England Not Done Sending Soldiers to Africa.

Over Fifty-six Thousand Men Will Leave for the Cape in March and April.

LONDON, March 1 .- In the House o Lords today, the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, reply-ing to congratulations and a question, prefaced his announcement of the relief of Ladyamith by saying the news had at last removed the fear of an impending calamity. He added that he did not know whether most admiration should be given to General White and the gallant defenders of Ladysmith, to the brave men under General Buller, or to Lord Roberts, to whose vigorous and successful offensive movements was due the pressure by which Natal was relieved. Continuing, Lord Lansdowne said:

ent successes will not be made Two recent successes will not be made the pretext for a relaxation of our efforts, which will not be relaxed. In the week ending March 3, eight ships will leave England, carrying 4700 men. During the week ending March 10, 15 ships, carrying 11,800 men, will leave for South Africa. During the week ending March 26, nine ships will leave, with 8900 men. Finally, during the week ending March 21, six ships, carrying 2200 men, will sail, totaling about 28,800 men, and during the follow-ing month 17,800 men will be ready, for whom ships have not yet been allotted."

In the House of Commons, replying to a question on the subject, Sir Joseph Pow-ell Williams, financial secretary to the War Office, announced that General Cronje and his family would be placed on board the flagship at Cape Town. He added that the matter was wholly in the hands of Lord Roberts.

British Army Estimates.

LONDON, March 1. - The army esti-mates issued today show a total expenditure of £61,499,500, an increase over last year of £40,882,200. The touti number of officers and men is placed at 430,400, an increase over last year of 240,147. The new estimates include the sums of £10,000,000 and £13,000,000, already voted for the war.

### LONDON WENT WILD.

Remarkable Scenes Followed the Announcement of the News.

LONDON, March 1 .- When the relief of Ladysmith became generally known, London literally went mad with joy, and throughout England the scenes witnessed have no parallel in the memories of this generation. The pent-up jubilation at the relief of Kimberley and defeat of Cronje could no longer be controlled, and with to-day's crowning triumph, self-restraint was thrown to the winds, The Lord Mayor of London immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Gener-als White and Buller. When the Queen

received the news at Windsor, bells on the curfew tower on the Castle rang in honor of the event. The storm of jubila-tion centered around the Mansion House, and by noon thousands of people blocked the many approaches to that grim building. It was a dense, black mass, composed chiefly of business men, the majority carrying little "Union Jacks." Never before was there such a sale of flags as today. Through this cheering throng there was only one avenue open to traffic, and this was utilized by busses going from east to west. All the traffic in the other direc-tions was stalled for hours. The only way to get past the Mansion House was by mounting the busses, which soon be-gan to resemble charlots in a triumphal pageant. Stockbrokers, bankers, elerks and workingmen clambered on top, and as the 'busses lumbered past the historic and as the 'busses lumbered past the historic building, stood up waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs and calling for cheers for Buller and Roberts. A mighty shout an-swered them from the crowds through

which they were passing. crowd never tired cheering every time the name of White, Buller or Roberts was mentioned, and off came the hats and up went the flags. Grave old financiers waved and yelled as frantically and as ten as the urchins who had clambered the Mansion House steps, that Engnd's honor had been saved.

The strain that for 112 days had kept the in terrible anxiety was removed. the Lord Mayor showed himself at the out of which hung a huge city perial Volunteer fing, and the crowd Staid magnates itself hearse. grabbed flaring posters from the newsboys and brandished "Ladysmith relieved" to the roaring throng. All thought of business was forgotten. Nothing could be done on the Stock Exchange except sing "God Save the Queen" and cheer. No one wanted to trade on such a day as this. Stores put their shutters up and gave their employes a holiday. The Lord Mayor wired congratulations to Lady Buller, and also ordered a holiday for the city schools. Orders were given to ring the great bell in St. Paul's this evening

The West End is as enthusiastic, though not quite so demonstrative as the city. The stately foreign office so forgot itself as to display large Union Jacks from the windows. A cabinet meeting was held, and as the members met at the entrance to the foreign office they exchanged the warmest congratulations. Crowds blocked the war office lobbles struggling to see for themselves the announcement of the glad tlöings and cheering for Buller, Dundonald

and other heroes of the hour. Outside Marlborough House, the London res'dence of the Prince of Wales, a large and jubilant crowd assembled.

All over the United Kingdom these scenes were duplicated. In all cities, big and little, flags floated everywhere, bells chimed and crowds paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs. Business was singing patriotic songs. Business was given up for the day, and schools were closed. In the harbor all vessels dressed ship, and at the military and naval depots scenes of wildest enthusiasm prevailed. In several provincial towns efficies of Kruper and Cronje were paraded through streets and maltreated. At Glasgow the effigy of Kruger was subjected to in-dignities at the foot of the Queen's statue What the next move will be remains as much of a conundrum as prior to the receipt of Buller's dispatch. Lord Dundonald is assumed to have made a wide detouring movement castward, skirmish-ing on Buluwano Hil, and Buller may reasonably be expected to be in Lads emith with the bulk of his forces tonight. Whether, like Roberts at Gimberley, be able to turn the tables on the retreating Boers remains to be seen, but the opinion here inclines to the belief that an aggressive movement can not be immediately undertaken by Bul-ler's and White's forces, hence Roberts s likely soon to have to face the enem strengthened by large reinforcements from all sides. While it is generally realized that Roberts' strategy is mainly respon ible for the relief of Ladysmith, there is a feeling of anxiety lest his plans suffer from the hordes Buller might let into the Free State. Evidently Roberts is awake to the situation.

It is reported in London, but the news not confirmed, that French has already reached Bloemfonte'n, which is not improbable, as the Boers are scarcely ex-

# BRITISH ENTER COLESBERG

Clements' Porce Occupied the Town the Boers Rerenting.

RENSBERG, Feb. 28.—General Clements, escorted by a mundron of Inniskillings, entered Colesberg this morning and received an enthusiastic reception. The Boers are in full retreat. A number of the leading

MORE TROOPS TO GO men have been arrested. The inhabitants are well and not starving. They have suffered many indignities at the hands of the Boers, but no violence.

Lord Roberts Reports It.

LONDON, March 1.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord WAR SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

Clements reports that on hearing that Colesberg had been evacuated, he sent a force to occupy Colesberg Junction and rode into Colesberg, where he received an

enthusiastic welcome. He secured a cer-tain amount of ammunition, arrested several rebels and then returned to Rensberg He reported the rallway line clear and working to Lanewelewnan's Siding. He will report tomorrow as to the few cul-verts which have been blown up. Colesberg and Colesberg Junction are held by

The date of Lord Roberts' dispatch is probably wrong as special dispatches from Rensberg give the date of the occu-pation of Colesberg as the morning of February 28.

GENERAL BULLER'S DISPATCH. Country South of Ladysmith Cleared

of Boers. LONDON, March 1.—Builer wires from Neithorpe under today's date that he has just returned from Ladysmith. He adds the whole country south of that place is cleared of Boers. Following is the text

of Buller's dispatch:
"Neithorpe, March 1, 5:25 P. M.-I have
just returned from Ladysmith, Except a small guard north of Surprise Hill, the whole of the enemy lately beeleging the town have retired in hot huste, and to the south of the town the country is quite

"The garrison was on a half pound of meal for each man per day, and supple menting the meal was a ration of horses and mules. The men will want a little nursing before being fit for the field."

ATTACKS ON MAPERING Twice Recently the Roers Tried to

Assault the Town, LONDON. March L—A special from Cape Town says that a telegram has been received there from Mafeking announcing that the Boers made a severe and pro tracted assault February 17, but were driven off at all points. The truce which is usualy observed Sundays was broken the 18th by another flerce attack; but after determined fighting, the Boers were re pulsed with a loss of 40 killed and wound

ed. The defenders, who were able to take advantage of the shelter of earthworks, lost only two killed and three wounded.

NEW YORK, March L-A dispatch to the World from Kimberley says: Deserters report that General Cronje intended to cut his way out through Lord Roberts' forces last Sunday night, but the failure of the scouting Boers outside the British lines to seize a kopje to aid him frustrated the project. So he surrendered. Several women and children were among the prisoners. It is declared that the British have captured four Krupp field guns, two Vickers-Maxims, several ordi-nary Maxims and 500 small arms.

The Boer intrenchments were simply deep, narrow ditches. When the British examined them, they found all sorts of domestic appliances. Trunks and boxes in many instances were sunk to the level of the ground, and beside many of them par-tially filled with food, were cooking utensils. The tremendous British shell fire seemed to have produced scarcely an ap-preciable effect. The list of Boers wounded during the week the langer was held was only about eight. The number of dead is unknown.

Prisoners at Pretoria.

LONDON, March 1.—The Pietermaritz-burg correspondent of the Dally Tele-graph, under date of Tuesday, says: "Mr. Gutridge, a contractor who re-sides at Dundee, after being kept in imprisonment at Pretoria for five weeks was put beyond the Portuguese border. He describes the treatment of the British prisoners as diagraceful. Fever had broken out before he left and a Boer doctor told him that the Government would not allow adequate medical supplies,"

May Call for More Colonials. MELBOURNE, March 1 .- Secretary of State for the Colonies Chamberlain cabled to the Australian governments asking whether they would be able to send additional troops to South Africa in even of the Imperial troops being required else where. It is understood that Mr. Cham berlain's request is for 2500 good riders

No Intention of Intervening. BERLIN, March 1 .- In reply to a ques tion, the foreign office told the corr ent of the Associated Press that, despite all newspaper statements to the trary, Germany neither knows of any project for intervention in South Africa, nor intends such herself.

Boer Losses at Jamestown STERKSPRUIT, Cape Colony, March 1 The Boers admit that their losses, whe Brabant captured Jamestown, were 50 killed, 123 wounded, and 300 missing.

> The Earl of Derby. Chicago News.

The Earl of Derby, the newly appointed ensor of the British news of the Transvaal war, is the 16th of his family the title. He was born anuary 15, 1841, in London, was educated at Eton College, and at the age of 17 entered the Grenadier Guards. He represented Lancashire contiluencies continuously from July, 1865. to his elevation to the peerage in 1885. Under various titles he was Lord of the Admiralty, Financial Secretary of Was and Financial Secretary of the Treasury. In 1880 he went out of office with his party. In 1886 he was raised to the peer-age under the title of Lord Stanley, and in 1888 was appointed Governor-General of Canada. He was succeeded in 1896 by Lord Elgin. On the death of his brother in 1833 he succeeded to the title and to the estates amounting to 69,000 acres, principally in Lancashire. When the Paris Embassy fell racant in 1896 it was offered to the Enr.

of Derby, but he declined it.

The Countees, his wife, is the oldest faughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. The Earl's father was thrice Prime Min-inter of England, and, on account of the peculiarly telling nature of his oratory, he was styled the "Rupert of Debate."

To Force Payment of Interest. NEW YORK, March 1.—It was stated oday that nearly 80 per cent of the bond-olders of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling ompany have agreed to form a protective issociation to force the payment of the interest on the bonds of the company which was due today. The object of the committee, in case the interest is not paid. is to foreclose the mortgage. If this one, the property will pass hands of the United States Flour Milling

The Reporter Was Not "Saved."

Company.

London Globe. Many people, from the Cambridge pro essor downward, have discovered apt replies to the old question of "Are you saved?" But for neat simplicity an answer attributed to a reporter is hard to beat. An enthusiast put the usual question to him at St. James's Hail Salvation oking up from his notes, "I'm a re porter.

EcGiffert Will Withdraw.

NEW YORK, March 1.-Professor As McGiffert, of Union Theologica Seminary, whose views are the subject of attack by one group in the Presbyterian Church, has decided to withdraw, and will seek fellowship in the Congregational de

METHODS ARE PRIMITIVE

SCENES ALONG A GEORGIAN MILI-TARY WAGON ROAD

Fend Started by Dropping of an Unintentionally Large Coin-Agriculturn! Methous That Obtnin.

VLADIKAVKAZ, Russia, Aug. 8.-Travelers dispute as to whether the drive over the Georgian military road is more attractive if taken north or south bound From Vladikuvkaz to Tiflis one sees first the stupendous Dariel Gorge and Mount Kazbek, winds among the precipices and glaciers to the crest of the pass, where Europe and Asia meet; descends by the great zigzag into the valley of the Aragua, and then drives for a day through the smiling, fertile valleys that extend to the capital of the Caucasus. Reversing

and prosperity. It is favored by nature in many ways, its location, climate, soil and minerals all sharing in making it one of the most notable regions under Russian authority. Roughly speaking, it occupies the great Isthmus that separates the Black Sea from the Casplan, and is bounded on the south by Pers'a, and the Arme nian Provinces of Turkey. The grea range of mountains known as the Cauca-sus, extending southeast from the Black Sea to the Caspian, divides the region into provinces, called by the Russians the Northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia. A large part of Transcaucasia is, however,

Valleys of Transcaucasia Among the valleys of Transcaucasia are found the fertile cultivated areas which have made the country famous for many centuries as one of the richest regions of the past. The ancient Kingdom of Georgia and its predecessors flourished for ages out of the kindness of nature, and today prosperity extends over these prov inces. So poor have been the means of communication that the industries in the mountains have been extremely local in their character. The people have depend-



day of the trip in the lower levels of the valleys, to reach at nightfall the station of Mleti, at the foot of the famous descent. The early morning start brings the traveler to the crest at the most favorable time for the display of gorgeous sun effects on the snow-capped mountain peaks, and all the grandeur of the scene leaps into vision in an instant. Then it is an all-day rush down the heavy grades along the wails of the gorges, to reach Vladikavkaz at night. After the journey to Tiffis, a few weeks ago, I was sure that the trip southward gave the most

drive northward to obtain the choicest scenery. The only solution is to do both.

I fear that I am responsible for starting a feud among the mountaineers of the Caucasus. Yesterday, after I had taken some photographs of the children at one of the mountain hospices where we changed horses, a dozen of the boys fol-lowed the diligence to coax kopecks out of the passengers. They ran along beside the wheels, singing, dancing the peculiar steps of the Caucasians, and even turnsomersaults while they ran, for all world like the gypsy beggars on the road to Epsom Downs on Derby day. Russian coppers of the denomination of 5 kopecks are worth less than 3 cents, but they are about the size of the Russian silver ruble, which corresponds with a dollar, and is worth a little more than 50 cents. When it was my turn I tossed a coin over the side of the diligence, think-ing it a copper. Just as is went over the wheel I saw, as did my fellow-passes gers on the box seat, that it was a ruble which I had thrown. In an instant the youngsters were in the most desperate sort of a rough-and-tumble fight for the possession of the wealth. We were driving uphill, so that I could watch the affair for some time before the struggle was out of sight. They scratched and bit and kicked, and when at last one was vic-torious and emerged from the melee with the fortune clutched in his hand, the walls of rage and regret that rose from the others were painful to hear. Then half of the group fled to the village to carry the tale to their parents, while the others sped madly after the diligence and clam-

favorable view of the mountains and the

road. Now, after retracing the way, I am equally convinced that one should

ored for a mile to induce me to throw hem each a ruble. Meanwhile I was the subject of wonder from the other passengers, who thought the gift had been intentional. They talked about it throughout the rest of the trip.

ed on their own products for their support, getting their food from the grains and the flocks they raised and their clothing from the sheep on their own hillsides. Money has been of little consequence to the

dwellers in the range.

In the deeper defiles and valleys a large variety of grains and plants flourish, the number diminishing as the elevation becomes greater, until in the end only barley and rye can be grown. These crops are cultivated in Daghestan at a height of 8000 feet above the sea. There are extensive tracts of mountain pasture lands, which lie within and above the forest zone wel sulted for cattle breeding. Splendid for ests, too, by no means exhausted by the heavy drafts that have been made on them cover great tracts in the Caucasus.

In consequence of its peculiar relief and its generally warm climate, the Transcaucasus permits the culture of a most varied vegetation in grain, oil, cotton, dye-ing and other plants, while gardening and vineyards are important items in cultivatheyards are important items in chitva-tion. The steppe regions in the eastern division of the Transcausus include large areas of hilly pasture land, cov-ered with the richest grass, and there cat-tie-breeding is the principal industry. The In the west, toward the Black Sea, the rainfall is very heavy, while in the other direction, toward the Caspian, it is insufficient, and irrigation is in use for the cul tivation of all crops. Traces of irriga-tion ditches many hundreds of years old are found, showing that the same agri-cultural methods have been in use for a long time. Barley and wheat are irri gated three times during the period of their growth, gardens six times, vineyards two or three times, and cotton shrubs four or five times. The river systems are ample to water the whole of the country fed as they are by the melting snows of the Caucasus range, so that as irrigation systems are extended the entire area of the semiarid districts should come under

Agricultural methods in the Transcau casus, in spite of the comparatively dense population and the great yield of products are of the most primitive sort. The only exception to this is found on the farms of Russian colonists and Germans have immigrated into the country to take advantage of its attractive natural conditions. For plowing oxen or buffaloes are used, and from six to 20 of these are voked up for the service, according to the relating the story to the stationmasters at nature of the soil and the weather. Inc.



BULLOCK SKINS FILLED WITH WINE IN FRONT OF A WINE SHOP IN

the villages where we changed horses, and discussed it from every point of view. A friend here at Vladikavkaz, to whom I told the story, declares that if I come back to the Caucasus 30 years from now I will find the matter still preserved as a topic of conversation. He assures me that the parents of the boys who did not get the ruble will declare war against the one who did, and that they will do well if they exhaust the feud in a generation. If they do finish the trouble, they will still be talking of an American of fabulous wealth who once traveled through the mountains scattering rubles on every hand as if they were but kopecks. That portion of the Russian Empire

known as the Caucasus occupies a distinct

place in the industrial life of the country

several contribute their oxen and implements, and the plowing is done in turn. Frequently no member of the firm can furnish a complete plow, in which case one of the cumbersome implements is patched together out of the parts of sev eral. Harrowing is done sometimes by an ordinary board set on edge, and draws by oxen, and the weeding of the fields is accomplished in many instances with a hand spade. For cutting grain, smooth-edge resping hooks and sometimes seythes are employed, although often the grain is are employed, alt plucked by hand.

much as no peasant farmer can afford

to own that many draft animals, neigh-

borhood partnerships are formed to which

Two-wheeled carts are used for hauling the crops when the reads will serve, but and contributes largely to Russian wealth , in mountainous places sledges are sub-

stituted for these. When the mountain paths are bad the crops are brought in by pack oxen, and in the worst of the country the farmers carry their product to the thrashing floor themselves. In most places in the Trans-Caucasus grain is thrashed on a floor erected in field or before the house, with the of a most peculiar instrument known as the thrashing plank. It is of oblong shape, turned up at the end like the runner of a sleigh. The under side of th plank has fastened to it several sharp flint stones. When in use a pair of bulls or buffaloes is yoked to the upturned end of the plank. They drag it over the sheaves spread on the floor, and the grain is shelled by the sharp stones. To increase the weight the driver stands on the plank, and very often women and children are placed on it, or heavy stones children are placed on it, or heavy stones are used to make weight. The straw is thus cut up into little pleces, and forms what is called saman, the principal arti-cle of fodder for cattle during the win-ter. The grain is then tossed into the air and winnowed by the wind, after which it is sifted. Some grain also is thrashed by animals treading it out on the floor. TRUMBULL WHITE.

A REPORT ON TRUSTS.

Recommendations of the Industrial Commissions,

WASHINGTON, March 1.-The indus rist commission today submitted to Con-gress a preliminary report on trusts and industrial combinations, together with testimony, review of evidence, charts show-ing effects on prices, etc. The commission makes the following recommendations, ased on such information as it now has: "Promoters and organizers of corpora-tions or industrial combinations which look to the public to purchase or deal in their stocks or securities should be re-quired to furnish full details in regard to their business necessary for safe and intelligent investment. Any corporation whose prospectua fails to give this information or which gives faise information should be held legally responsible. The nature of the business, together with the powers of the various officers, should be expressed in the certificates of incorporation, which should be open to inspection.

"The directors or trustees should be required to report to the members of such ornoration its financial condition: to give members access to the records or directors, or otherwise to furnish them, be ore annual meetings, with lists of members, with their addresses and their sev-eral holdings, and to provide in whatever other way may be named in the certificate of incorporation means whereby the mem-bers may prevent the misuse of their property by directors or trustees."

It is recommended that the larger corporations should be required to publish

annually a properly audited report show-ing their assets and liabilities, with profit or loss; such report and audit to be under oath, and to be subject to Government

With regard to the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is recommended that it be given authority not only to prescribe the nothods of keeping accounts of railroads and to demand reports in such detail as it may require, but also to inspect and audit such accounts; that the decisions of the Commission be made operative at a day fixed in the decisions and to remain so unless reversed by the United States Courts on appeal; that the Commission be authorized to prescribe classifications of freight articles, and to make rules and regulations for freight transportation throughout the United States, and that penalties for violation of the Interstate Commerce Act should be appropriate fines against the carrier, and not impriso of officials.

## THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Oakland an New Orleans.

FRANCISCO, March 1 .- The weather was fine at Oakland, and the track fast. The results were: Five furlongs-Momentum won, Jaci scond, Limerick third; time, 1:01% Futurity course, selling-Lost Girl won, Skirmish second, Mountebank third; time

Four and a half furlongs-Sofala won Lucidia second, Beelzebub third; time

Mile and a quarter-Tempo won, Acr bat second, Imperious third; time, 2:07% One mile-Flamora won, Flower of Gold second, La Borgia third; time, 1:42.

Races at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, March 1.-The track was slow today. The results were: -The Sluggard won, Miss Dede second, Sir Fitzhugh third; time, 1:43. Four furiongs, selling, 2-year-olds—Ben Magen won, Wild Pirate second, Zack Ford third; time, 0:50%.

Mile and an eighth, selling-Cuirassier third: time, 0:58, Six furiongs-Lord Fairfax won, Blaze second, Tom Collins third; time, 1:16. Seven furlongs, selling-Demosetta won

To Benefit Trade.

New York Press, Venezuela wouldn't survey, sound and chart the mouth of her great river, the Orinoco, the United States, for the protection of American marine interests had to do it for her. Captain Southerland commanding the Dolphin, has reported at the Navy Department the results of his work in this direction, and experts prounce his survey a perfect piece of ma-

rine hydrography. It is shown that for six months of the year the bar at the mouth of the river is impassable for vessels drawing more than 14 or 15 feet of water, and even if the draught is slightly less, great care must be exercised. From the first of June to the end of December vessels with 16 feet draught can pass easily. From the fath-om mark to the land is 20 miles, and the land is not visible from two-thirds of the bar. A complete set of buoys is necessary to make the passage of the bar safe. The Dolphin made 800 soundings, covering 455

The Boers Are Still Hunters.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. In former campaigns the Boer com-mandos consisted of men who had spent nost of their lives in combat with native and wild animals. In the past few years the necessity for hunting has largely assed away, and, thanks to England here have been no serious uprisings o the blacks. Hence it is asserted that the narksmanship for which the Boers have been jugtly famous will not be so conspic sous and deadly a feature of the present war. That is a matter for conjecture, for the Boers, both young and old, still devote much of their time to hunting, not as a necessity, but as a sport.

Believes in a Fish Language.

Indianapolis News.
Professor Kollicker, of the Naples Aquarium, recently went down into the Mediterranean in an iron cage, lit up by electricity. With the aid of a powerfu receiver and a specially constructed pho-cograph, he registered the expressions of prorise with which the fish welcomed his appearance. He notes that the sound made by one fish differs greatly from that of another, and has summed up the results of his experiment in the conviction that the sounds by fishes will yet be recognized as a language.

> Cape Cod's Canal. Chicago News,

The proposed Cape Cod canal has re-ently come into notice and figures have een presented before the Harbor and Land Commissioners by the engineers of the company. The canal would be with the company. The canal would be with-out locks. The maximum velocity of the current through the canal would be four miles an hour, and possibly five in storms. The entrance width at Barnstable

# CLOGGED KIDNEYS

They Poison the Blood, Become Infected With Disease, Break Down the Entire System and Bring on Bright's Disease.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy Swamp-Root Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Oregonian" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.



Laboratory of Dr. Kilmer & Co., Home of Swamp-Root, the World-Famous Kidney Remedy.

You know what happens to a sewer when it becomes cloggd, don't you? Do you know what happens to the numan system when the kidneys become logged? They are unable to throw out the impurities from the blood, and beco infected with polsons; they decay, fall apart, and pass out in the urine; the blood, unfiltered, carries the poison all through the system, and if not checked death follows. The kidneys are the sew-

ers of the human system. When your kidneys are not doing their work, some of the symptoms which prove It to you are pain or dull ache in the back, excess of uric acid. gravel, rheumatic pains, sediment in the urine, scanty supply, scalding irritation in passing it, ob-liged to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night to empty the bladder; sleeplessness, nervous irritability, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy com-plexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, sometimes the feet, limbs or body bloat, loss of ambition, general weakness and debility.

matter what you think the name of your disease is, the first thing you should do is to afford aid to your kidneys by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford nat-ural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to

When you are sick or "feel badly," no

the kidneys that is known to medical Perhaps you are in doubt about your kidneys and want to find out. Here's a simple test: Take from your urine passed

ounces; place it in a glass bottle and let it stand for 24 hours. If, upon examination, you find any settlings or sediment, if it is milky or cloudy, or if particles float about in it, disease has gotten a foothold in your kidneys and nature is calling for

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, you would profit by taking Swamp-Root every now and then as a preventive, and thus absolutely forestall kidney and bladder

The famous new discovery, Swamp-Root, has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made with The Oregonian, by which all of our readers who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent abso-lutely free by mail; also a book telling all about kidney and bladder ossesses, and containing some of the thousands of tea-timonial tributes from men and women reclaimed to lives of happiness and usefulness by the means of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

Swamp-Root is so remarkably successful that our readers are advised to write for a free sample bottle, and to be sure and state that you read this generous offer in the Portland Daily Oregonian, when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co.,

Singhamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular 50-cent and \$1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

NORTHWEST LIGHTHOUSES

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL BOARD.

Appropriation Asked for Another Light at Mouth of Columbin-On the Washington Coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The annual report and recommendations of the Lightse Board, fust published, discusses the embracing the entire Pacific Coast, from the southern boundary of Oregon, up along the Oregon and Washington coasts,

and the coast of Alaska.

The Board renews its recommendation for an appropriation of \$4500 for a new building for quarters at the Cape Blanco light station, Oregon. Numerous repairs were made at the Coquille River station, and an adequate water supply was fur-nished. Similar operations are reported at Cape Arago, where extensive repairs were made to the fog signal and lights. An appropriation of \$4000 is asked for the erec tion of additional quarters at Yaquina Head. A peculiar condition is reported at Coos Bay light, where two additional lights were installed last year, but up to the present time the Board has bee able to supply lightkeepers for lights, owing to the limited number of keepers allowed under the law. Owing to its exposed position, the light on Tillamook Rock needed many repairs, and its

equipment was thoroughly overhauled.

The act of June 11, 186, appropriates \$11,000 for discontinuing the light at Point Adams, and re-establishing it with a fog signal at the outer end of the wharf at Fort Stevens. This station was discontinued by the same of t tinued on January 31, 1899, and the paratus removed. Although a site for the light at Fort Stevens was selected in 1897, the title was in dispute between the War Department and private parties, and the matter was taken to court. The board states that any other site than the one selected would interfere with the use of batteries under construction at Fort Stevens. They proposed that instead of the light and fog signal station a suitable structure be erected on Desdemona Sands at the mouth of the Columbia, comprising a lighthouse, with a fourth-order light fog signal, and dwellings for the keepers It is estimated that such a station can be built for \$55,000, and the board therefore seeks an additional appropriation of \$34,000 in addition to that made for the Fort

Stevens light, which would solve the dif-Washington Lights. At North Head, Wash., rather extensive

repairs were made, and because of delay in delivering metal work for such beyond the time specified, the contractor brought suit to recover \$563 damages, which he claims to have sustained. His case is still pending. Fourth-order lamps were installed at Wiliapa Bay, and modern and adequate sirens or fog signals were placed n position at the Grav's Harbor station Owing to the great distance between the fog signals at Cape Flattery and New Dungeness, and the unsatisfactory results

from the Ediz Hook fog bell, steamers plying the Straits of Fuca have great difficulty during thick weather in ing this run. Numerous complaints been made by owners and masters of vessels. Owing to the frequency and density of fogs and smoky weather an intermediate for signal is needed, and an appropriation of \$7000 is recomm tablish such a signal at Slip Point, Clailam Bay, Wash,
At the New Dungeness station the

quarters are totally inadequate, and an propriation of \$4000 additional is requestmeet the demands. Fourthlamps have been installed at Smith Island. Point Wilson and Admiralty Head, in place of the old and inadequate signals heretofore employed.

Owing to the fortification work seing constructed at Admiralty Head, it has been necessary to move the light sta-tion. An exchange was made of the present lighthouse reservation for two of Kentucky.

guitable pleces of ground near by belonging to the War Department. Plans and specifications for the new buildings have been prepared and turned over to the War

Department for erection.
In 1898 an appropriation of \$5000 was made for establishing a first-class fog signal at Point No Point. The buildings were erected according to modern ideas, and the signals have been installed. Re-pairs were made at Batter Point, Robinson Point, Turn Point and Patos Island.

The board makes the following recom-mendations concerning these stations: An appropriation of 18000 for a for signal at Battery Point; \$3000 for a fog sig-nal at Robinson Point; \$5000 for a fog signal, a bell struck by machinery, at Point Brown; and \$15,000 for a light and fog signal at the southwest point of Burrows Island, Rosario Strait. This is rendered necessary because of the intense fogs and the smoke from forest fires, and the fact that Burrows Island is a point of departure for most of the vessels plying the

While the light at Semiahmoo Harber, in the Gulf of Georgia, is useful, it is insufficient for the needs of commerce. Several lines of steamers from Vancou-ver and Tacoma touch at Blaine, and during the fishing season the commerce is greatly increased. The harbor is difficult to enter, especially at night, and the board contends that a small light and tog signal would be of much service to com-merce. It is estimated that \$25,000 would establish an adequate station, and such

an appropriation is recommended, "The post lights," says the report, "are efficient aids to navigation in the inland waters of the Columbia and Williamette Rivers, Puget and Washington Sounds, and their adjacent waters. All were inspected, and necessary repairs were made. The keepers have generally done their work satisfactorily, and the efficiency of this part of the work is universally com-

There are now three light vessels stationed at important points on the Pacific Coast. If it becomes necessary to withdraw any one of these vessels, there is a vessel is urgently needed. The board setimates that it would cost not to exceed \$80,000 to build such a relief ship, and an appropriation of that character is recom

operated by steam or hot air are reported to be in good working condition.

The depot at Tongue Point is in general good condition, but it is deemd advisable to erect two inexpensive oil houses, which would cost not more than \$5000, which sum

would also cover other needed fixtures about the station. It is proposed to erect a suitable building at this station for engineer stores. This can be done for \$4000. and such an appropriation is recomme The Lighthouse Board is now preparing plans and specifications for the new light-house tender for the Thirteenth District,

for which \$100,000 was appropriated by the last Congress. The Manzanita spent three months of the past year in Alaskan waters, atending to the buoyage, which, such that it is, was placed in first-class condition. The tender Columbine performed continuous duries along the coast and months. routine duties along the coast and unde went necessary repairs.

The Educational Conference.

CHICAGO, March 1 .- At today's session of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, the following officers were elected by unanfmous vote: President, L. D. Harvey; State Superintendent of Education in Wisconsin; first vice-president, Whitcomb, Superintendent of Schools, Lowell, Mass; second vice-president, W. F. Siaton, Superintendent of Public Schools, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary, F. B. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Schools, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Mother of Statesmen

New York Commercial Advertiser. Virginia is well represented in the Senate, if all the natives of that State who are members of that body are counted, for there are no less than five. In addition to her own two Senators, Taliaferro, of Florida, was born and raised in the State, as were Harr's, of Kansas, and Lindsay.