OFFER IS ACCEPTED

Senate Will Separate Tariff and Governmental Bills.

AND VOTE ON THE FORMER

Unless the House Shows a William ness to Accept the Forster Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-The Republican peace committee met after the ad-journment of the Senate today and pracically ratified the offer of Senator Foraker in the Senate to separate the House Puerto Rico tariff bill from the Senate ental bill, and to take a vote on

A report will be made to the Senate ammittee tomorrow as to the attitude of the House, and if its report is adverse to the amendment, Foraker will be authorized to renew his request for unanimous agreement to fix a time for a vote. In case the report should indicate a willingness on the part of the House to amend, his request will probably be to fix a date to vote upon the House bill as amended. The programme then would be to go forward with the consideration of the govern-

Road Building in Puerto Rico. NEW YORK, March 22.-A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from San

Juan, Puerto Rico, says: General Davis, who has recovered from

his illness, said in an interview:
"We shall spend most of the money
furnished by Congress in building roads. We will continue to feed the incapable and destitute. If a man is able-bodied and will not work he must starve. If he can not work he will be fed. "As free trade and Constitutional rights

have become political questions. I cannot enter into this controversy. I have given the Government the true facts and have pointed out what I believe to be the only and policy for the Government. That is my duty. I cannot take part in ques-

tions of high statesmanship.
"The people of Puerto Rico are civilized and are more capable than the people of New Mexico, who were given territorial

A SECOND CABLE BILL.

This Provides for a Line Up the Coast to Dutch Harbor.

WASHINGTON, March 17.-The reason why Senator Foster has introduced a second cable bill in the Senate is that the on naval affairs decided to report a bill for a cable to Honolulu, for mediate construction, and, prospective-with a view to securing a cable to Manila via Guam and the other islands of the Pacific. It was found that many Senators favored the northern route after giving the subject careful thought. At the same time so much attention had been given the southern route, both by the Army and the Navy, that it was in possible to secure immediate favorable action for a cable via Alaska, the Aleutian Islands and the coast of Japan, with land lines connecting with the principal cities of Alaska, the coast of Siberia

It was agreed, therefore, that a bill for a cable to Honolulu should be report-ed without prejudice to a second bill by Senator Foster, providing for a cable to Alaskan points. It is believed Senator Perkins, who stand high on the committee on naval affairs, will not oppose the Foster bill. The California delegation is, of course, very actively in favor of a ca-ble to the Philippines via San Francisco and Honolulu. Chairman Hale, of the naval committee, is not averse to an Alaskan cable, and Senator Elkins will probably give it his support.

quired if the cable system were to be at once extended to the Orient and Manila

Foster's New Cable Bill. "That there shall be constructed, maintained and operated by the United States a submarine cable or cables and connect-ing land lines from the Pacific Coast in the State of Washington to the District of Alaska, with necessary stations at suitable intervals and short branch lines to uneau, Skagway, Dutch Harbor, St. Echael, Cape Nome and other established Alaskan commercial or mining centers, to be determined and designated by the Alaska-Pacific Cable Commission herein

after provided for.
"Sec. 2. That upon the passage of this ect the President of the United States is ereby authorized to secure such concessions, land and other rights as may be necessary, to enable the United States to lay, maintain and operate said cable lines. And in connection with the surveys, installation and operation of such cable system, the President is authorized and empowered to utilize, if consistent with the public interests, the personnel and resources of the Army and Navy and of other departments of the Government, as far as they can be advantageously used without detriment to such executive de

"Sec. 2. That the submarine cable or cables, and the connecting land lines here-in mentioned and specified, shall be constructed by the Government of the United States through a commission to be known as the Alaska-Pacific Cable Commission, which is hereby created, to consist of the Postmaster-General, the Superintendent of the Const and Geodetic Survey, an officer of the Army, an officer Navy and an experienced engineer from civil life, to be appointed by the President, to serve for a term of four years, or until their successors are appointed. The compensation and allow-ance for mileage and expenses for the members of the said commission shall be the same as provided and allowed members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission except as regards the engineer, who sha an annual salary of \$4000. Alaska-Pacific Cable Commission shell submit to the President, on or before November 1 of each year, an annual report of their proceedings, with suitable re-

Sec. 4. That the construction, laying such telegraphic system shall be under the control and direction of the said Alas-ka-Pacific Cable Commission, which is hereby empowered and required to carry out the provisions of this act immediately upon its passage, with a view to the operation of the cables herein provided for at the earliest practicable date; provided, that all the contracts the contracts for each span or link shall be awarded to and executed by the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, after advertisements for sealed bids for such time as shall be deemed reasonable and sufficient by the said Alaska-Pacific Cable Commission; and the contract shall contain a provision that the contractor ain each span in successful commercial operation, under the Alaska-Pacific Cable Commission, for at least three months after the completion of said

"And the cables provided for by this bill shall be first class in material, construc-tion, equipment and operation, and the main cable as far as Dutch Harbor shall he capable of transmitting not less than 40 five-letter consecutive sentence words a minute, and the branch cables to Juneau and Skagway and other Alaskan commercial centers shall be capable of transmitting not less than 15 five-letter rds a minute or as many more as the

"And the cables shall be of American ask for any other kind.

manufacture and laid and maintained by ships flying the American flag. "Sec. 5. That when any span of such

telegraphic cable system is completed, the operation of the same, until Congress otherwise provides, shall be under the control and general management of the said Alaska-Pacific Cable Commission, which shall have authority, in the interest of commerce and the public, to receive and transmit telegrams other than United States Governmental messages, and shall from time to time arrange in different classes telegraphic business offered and fix differential tariffs or tolls therefor, with a view to working such cables to their full capacity and at the lowest pos-sible tariff rates; provided, that in any classification made in accordance with this provision the official messages per-taining to the Government of the United States or any department thereof, or any of its states or dependencies, shall invariably take precedence over all other messages, and that ordinary press dispatches shall be sent at reduced rates, to be fixed by the commission; provided, that in con-nection with such differential tariffs the commission shall formulate such rules regarding unrouted messages as shall apply equitably to all American telegraphic corporations

"Sec. 6. That there shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States the net proceeds derived from the revenues, re-ceipts or other earnings of the said cables over and above the necessary expenses for operation, maintenance and repairs, and for such provisions for indefinites) maintaining, as a permanent and contin-uous asset, the said telegraphic cables by

repair or substitution.
"Sec. 7. That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect and execution the sum of \$200,000, to be immediately available, of the moneys now in the Treasury of the United States, is hereby appropriated; and said Alaska-Pacific Cable Commission is authorized to make contracts for the carrying out of the provisions of this act for additional amounts not to ex ceed \$2,000,000 to be hereafter appropriated by Congress.

That when the cables hereis authorized are completed and fully estab lished, the operation and control thereof shall be transferred to the Postmaster-General, who shall have authority to re ceive and transmit messages in the in-terest of commerce and the public, and shall fix rates of toll and shall arrange for the transmission of messages from news associations, commonly known as press messages, at a suitable reduction from the ordinary rates for established private messages'

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Brought Nearer as a Result of the War.

NEW YORK, March 22 .- A special to the Herald from Ottawa says: The volunteer participation of Canada and other colonies of the Empire in the war in South Africa has brought the ques-tion of imperial federation within the domain of practical politics. This is not now denied even by those who a year ago were disposed to treat imperial federation as an ultra-loyalist fad. To such an extent is this the case that Canadian statesmen do not heeitate publicly to avow their sympathy with the objects of the British Em-

pire League. Among its most ardent members today are the Hon. J. P. Tarte, Minister of Pub-lic Works, who more than any other man in Parliament, represents French-Canadian sentiment in Quebec; Sir Louis Davies. Minister of Marine, who is today elaborat-ing a scheme for the formation of a Cana-dian Naval Reserve under the aegis of the British Admiralty, and the Hon. Dr. Bor-den, Minister of Militia, who is fitting out a regiment to take the place of the Imperial Regulars that are to be withdrawn from garrison duty at Quebec for service

"If you want us to help you, call us to your council." said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, referring to the proposal that Canada should participate in all future wars of Great Britain. "If you want us to take part in your wars, let us share not only to the business. in the burdens, but the responsibilities and duties as well."

A prominent Liberal member states that Senator Fostor's new Alaskan cable bill the probable outcome of the imperial as as follows, and it will be noted that the cable as far as Dutch Harbor is to representatives to be held in London at the of federal representation on the lines of mutual defense and mutual preferential trade that will not abridge the independace of the colonies in their management of local affairs.

The Peace Conditions.

CHICAGO, March 22.-Lambert Tree returned to Chicago last evening, after a five months' absence in Europe. Most of hat time he spent in England, where his nterest in foreign affairs, gained during his residence as American Minister at Brussels and at St. Petersburg, under leveland, caused him to devote much at-ention to the varied phases of the Boer

"I am inclined to believe," said Mr.
Tree, "that England will impose no very
severe condition on the Boers in the
terms of peace. There does not seem to any real feeling of bitterness against the Boers in England, and revenge will not be one of the motives to animate England in the settlement. "England will undoubtedly insist on a

full acknowledgment of her sugerainty nd on a more liberal extension of th franchise and better representation for Ultianders, so that they can have something to say in the taxing power. Fur-thermore, she will insist on the right to have English taught, especially in those schools where a majority of the childre

are of English parentage."

That these terms will be accepted by the Boers, and that they will settle down quietly again after the war is over. Mr. Tree feels assured, as well as of the fact that the end of hostilities is not far off.

ers Retired Before Brabant. ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, March - Commandant Olivier left Smithfield two hours before the British scouts ar-He only succeeded in inducing about 15 men to accompany him, mostly insurgent colonists. The Free Staters re-fused to go with him, and are returning

A KAFFIR "SMOKER." The Native Women Are Enthusiastic

Devotees of the Weed.

London Daily Mail. In South Africa the native women smoke incessantly. Your native servant smokes as she cooks and as she washes. The tobacco she likes it rank. The dainty eigarette an English or Russian lady of fashlon enjoys, smoked through a quill, so that no nicotine can stain eithe fingers, would be sneered at by a "Give me a pipe and something in it I can taste," is in effect what she says.

The men Kaffirs are beyond tobacco. They smoke something so vehement that it makes them cough and splutter, lose their breath, choke and sneeze to an alarming degree. They like snuff, too, and are fond of offering and taking pinches of it ("schniff" they call it) when

they meet and visit one another. Regarding tobacco as too mild for their taste, the Kaffirs take another weed, and moke that. They proceed to arrange a moking party, by squatting on the ground and getting ready their "pipe," a cow horn with a thin tube in it inserted half-way down at right angles to the horn. The end of the tube is in a basin, and it is from it that the smoker sucks the strong stuff that makes him in-capable of anything but a series of coughs ind chokes for some time after he has had his turn at the pipe, which is passed round from man to man, until a perfect

horus of coughs rends the air. The tobacco the Boers smoke looks like poor tea, and is peculiar in flavor, yet Englishmen who have become used to st ulre such a taste for it that they never

SIBERIAN SYSTEM

IMPORTANT STATION AT THE SUM-MIT OF THE URALS.

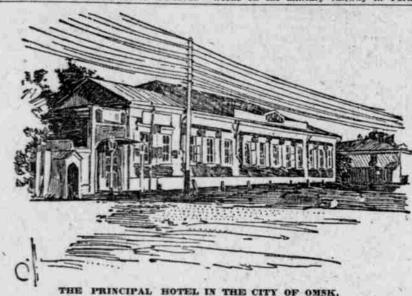
In the Midst of Trensure-House of Mineral Wealth-Connection Between Old and New.

OMSK, Siberia, Aug. 17.-The City of Calsk, Storia, Aug. II.—The City of Ziatoust is virtually the summit station of the railway across the Ural Mountains, a place of considerable importance, with a population approaching \$5,000. It is one of the chief centers of the great mineral industries of the Urals, and, in fact, owes its foundation to the erection of iron

bound to be larger, some prosperous manufactories and the outlook for large trade and shipping industries. The railway station itself is a good one, but al-ready it has proved too small, and im-provements are under way which amount to a virtual rebuilding of it. The popula-tion has increased from some 7000 to more than 20,000 in 10 years, and the gain is constant at this time.

is constant at this time.

I got back to the train in time to share the race, and when we took stock we were in place with all our things. There were five passengers, however, in a compart-ment built for four, and several others were occupying the aisle at the side of the compartments because there was no other place for them. It looked a pretty long ride until it developed that not all of us were going to stay on the train through the night. The train included cars of the first, second and third class, but dublous prospect for any comfort on the industries of the Urais, and, in fact, owes its foundation to the erection of iron works there about the middle of the last century. Now it is the scat of administration of the Ziatoust mining district and the location of several important government works. The Russian Government has an ordnance factory there, where modern cannon and rifles are made in great quantities, and other iron and steel works have been established. Gold, too, is washed out of the sands of the rivers in the vicinity. The whole of this Urai region is a treasure-house of mineral wealth, and already it has proved of the greatest value to the Russians, though it is by no means fully developed. The Al River, which flows down from the moun-River, which flows down from the moun- weeks on the military railway in Turk-



igable to float barges loaded with ore, so that transportation from the mines to the city is convenient and cheap.

It is from Chellabinsk, the first place of consequence on the Asiatic side of the mountains, that the line of railway exends northward to connect the new Siberian system with the older Ural sys-tem, between Perm and Tiumen, by way of Yekaterinburg. This has made it pos-sible to ship the essential iron products of the Northern Urals, including ralls themselves, directly to whatever point they were needed in Siberia for the use of the transcontinental railway. The Urai Ratiway always has been an important system, and its strongest friends thought they had a distinct advantage in urging that the Siberian Railway be extended eastward from the terminus at Tiumen, instead of being constructed from a more southern point. It is proving, however, that Chellabinsk was well chosen for the western terminus of the great line, and since the Ural system has been given a connecting branch, and has been extend-ed far to the northwest of Perm to Kotias, on the Northern Dvina River, there is no room left for a difference of opinion. The latter extension gives direct communication with the White Sea at Archangel, so that the Ural mines are able to ship their product at will by that route to the ocean. by the Siberian Railway eastward or by the Kama and Volga Rivers into all parts

The minerals mined in the Urals in comiron annually is more than 500,000 tons and of steel about 65,000 tons. Coal to the unt of some 250,000 tons is mined, and salt there is produced above 300,000 The gold from the Ural mines is reported by weight in the Russian statis-tics as amounting to some 15 tons annually, and to be steadily increasing. More than 250,000 men are employed in the mines of the Urals, about 175,000 of these in the iron mines and works, 50,000 in the gold workings and the rest divided among the less pretentions industries. The government has fostered the mineral indusestablishment of technical schools and the

tains through Ziatoust, is sufficiently may- estan, where not even first-class cars are in service, to prepare me for this jounrey. I found that my Russian fellow-travelers were far more critical about the limited accommodations provided then I was. Siberian System of Sustenance,

There was no hardship at all in adopt-ing the Siberian system of sustenance on the journey. The rule was clear that one must eat as heartly as possible at every station possible, assuming in each case that it might be the last time that any-thing would be available for a meal for another week. So at each station I oined the movement of travelers for the time to find a meal ready, and, if not, to buy such things as could be carried con-veniently to the train. For weeks I have een carrying my own pillow, pillow-cases and blanket, because that is necessary in Central Asia. On the Siberian Railway I have added a plate, cup, spoon, knife, fork and teapot to my equipment, all nicely stuffed into a Siberian traveling-basket, and so now I am independent of hotels and the like. It goes without saying that I have been carrying a commissary of my own, too, including the absolute es-sentials, which are tea and sugar, and a few other things which are of secondary Importance. Professor Raufast was simi and while we were together we fared lav-

ishly on the productions of the country through which we were passing. This is a good place to say a word for mercial quantities, which figure in the mining reports of the Russian Government, include gold, patinum, copper, iron, coal, sait and sulphur. The product of pig These in Siberia would not by any means iron annually is more than 500000 town and the companion of the country of compare with the pretentious ones in the more thickly settled provinces of the empire, where travel is heavier and travelers can be more exacting, nor does an those he knows at home. Nevertheless, they are in most instances highly satisfactory, with an excellent variety of food, well cooked and at the most reasonable prices. Travel already has outstripped the preparation made for it, so that the buffets are overcrowded when the train stops, and service becomes somewhat hasty and imperfect. It is necessary to stops at stations are as long as they are granting of special privileges for the de-velopment of new districts and discover-stops at the regular buffet station, which les. The Ural mining school at Yekater- is about every five hours, the passengers



At Cheliabinsk it looked as if travelers were going to have a harder time con-tinuing their journey than they had beginning it at Samars. On the west side of the mountains two daily trains were contributing to the east-bound immigra-tion, while from Chellabinek to this city and onward but one train is in service other than the weekly express. When we reached the terminal city the train which was made up for the Siberian Railway was already full. Our train discharged a large number of passengers, and even when half of them turned to the branch line for Yekaterinburg and the north it was still impossible for all to find a place on the waiting train. While the railway authorities were contemplating affairs and deciding what to do no one dared to step out of reach of his things, for fear the expected car would come and be filled during his absence. The platform of the big railway station was littered with the baggage and bundles of worried passengers who waited about two hours in that fash-ion before any sign of action was visible. Then two more cars were backed up to the train, and every one made a dash for them. It was the same sort of a race that is seen on city streets when all the population decides to go home at once; but our rallways do not have such things happening for thousand-mile journeys. Since then, I have learned that this is the regular thing on the Siberian Railway, where the traffic is so much greater than the provision that has been made for it

yet. For myself, took chances and had a glimpse of Chellabinsk, leaving my com-panion to bear the burden of battle if there should be one. I found it a rapid-ly growing place, with all the prospects of prosperity that appertain to the terminus of a transcontinental railway. Whether or not it may in time become the Omaha
of the Russian Empire, as some sanguine
prophet has called it, I cannot say. It has
not in contravent excellent railway repair shops, which are stitution.

inburg was founded in 1721, and has con-tinued uninterruptedly since that time, heaped with steaming-hot platters full while of late years several other schools of all the things which can be served. of the same sort have been established. There are roasts of beef, veal and fowl, At present, nearly 1900 students annually cutlets of two or three kinds, beans, peas are in attendance at the schools in this and potatoes, various sorts of bread, region.

fruits, tea and coffee, and various cold beverages. If the rush is not too great, it is the intention that guests should seat themselves at the table, which is nicely spread, and wait to be served. In practice, however, there is no time for that. Each traveler takes an empty plate and presents it to the serving-man behind the wants. The plate is heaped generous according to demand, and the hen, when every one has been served the waiter comes around and collects ach for what has been ordered. A meal of soup, cutlets, potatoes, peas and tea or coffee in this fashion, all good, costs TRUMBULL WHITE.

The Growth of Electric Roads.

Chicago News. In a recent address before the Montaul Club, of Brooklyn, Charles W. Price stated that over \$600,000,000 had been invested in electric lighting in the United States and that the total horsepower required in the electric lighting of Greater New York was not less than 200,000 horsepower, and that in the last 13 years, since the birth of the electric railway, there had been an expenditure of more than \$1,700,000,000 that now any one could travel by electric cars from Paterson, N. J., via New York, to Portland, Me., with only three insig-nificant interruptions, which collectively amount to less than 15 minutes.

Scottish American.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the provisions of Utah's Constitution, allowing proceedings in criminal cases to be prosecuted on the process of "information" and limiting juries in certain cases to eight persons, instead of requiring the common law jury of 12, were not in contravention of the Federal Con-

ANNOUNCE THE DEFEAT OF GATA CRE AT BETHULIE.

The Story Discredited at London-Lord Roberts Makes No Mention of the Affair.

KROONSTAD Orange Free State, March via Pretoria, March 22.—The Boers caged the British troops under General Satacre in the vicinity of Bethulle, repulsing the British with heavy loss, and cap turing many of them.

Burghers are arriving here in great numbers. General Dewet arrived today. Desultory fighting with Colonel Plumer's column has occurred near Gaberones

NOT BELIEVED IN LONDON. atacre's Forces Were Not at Bethu-He Tuesday.

LONDON, March 22.- The report from Kroonstad, via Pretoria, that the Boers have defeated the British troops in the vicinity of Bethulie is not believed here. A dispatch to the Daily News from Spring-fontein, dated March 20, says General Gatacre was "all well," and adds that he and General Brabant had not lost a dozen men in a fortnight. Last advices also placed Gatacre about 30 miles north of Bethulle, where the Boer report says the defeat was inflicted. This, combined with the fact that no mention of the affair with the fact that no mention of the affair was made by Roberts, in his dispatch of March 21, confirms the belief that the Kroonstad advices are erroneous. Reports of the skirmishing near Lobatsi, while apparently not inflicting any serious

loss on Plumer's column, cause grave anxiety in regard to his ability to reach Mafeking. Further news from that quarter is anxiously awaited, for in the six days that have passed since the last messages were sent off a serious engageent may have occurred, though not of lumer's seeking. The Boers seem determined not to give up their prey at Mafeking without a flerce struggle. In reply to the Mayor of Cape Town's request to make "Mafeking Relief Day" a public holiday, Premier Schreiner wrote: "May the holiday come soon, and may a spirit of general good will and kindly consideration prevail later."

The Times, in its second edition, published a dispatch from Lourenco Marques which quotes President Steyn as saying at Kroonstad that the Boers could con-tinue the struggle for six months longer. The Boers in the Orange Free State are taking advantage of the period of inactivity to take a rest; those on the border are lanning to show activity.

A special dispatch from Durban says the town of Pomeroy, 30 miles east of Lady-smith, has been burned by the Boers. A British detachment arriving at Pomeroy as the Boers evacuated the place shelled the burghers, but they succeeded in taking up a strong position in the hills with a force estimated to number 5000 men.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Bloemfon-ein under date of March 21 as follows: "So many burghers have expressed a desire to surrender under the terms of the last proclamation that I have sent some columns in various directions to register their names and take over their arms. A cavairy brigade has gone to the eastward to Thananchu, and a detachment from Springfontein has occupied Smithfield, where some Transvaniers and a wagon with arms and ammunition were captured. The Scots Guards are at Eden-burg and Rendersburg. General Clement's brigade is marching hither by way of Philippolis and Fauresmith."

IN MAGERSFONTEIN TRENCHES. Mistaken Estimates of the Boers

Strength of Position. LONDON, March 22.-"That mistaken estimates were made of Boer trength and guile, while Methuen's forces remained passive in front of it, is clear from the following accounts of a personal inspection of Magersfontein, written by the Daily Telegraph correspondent, after the Boers had evacuated the slaugh-ter-place of the Highlanders.

'We looked in vain for the 'eight-foot wire entanglement,' of which we had read so much from the pens of hysterical and probably frightened young soldiers after American traveler find them as good as the Magersfontein mishap. Instead of an those he knows at home. Nevertheless, entanglement there was only a simple wire boundary fence-pot continuous-but placed at intervals along the line of the trenches, and hung with strips of beef drying into biltong. This comestible was probably a more formidable obstacle that the poor little fence on which it hung. Then we looked for the desp trenches-underground dwellings, deep enough to en-gulf man and horse-of which we had also heard. Disappointment again, A simple trench, or rather a double row of also heard. Disappointment again. simple trenches deep to midthigh, very narrow and well protected by head coof sand bags and a slight breastwork The trench was as simple as the profile and confined its complications to a light waviness of plan and an occasional traverse to minimize the effect of shell fire The most noticeable fact with regard to the trenches was that the back of the front trench was always left quite clear so as not to interfere with the fire of the cond line. Along the trenches lay skins. cooking utensils, food and cartridges, giv-ing us the first indication we had had that the retreat had been anything but an

"From the trenches it was a step to the gun emplacements. Here, our good friends had told us we should find traveling and disappearing carriages. Again were we greeted with the very simplest plans to minimize the effect of the shell fire, a high embrasure vering the gun and sharp slope behind and a deep recess, cut in the solid rock, provided all protection necessary to enable Albrecht's Germans to live through nearly 12 weeks of lyddite and common One gun had, it is true, been demolished, but the others had maintained a fairly regular and accurate fire for two months of our winter at Modder River.

NORTH OF MAFEKING. Boers Are Active in the Vicinity of

LOBATSI, Friday, March 16.-The Boers, under Commandant Snyman, are advanc-ing in force from Mafeking toward Lobatsi. Colonel Bodle made a reconnois-sance on March 13, and found Pitsani and Potlugo occupied by the Boers. He returned to Goode Siding, and made a dem-onstration March 14. He found the Boers in strength at a sharp curve on the railroad. They had mounted a gun on the line, and were lying in wait for the construction train. A brisk firing occurred a few miles south of Lobatsi on the morning of the 15th. The Boers' Maxim was

freely used.

mel Bodle came in touch with the Boers just in time to prevent the camp being surprised. The Boers attacked the advance party, and captured a few boxes of ammunition, and nearly secured a Maxim. Lieutenant Tyler was killed, and Lieutenant Chapman captured. Colonel Bodle coming up put the Boers to flight with heavy loss.

The Boers yesterday were within a few miles of Lobatsi. Yesterday afternoon they pressed closely on Colonel Plumer's main camp, and kept up a hot fire with a Maxim camp. Maxim gun and a 124-pounder on a hill on the east side of the line, 400 yards from the camp. The British right is protected by Chief Bathlon, who has warned the

Boers not to enter his territory.

Colonel Plumer's present endeavor is to insure the safety of the railway north of Lobatsi, and to watch well the left flank. It is probable that before the Boers re-treat toward Pretoria, they will tackle the Rhodesians in force. It is reported that the burghers are abandoning the environs of Mafeking, leaving only a sufficient number of artillerymen to man the big guns. There are none at Ramathlabam.

BOERS CLAIM A VICTORY BRIGHT'S DISEASE

For the First Time in the History of Medicine, a Cure for Bright's Disease Has Been Discovered.

SWAMP-ROOT, THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY

Has Proven by Thousands of Triumphant Tests Its Wonderful Success in Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Blood and Bright's Disease.

'OREGONIAN" READERS MAY HAVE A SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE



The Eminent Kidney Specialist, Discoverer of Swamp-Root, in His

Laboratory.

back indicate kidney trouble.

When your kidneys become weak and are unable to throw off the waste in the blood, they clog up with poisonous matblood, they clog up with poisonous matblood, they clog up with poisonous matblood is the discovery of the eminent kidney specialist, and is not recommended for all diseases, but if you have ter, break down cell by cell, and the par-ticles pass away in the urine. Then the albumen, which makes rich, red blood. leaks out, your system breaks down and you have what is known to all mankind

as Bright's Disease.
Bright's Disease is taking away more lives today than any other known ailment, excepting possibly consumption; and yet with a little attention you may prevent such a calamity as Bright's Disease befalling you.

Are you fortified with the necessary

knowledge about Bright's Disease? Do you know how to find out if there is any-thing the matter with your kidneys? Here is a simple but sure test:
In the morning, on arising, take of your

warned you, and that your kidneys need

Just as sure as the break of dawn soon realized. It stands the highest for neans another day, so does pain in the its wonderful cures of the most distress-

kidney, bladder or uric acid troubles, or diseases depending upon these disorders, you will find Swamp-Root just the remedy you need. Swamp-Root is used in the leading hos-

pitals; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney aliments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney and bladder

Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and in order that all afflicted may know its benefits, a special arrangement has been made with The Portland Daily Oregonian by which all readers of our paper who will send their names and addresses to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Bing-hamton, N. Y., will be sent absolutely urine about four ounces, and put it in a glass bottle; let it stand about twenty-four hours, and if, on examination, you all kinds of kidney diseases and confind any settling or sediment, if it is taining some of the thousands of testi-

cloudy, or if small particles float in it, montal letters received from sufferers then you may be assured that nature has cured. If you are already convinced that attention. Swamp-Root is what you need you can
The mild and immediate effect of the
famous new discovery, Swamp-Root, is dollar size bottles at the drug stores.

Colonel Plumer's scouts were at Ramathlabam yesterday. due, but no anxiety is felt on that score.

Dynamite explosions wrecking the rail-way are occurring south of Lobatsi.

PAYING TWO FREIGHTS.

In Corvallis there was never so much talk about Oregon hardwoods as now, and half a dozen men are scheming and planning to engage in the manufacture of hardwood lumber, says the Corvallis Times. Attention turns particularly to Oregon oak, for which there is a constant and growing demand at if the time were not far distant when increasing prices. It begins to look as second-growth oak about town as wood at the price of \$2.50 or \$3 a cord. The better of their oak grubs and trees promise to become much more valuable to them for other purposes. The oak, for instance, in a cord of wood would make 500 pieces of spoke timber. Each of these pleces turned into a wagon spoke would be worth somewhere in the neighborhood of 10 or 12 cents. Eastern oak spokes, no better than Oregon spokes, are now quoted at 12 and 14 cents, each, wholesale. At these figures the oak in a cord of farmer's wood would, after being turned into spokes, bring \$60 or \$70. The farmer, for sawing and splitting his grubs into rough spoke timber, ought to realize \$10, \$12 or \$15 per cord for his oak. Besides, the sawing, splitting and deliv-ery would give him employment in dull winter days when he would otherwise be idle. And after paying the farmer \$10, \$12 or \$15 per cord out of each cord of his oak, there would still be left a huge profit for the spoke factory. Similar possi-bilities are within reach in the manufacture of ax handles, wagon hubs, wagon felloes, plow beams and a thousand other useful and necessary implements, used daily and hourly by Oregonians, trouble is that at present Oregon is The out the necessary factories for turning to

count her valuable woods Oregon onk is ultimately to be clous. Mechanics years ago held it to be unfit for use. They are now learning that, for spokes, felloes, hounds and other parts of wagons and for agricultural implements, it is the best timber in the world. A local mechanic last year had a large quantity of it sawed out for use in wagons and other work. The late William Uhlman, who was for many years a foreman in the Moline agricultural and wagon works, after several tests and experiments, declared Oregon oak to be of su-perior adaptability for wagon and agri-cultural implement manufacture. Before his death he had arranged for its extenaive use in the manufacture of wagons at the Corvailis wagon factory. Samples sent a few weeks ago by a Corvallis man to Portland experts for tests and com-parison with Eastern oak for spokes, brought back the verdict that the Oregon oak was the better. On account of its great strength, tough fiber and smooth surface, it is come to be much sought after by all Coast manufacturers of egri-cultural and other implements. Large quantities of it are constantly shipped from Benton county mills to Baker & Hamilton, at Benicia, Cal., for the manufacture of plow beams and other agricul-tural implements and machinery. And it has still other uses. It takes a beautiful polish, and is most popular for the manu-facture of furniture. Such of it as is too brash for implement building is valuable for this purpose. Oak furniture, on ac-count of its massive beauty, is most pop-ular in the drawing-rooms of the wealthy.

It is also much sought by the "man with the hoe." Oak lumber for the manufac ture of furniture brings \$35 per 1000, and

Eastern oak is getting to be very scarce Forests that used to supply the world are practically denuded. It has become necessary to seek new timber supplies. A Corvallia dealer has received notice from an Eastern manufacturer "to push the sale of plows with iron beams." The Folly of Oregonians in One Di-

price of the iron-beam plow was made to this local dealer the same as a wooden beam plow. The incident indicates how high-priced Eastern oak for use beams has become. It indicates how serious is the scarcity. Prices, in consequence, are skyward, as is seen in the quotation of Eastern spokes at 12 to 14 cents apiece. Of course, it is possible that the fine Italian hand of the trusts may also exert an influence in these very high prices, but experts say that the chief in-fluence is the scarcity of oak timber. These higher prices make it all the more certain that Oregon oak is to become more valuable. The scarcity and the high prices of the Eastern article are sure to

And there are other influences, Oregon must and will do more manufacturing. The state has never grasped its opportunities in this line. With soil and climate well adapted for beet-sugar production, the state manufactures but little more than 1,000,000 pounds of sugar per year Its population consumes 28,000,000 pounds, The state ships wool to Massachusetts and has it shipped back again for our people to buy in cloth and garments. Oregon fir is shipped East, is manufactured there into wagon poles, wagon coup-lings, wagon boxes and into various parts of agricultural implements, and is then shipped back and sold to Oregonians. The same is true of Oregon larch, a wood that is far superior to Eastern wood for certain parts of wagons and agricultural implements. In the transactions Oregonlans pay two freights across the Continent; they pay profits to Eastern instead of Oregon manufacturers, and give employment to Eastern labor instead of nishing work for laborers who are idle at home. Oregon ash and maple are shipped by carloads and shiploads to Call. fornia and the East, are there made into furniture, which is shipped back to us and we buy it, having no thought of how foolish and how nonsensical it is for us to pay charges each way. conditions will not long prevail. are unreasonable, and unreas things do not long survive. The field to developing, the necessities are approach-ing, and it is only a matter of time until many of these things that we buy abroad will be made at home.

No Court Balls This Year.

Chicago News, As a rule two court balls are given in Rome during the winter, but 1900 garded in Italy as a jublice year, so it is thought in exalted quarters that dancis thought in exalted quarters that dancing would be indecorous. King Humbert and Queen Margherita will give two state concerts at the Quirinal instead of the balls. The arrangement has caused much disappointment in society at Rome, for, of course, as the court has prohibited dancing, it follows no balls will be given at any of the embassies.

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