

His Rise From Poverty to Great Wealth.
How He Became a Copper King.
Instances That Depict His Good Luck.

CLARK OF MONTANA

By J. A. EDGERTON

Started Poor, Now a Millionaire Senator.
How He Figured in a Famous Feud.
Corners That He Engaged in Early Days.

THE recovery of Senator William A. Clark of Montana from two delicate operations consisting of the removal of the mastoid bone from the base of the brain may be ascribed to "Clark luck." At least that is what it is called in Montana. These two operations both occurred within fifteen months. The first it was thought would remove the trouble, which started from a cold producing an abscess in the middle ear. But the symptoms recurring, Senator Clark decided to have another operation despite the fact that the surgeon said it was not absolutely necessary. Clark does not believe in half measures and was determined to have the matter over with for good and all.

This operation is one of the most delicate known to surgery. It necessitates exposing the brain, and a false movement might easily result in death. Thomas A. Edison was recently operated on in a similar manner. The fact that Edison pulled through would indicate that the fortunate outcome in both cases was due to the triumph of modern surgery. But despite all this, the Montana people would insist that Clark luck would have pulled the copper king through in any event.

Worked Twenty Hours a Day.

Senator Clark himself ascribes this so called luck to the fact that he used to work about twenty hours a day and has not entirely recovered from the habit. The natives, while admitting the senator's steam engine industry, insist, however, that it alone could not have brought all the good things that have been piled in his lap by fortune. For example, there was that time when Clark was just starting. He had saved up a little money from mining, peddling, storekeeping and sharp trades when some miners got a portion of it away from him by selling him a hole in the ground. Clark tried to work the hole, only to find that he had been bunked. Being a good trader himself, however, he said nothing, but

stincts of a captain of industry early in the game.

Clark had been a poor boy in Pennsylvania; had managed to get enough education to teach school for a year in Missouri; then pounded an ox team through to Colorado at the start of the gold fever; in another year heard of the gold excitement in Montana and hid himself thither, still with the ox team; worked as a common miner for a year and cleaned up \$1,500, and on this capital brought in stuff from the Missouri river points and even from San Francisco and sold it to the miners for three or four times what it cost him. This might have been luck, but it also involved some rather foxy financiering, at which W. A. Clark was an artist even in those early days. The story of the start of the famous Clark-Daly feud illustrates this quality. This feud, which affected every industry and every man, woman and child in Montana and which finally came to a finish fight in the United States senate, was perhaps the most momentous in its consequences of any in American history. Clark and Daly in the beginning were business associates and friends. In fact, they were bound by closer ties, for J. Ross Clark, a younger brother of the copper king, had married a sister of Daly's wife. But there is no enmity like that of former friends.

Daly needed a certain strip of land to furnish water for his Anaconda mines and offered the old fellow who owned the strip \$10,000 for the water right. The owner eagerly said he would take it, and in the morning the deal was to have been carried through. Clark heard of it and gave the old fellow \$25,000 for the strip. Then he made Daly pay \$125,000 for it. Marcus Daly paid the money, but swore vengeance. There are rumors that Clark had an earlier grudge to settle and took this method of doing it, but no one knows for certain except the copper king himself, and he won't tell.

When Clark was a candidate for ter-

witnesses was State Senator Whitehead, who in a sensational manner had flourished \$30,000 on the floor of the joint convention, claiming that Clark had given it to him to buy votes. Clark demanded an investigation and was exonerated, the event turning sympathy in his favor and assisting him in securing the election.

The senate committee on privileges and elections heard the case and unanimously decided that Clark was not entitled to his seat. Before it had a chance to report Clark resigned in a tearful speech. The next day, however, came an appointment signed by Lieutenant Governor Spriggs appointing W. A. Clark to the senate vacancy created by the resignation. It appears that Governor Smith, who was a Daly man, was temporarily absent from the state, and the resignation had been so timed that the appointment could be made by the lieutenant governor, a Clark man. Then the war in Montana broke out with redoubled fury. About this time the copper trust, of which Thomas W. Lawson has been writing of late, was formed. Marcus Daly was made president. It was at this point that F. A. Heinze, the young copper Napoleon, came into the game. He raised a cry against the trust, organized a labor party, made Clark the candidate for the senate and carried the state. Daly did not live to see the final triumph of his enemy. W. A. Clark was elected to the full senate term ending in 1907, and this time there was no contest. Marcus Daly was dead and the feud was ended.

There were after rumblings in which Clark was charged with having thrown over Heinze, and there were even tales of a combination with the Standard Oil crowd to prevent any further contest of his senate seat. But these gradually died out, and the war which had divided a state into two hostile camps for a generation was over.

One of the most sensational incidents of this historic conflict-related



SENATOR CLARK'S NEW YORK PALACE.

to newspapers. One morning Mr. Clark took up the Butte Miner, a paper of his own town, and in it read an artistic roast of himself. Before sundown he had bought that paper, and a few days later Marcus Daly took up the same paper and in it feasted his eyes on one of the most pyrotechnic and vitriolic lamp-bastings of himself that has ever been put into type on this continent. Then he started the Anaconda Standard, strung a private wire to the town to get the news and made it about the warmest newspaper ever published in a town of that size. Clark got control of other papers, and the newspaper war that ensued will make an interesting chapter in Montana history in days that are not yet.

One interesting story of Senator Clark relates to a barber, rather to two barbers. Happening into a shop one day the senator was rather insinuatingly reminded by the tonsorial artist that Charlie Clark, son of the copper king, paid \$5 for his hair cuts. "Well," dryly remarked the elder Clark, "he has a rich father and can afford it. I have not." Thereupon he paid the regular price, 50 cents, and left the shop. The other barber was a Kansas City product, and Clark ran into him while attending the Democratic national convention in 1900. Now this particular barber was not only an artist with the razor and shears, but was something of a talker as well. Clark became enamored of this colloquial ability and hired the barber to go out into the hotels and tout the praises of the senator from Montana so long as the convention lasted. So well did that knight of the shears perform his duty that Clark was one of the most talked of men at the convention.

A Fastidious Dresser.

There is a brighter side to his versatile character. He is the accused Clark of being extravagantly making machine, a man without heart and all that. They did not know him. Both of his marriages were purely love matches, and there is a touch of romance in each. His first wife was the love of his boyhood. After he found a good mine in Montana Clark went to Columbia college to take the mining course. He determined to know all about the business, as he has concerning every business in which he ever embarked. Returning home by way of his Pennsylvania birthplace, near Connelville, he found his early sweetheart, married her and took her back to Butte. Clark was quite a fastidious dresser in those days, as ever, and the minister who married him said that tight boots would be the death of him yet. The first Mrs. Clark, who had been a poor country girl, astonished the folks by her new finery, and there are still windows about the countryside on which she wrote her name with her first diamond ring, which in that section was a novelty in those days. From this union there were four children, two sons and two daughters, all

now married. A few years ago one of the daughters secured a divorce in a rather sensational suit. The first Mrs. Clark died in 1883.

The second marriage of the multi-millionaire was even more romantic than the first. At Clark's famous United Verde mine at Jerome, Ariz., which, by the way, is one of the largest copper properties on earth, a Dr. La Chapelle, a Canadian Frenchman, was employed. At his death his family, which was a large one, was left in destitute circumstances. Senator Clark generously provided for their wants and adopted one of the little girls, Miss Anna, as his ward. Her he had educated both in this country and Europe. After he was elected senator the ambitious matchmakers of Washington and New York were marrying him off every few days, and as the senator was always something of a gallant he rather lent himself to their schemes. In this way the newspapers had various stories of approaching nuptials and even speeded up tales approaching the scandal stage. The senator himself put an end to all of these, however, by announcing a year or so ago that three years previous at Marseilles he had married Miss La Chapelle, his ward, and by her already had a daughter two years old.

Finest Palace in Gotham.

For this new Mrs. Clark the senator is building the finest palace in New York, which is now rapidly approaching completion. It is estimated that altogether this wonderful house will cost over \$5,000,000. To furnish the stone for it Clark owns his own quarry at North Jay, Me. For the bronzes he has his own factory in New York. He maintains other factories to produce other accessories of the palace. He is quite an art connoisseur, having paid over \$300,000 for one collection of paintings and having bought the famous painting "Choosing a Model" for \$42,000, outbidding George J. Gould. To supply the rugs for his house Senator Clark spent one or two seasons in Europe studying rugs, paying one of the most famous experts a regular salary for instructions.

One of the features of the new Clark mansion is an elevator that is a drawing room. The second floor is so arranged that at the touch of a button all the rooms open together into one magnificent art gallery. Altogether the place will be fully as spectacular as the career of the man who created it, who, starting a poor boy, now has an income of over \$1,000,000 per month.

'Tis Crustless Bread Now.

Sherry is the first of the great caterers to take up the crustless bread idea, says the New York correspondent of the Pittsburg dispatch. A machine for the baking of the bread is being installed in his establishment, and in a few days patrons will get the latest gastronomic novelty served to them as the upper and lower decks of sandwiches or in the form of toast. There is only one crustless bread oven now in operation. That is owned by the Jersey City baker who supplies the Pullman palace cars, people. In the process of baking crustless bread is kept moist and remains so for ten or twelve hours. It does away with waste due to cutting crust from the ordinary baked loaf, and the use of a damp cloth to keep the loaf moist and prevent curling up is avoided. When taken from the oven the crustless bread is covered with a sort of silk or silky texture, which amply protects the interior of the loaf and is easy to masticate.

Manners of Japan's Police.

The police in Japan are expected to learn English. For their guidance a phrase book has been compiled. The following advice is taken from it, says the Liverpool police: "Japanese police force consist of nice young men. But I regret their attires are not perfectly neat. When a constable come in contact with a people he shall be polite and tender in his manner of speaking and movement. If he terrify or scold the people with enormous voice he will become himself an object of fear for the people. Civilized people is meek, but barbarous people is vain and haughty. They should imitate themselves to Caesar, the ablest hero of Rome, who has been raised the army against his own country crossing the Rubicon."

Kaiser at Dinner With Sailors.

Kaiser Wilhelm while at Kiel the other day inspected the cruiser Luebeck and partook of the rough fare of the sailors, says a special cable dispatch from Berlin to the Philadelphia North American. He arrived at dinner time and found that the crew was being served out of a huge pot containing a mixture of pens and salt beef. "Well, my children, what have you for dinner today?" he asked. "Pens, your majesty," was the reply. "That is excellent fare if it is well cooked," said the emperor, and he seized a plate, which he heaped high with food. "That is culinary luxury," he remarked, when he had finished.

Darning by Machinery.

Mrs. George Henry Maynard of Denver has invented a machine which darns socks, doing the work much more rapidly than could be done by hand and turning out as smooth work as the best ever seen, says a special dispatch from Denver to the Chicago Record-Herald. The darning can be attached to a sewing machine, and any rate of speed can be attained.

Work For Wizard Burbank.

When Wizard Burbank has evolved from his experimentation in agriculture a cobless corn and a seedless watermelon, says the San Antonio Express, he might turn his attention to an odorless onion.



HOW TO WIN A HUSBAND.

Woman's sphere in this 20th century is not limited any more than is man's. She can occupy almost any business position or profession, and yet the popular view of womanhood is that she best fits the position of wife and mother and head of the household. Every girl should know her heart and also know that her womanly system is equal to the strain of marriage. If a girl is nervous and irritable ten chances to one it is due to some trouble peculiar to womanhood.

Clasp has no place in a girl's heart if she is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down, worn out for no reason that she can think of. The weak back, dizzy spells and black circles about the eyes are only symptoms. Go to the source of the trouble and correct the irregularity. Stop the drains on the womanly system and the other symptoms will disappear. This can be done easily and intelligently. So sure of it is the World's Dispensary Medical Association, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that they offer \$500 reward for women who cannot be cured of leucorrhoea, female weakness, prolapsus, or falling of the womb. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

"After confinement I gained no strength," writes Mrs. A. Davis, of Sweetwater, Ala. "Even when my baby was a month old I could hardly do any work. I don't know what to call the disease. I had a weak feeling in the pit of my stomach, felt miserable all over. I was sick three months and a lady friend told me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as it had done her so much good. I did so, and after taking three bottles was cured. This was about five years ago and I have had no return of the disease. Am very thankful for the remedy. I cannot praise your 'Favorite Prescription' enough. It is a wonderful medicine for women." Dr. Pierce's Pellets are gently laxative.

There has never been a great and beautiful character which has not become so by filling well the ordinary and smaller offices appointed of God.—Bushnell.

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"I wish to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mrs. Mattie Burge, of Martinsville, Va. "I suffered from chronic diarrhoea for ten years and during that time tried various medicines without obtaining any permanent relief. Last summer one of my children was taken with cholera morbus, and I procured a bottle of this remedy. Only two doses were required to give her entire relief. I then decided to try the medicine myself, and did not use all of one bottle before I was well and I have never since been troubled with that complaint. One can't say too much in favor of that wonderful medicine." This remedy is for sale by A. H. Boyett, Smithfield; Selma Drug Co., J. W. Benson.

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The men who get most out of God's great hours are they who get something out of every hour.—British Weekly.

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SENATOR WILLIAM A. CLARK.

leased the alleged mine to some other innocents, who squandered more money on it without result. By this time the story had got about camp and the other miners cheekily called the hole "Clark's Colusa." One day a stranger beckoned the future millionaire aside and asked him if he owned the "Colusa." Clark rather sorely admitted the fact, when the stranger ventured the cheerful information that it was a bonanza. Clark was tired of being "bunked," rather wearily admitted the drinks were on him and started to liquidate. The stranger insisted, "But there is not an ounce of gold or silver in the hole," and the now indignant owner of the "Colusa," "Gold or silver?" said the man. "Why, that is a copper mine. There is 15 per cent copper." And this was the start of Clark's career as a copper king.

"Baking Powder Billy."

But there were other things that came to Clark in the old days that the miners do not ascribe either to luck or hard work, but to a more subtle quality. For example, Clark once cornered all the baking powder in the mining camp and was thereafter known as "Baking Powder Billy." Then he cornered all the apples and sold them at a dollar apiece. On one or more occasions he bought up all the available tobacco and sold it for a dollar a plug. Money was plentiful in Montana then and tobacco was scarce. Clark made it scarcer. As a consequence, he also cornered quite a little of the money supply. He thus showed all the in-

fluence of a delegate to congress Daly's chance case. The Republican candidate was Thomas H. Carter, now Clark's colleague in the senate. Montana was Democratic then, and Carter ordinarily would have stood no chance of election. But when the votes were counted it was found that Daly, though a Democrat himself, had thrown all his strength to the Republican candidate, and W. A. Clark met his first defeat.

Hero of Montana's Capital.

Soon after this Montana was admitted to the Union, and the fight came on the location of the state capital. Daly wanted Anaconda, his home town. Clark did not show his hand until the winter, when he threw his forces to Helena, and Anaconda was disastrously defeated. Clark was the hero of the new capital and was given a great banquet. The next year he was the Democratic candidate for United States senator and thought he was elected, but Daly organized a rump legislature, sent two Republican contestants to Washington, and the senate seated them. Two years later Clark was again a candidate, but this time Daly managed to deadlock the legislature, there was no election, and Lee Mantle, a Republican, was appointed senator.

In 1893 Clark was again a candidate and carried the legislature for the Democrats, but there were enough Daly men to prevent his election. Then Clark made a combination with the Republicans and captured the plum. Daly charged bribery and carried the case to the senate. One of his chief