are the principal causes. Char-itable institutions have found, by hitter experience, that catarrhal diseases not only are the most numerous of all other diseases put together, but they are the

is effective, and its cures are perm

It is a sure cure for courbs colds. In stippe and catarh in its many phases. Whether the catarh is located in the head, throat, lungs, stemach, kidneys or pelvic organs. Peruna is a prompt and

never-falling cure.
Letters of grainode from various insti-tutions of the county to the manufac-turous of Peruna, indicate the high appreclation that these institutions have for this remedy. The following are sam-ples of the letters which have been re-

REPORT FROM ONIO.

The Sisters of St. Francis of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, E. Main street, corner of Rose avenue, Columbus, Q., write:

"Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended Dr. Hartman's Peruna as an excellent remedy for la grippe, of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character. We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Peruna has become our favorite medicine for la grippe, catarrh, coughs, colds and brenchitis."

REPORT FROM ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Clara Makemer, housekeeper for the Florence Criticonian Anchorage Mission, of Chicago, writes the following letter from MI Chestaut street, Chicago: "Peruna is the best tonic I have ever known for general debility—a sure cure for liver complaint, and a never-falling adjuster in cases of dyspepsia. I have also used it in cases of female irregulari-ties and weak nerves common to the sex, and have found it most satisfactory. For almost any internal trouble Peruns is an ideal medicine obest, and deserving of the confidence and indersement of



Lawrence street, Brooklyn, N. T.: "No medicine deserved higher proise than Peruna. It is fur above anything

I have ever known Mrs. B. Ferguson, or used in such cases

portice. People with have agent inrecessing my heartiest macromaters, to be cured of catarrh, have turned to A book written by Dr. Hartman on the Peruna as a last resort, and been cured different phases of catarrh and their Many of the charitable and benevo-lent institutions of the United States use

vironment of civilzing influence is strong latest available data, shows the value upon him, and most of his chances for the display of courage come to the moral side of his nature. But out in the open, with most of the trammels cast off and the enemy in front, with the ripple of the colors about him, and, more than all, the feeling that comes from companionship in a common danger with many of his fela common danger with many of his fel-lows, it is the animal that gains suprem-United States therein:

acy. And man, being by nature a brave and fearless animal—the most fearless of all the animal species—simply remains true to his birthright and goes through the ordesi in the natural way.

What can be the deduction? There is only one, it is that battle gallantry and battle brutality, springing as they botn do from the same source, must necessarily be allied. You cannot slip the leash of a bloodhound and stop him half way to his scent. If any proof were needed to make the fact of inherent bravery andthe other thing-certain it is to be found in the marvelous change in face, manner and even speech that comes over nearly

every man when he is engaged in battle. COMMERCIAL CHINA.

Studies of Conditions in the Orient Made by Western Nations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The proposi-ion for the appointment of a commission o study the commercial conditions in Thina and Japan, embodied in sundry bills now before Congress, is along lines similar to tose already adopted by sev-eral of the softwe commercial nations of Europe. The document recently issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, "Com-mercial China in 1899," shows that experi-ments made by other nations in sending commissions to the Orient have been very commissions to the Orient have been very rails/actory. The British commission, or "Commercial Mission," as it was called, spent a part of the years isse and 1877 in China slone, devoting eight months to a trip from Shanghal up the Yangtze River which they returned to the scaboard, reaching Canton and Hong Kong after eight months of travel and study, and giving to the British public a very clab-orate and extremely valuable report on the wants, consuming power and general conditions of the people of Central and Southern China, their trip having carried them through the most densely populated part of that country. The French mission part of that country. The French mission was absent from France nearly two years, returning in October, 1897, after a thorough investigation of agricultural, industrial and commercial conditions, which is not to be made public, but recorded for the use of the several chambers of commerce which shared in the expedition. The French are somewhat wary of the publication of the report of this commission state a commission sent to China sion, since a commission sent to China in 1843 for the purpose of discovering means of extending French trade published an elaborate report which is to have become more profitable to land than to France. The Ger-profiting by this example, have omitted to give to the general public the result of the work of their commercial mission which returned to Germany in 1899, after 15 months' study of China and other Eastern Asiatic countries. This German commission was especially thor-German commission was especially thor-ough in its work, collecting large num-bers of samples of the goods required and used by the people of the countries which they visited, and creating from them an exhibit which is only open to those per-sons actually interested in the trades con-cerned and to members of chambers of

commerce and commerce or cambers of commerce and certain officials, no other persons being admitted, while copies of the report are only published for pri-vate dreutation. The Nord Deutsche Zei-tung of April 29, 1839, states that the exhthit includes over 50,000 samples, which show that the collection is the result of close study of competent men who thor-oughly understand their work and that the exhibits show first, what European and American goods are exported to Eastern Ash, and second, what goods can be pur-chased there.

provide that the Commission shall visit China and Japan, whose Imports form is a perfectly safe but about one-third of those of the Orient whose trade the United States, with a body, beain and n Niceraguan canal, may be expected to case; it nourishes, sustains and refryshes the command. American products are finding entire system. clerk, but, whatever his station, the en- a rapidly chlarging market in all of the

The pending measures as introduced only

countries of the East, and especially in Asiatic Russia, Manchuria, Corea, Stam, and Australia, While the enormous market effered by the British and Dutch East Indies is also worthy of attention.

The following table prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics from the of the imports and expects of the imports and expects of the imports and expects of the imports. of the imports and exports of the terri-tory in question, and the share of the

8,089,000 \$1,114,087,000 raits Settlements utch East Indies.....

"Estimate: "Statesman's Year Book."

Two Wives Claimed Him CHICAGO, Feb. 3t.—Edward Markham who appeared before Justice Sobath on the charge of bigamy, was given a further hearing today. At Markham's first appearance two women with three children each, and tears arreaming from their eyes, claimed him as their husband. He made no denial, but wept and said he loved them both. The women and children all claimed him and begged for leniency. The judge was in a quandary and decided to hear further testimony, after which he will render a decision. which he will render a decision,

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Holland has a national woman's suffrage association with 14 branches. At present the franchise is limited to male citizens, who own property and have their taxes

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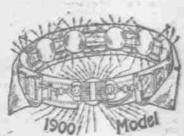
A restorer of the Vital Forces. Vin Mariani and etimulant, it gives eccenath and vigor to

REPORT FROM BROOKLYN, N. Y.



That Electricity, when properly applied to the human system, is nature's greatest .7 remedy, is now universally conceded by all the most learned medical men in the 1.1 the most learned medical men in the 76.2 world. The galvanic buttery has time and time again been brought into use to keep 30.0 life in the patient when all other remedies had practically failed, and in many in-5.3 stances the sufferer has been fully restored to health by the galvanic battery when 4.6 all hope of recovery had present; I might, $\frac{8.6}{22.1}$ if I thought it necessary, give the opinion of hundreds of the most brilliant medical 3.6 men of our day as to the valuable agency of electricity in the cure of very many diseases which afflict the human system.

. If you are in trouble and suffering from selation inmings, rheumatism of a weak back, and will wear one of my Belts, in & short time you will be giad to say the same thing, My



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"TYLER, Wash., Feb. 11, 1980 .- Dr. A. T. Sanden-Defr Str: I take pleasure in writng you a few lines to let you know how I feel since I began wearing your Beit. can gladly say that I feel a great deal better, although I have worn the belt only about four weeks. I am lots stronger now, and can do all my housework, which I could not do before I got your Electric Belt. My appetite is good and I sleep well. (Signed) "MRS. CURTIS MILLER."

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