ROOT HAS RETURNED

War Secretary Has Not Yet Prepared His Report.

HIS INSPECTION OF CUBA

Military Committee Disappointed in Its Efforts to Interview Him—The Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Root returned today. He was not in time for the Cabinet meeting, having been delayed five hours by a landslide. Mr. Root said his trip to Cuba had been quite satisfactory. He had confined his inspection to the east of the island. His annual report, Mr. Root said, would be ready for the President about the time Congress meets. The military committee was disappointed in its efforts to have an interview with the Secretary. He drove from the station to the White House, where he spent a few hours with the President and did not return afterward to the War Department.

It is understood that practically the whole of Secretary Root's report remains to be written. He had intended to do considerable work on this document while he was on his way to and from Cuba. He went so far as to carry along a typewriter and a good deal of material, but he explained on his return that he lost the material, and the typewriter got sick, so that the report is still unwritten.

The members of the committee probably will confer with Secretary Root in a day or two. Today they went over the bill which has been known as the War Department bill, drawn on lines suggested and approved by Secretary Root. The Secretary expects to give further consideration to the bill and then will send it to members of the committee. The War Department bill provides for a maximum of 96,000 men and a minimum of 58,000, with 30 regiments of infantry, 15 regiments of cavalry and a gradual increase of the artillery until, at the end of five years, there will be 58,000 men. The artillery is not to be organized into regiments but into batteries and organizations of heavy and light artillery. There are to be 156 men to each infantry company, making 1830 men to a regiment. The maximum of cavalry troops is to be 100 men. There is no provision for a Lieutenant-General in the War Department bill, but under the present law the senior Major-General commanding would have the rank of Lieutenant-General. The War Department bill does not give the same increase of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals as the Hull bill.

The detailed staff provision is a feature of the measure. It provides that hereafter vacancies in the staff, excepting the medical corps, pay corps and engineers, shall be filled by details from the line, such detailed officers being subject to line duty at any time. This is the same as the Hull bill of the last Congress, and is earnestly favored by Secretary Root. The War Department bill provides that promotions shall be made from the Regular Army according to the present rank, down to and including the rank of Captains. The officers of the present Volunteer Army can become officers in the Regular Army, but in the grades of First and Second Lieutenants only, the vacancies in the Captain's rank being filled from the First Lieutenants of the present regular establishment. The relative rank of the volunteer officers entering the regular establishment is to be determined by seniority. The committee will not hold another session until Friday, adjourning over tomorrow and Thanksgiving.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Annual Report of the United States Inspector.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The annual report of the United States Indian Inspector for Indian Territory calls attention to the fact that the territory, embracing nearly 20,000,000 acres, is owned in common by citizens of the various tribes, comprising Indians, negroes and inter-married whites, aggregating 84,750 people, including freedmen, within the borders of which also are located some 250,000 whites or non-citizens, who have no title to property and are without representation in the government of the territory. Until the lands are appraised and allotted by the commission to the five civilized tribes, lands in townsites disposed of, and tribal governments have become extinct, certain laws of Arkansas are extended over Indian Territory. Federal laws apply in other instances and the Secretary of the Interior is charged by law with the enforcement of rules and regulations governing other matters. Such condition renders affairs so complicated that it is not surprising, when courts and eminent lawyers differ as to the proper construction of the law, that people are frequently at a loss to determine what laws apply or who is authorized to enforce them.

In view of the combined refusal of noncitizens within the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations to comply with the tribal laws and of the fact that the only remedy is to remove them, the report recommends that Congress prescribe a penalty, the same as in the states, for the seizure and sale of property sufficient to pay taxes due, or that some other method be adopted to compel payment of them other than removing, provided these tribal tax laws are to be in force for six years hence.

The Governors of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations recently submitted a joint resolution to the Interior Department protesting against the manner of surveying and plotting towns provided in the Indian appropriation act, claiming it to be in violation of their agreement. Townsite commissioners were then instructed that wherever the towns desired and it is in the interest of the towns, to plot a suitable park at $10 per acre and that 10 acres should be deemed sufficient. Recommendation is made for modification of section 3 of the Curtis act so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate land improvement contracts, and remove non-citizens, giving the latter the right to appeal to the United States Court to regain possession.

THE CANAL BILL.

Senator Morgan Says It Should Go Through This Session.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, is quoted in a Tribune special from Washington as saying in an interview about the Nicaragua Canal project:

"I can see no reason why the canal measure should not go through this session. Every Senator who has thus far returned to Washington has expressed his willingness and determination to vote for it, and I have no doubt that a large majority of the Senate will vote for the bill when the time arrives. The trouble has been and is likely to be in securing permission to consider the bill. When a vote is taken a great majority will vote in its favor.

"I am in favor of the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and I think this treaty will be disposed of favorably.

"The question of fortifications along the canal is one which has more interest for the countries of Nicaragua and Costa Rica than for the United States. Nicaragua and Costa Rica own the ground and ought to have a right to say just what they want in this direction. If they want the right to fortify the canal then there will be some necessity for the discussion of this subject, but so far as the interests of this country are concerned the matter is of very little consequence. Some of the military authorities may take the ground that in view of the uncertain character of the governments of South American republics a few fortifications might be a good thing. As this is an opinion that does not bear on the canal project proper and is of no great consequence, let the nations owning the land have their say in this respect, and let us not worry over it."

GENERAL MILES' ARMY BILL.

His Plan Laid Before the Committees of Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Copies of the letter of General Miles to the Secretary of War, submitting the draft of a proposed bill for the reorganization of the Army, have been furnished to the military committees of both Houses of Congress. General Miles favors an Army proper based on one man for every 1000 of the population of the country. This will provide for 76,750 men, the Army to be made up of 14 regiments of cavalry, 14 regiments of heavy artillery, 4 regiments of field artillery and 32 regiments of infantry. In addition to these, the bill provides for 5088 noncombatants, divided as follows: Quartermaster's Department, 1000 men; Subsistence Department, 500 men; Engineer Corps, 2276 men; Ordnance Department, 550, and Signal Corps, 720.

Provision is made for an auxiliary force of 20,000 men to serve for three years, unless they are discharged whenever in the opinion of the President such is necessary—an auxiliary force to be divided into infantry, cavalry and artillery, as may be required. The bill contains elastic provisions by which the enlisted force may be increased or decreased, provided the total strength of the Army is not increased beyond the numbers provided by law.

Provision is made for one General, two Lieutenant-Generals, seven Major-Generals and 21 Brigadier-Generals, the heads of the Adjutant-General's Department, the Inspector-General's Department and the Quartermaster-General's Department to have the rank of Major-General, each with an assistant with the rank of Brigadier-General. General Miles favors rotation in service of the officers in the different arms, and also between the line and staff of the Army, up to the higher grades.

The Oleomargarine Bill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, one of the leaders in the effort to pass the oleomargarine bill, is quoted in a Washington special to the Tribune, as saying in an interview:

"The bill is set in the House for December 6. It will be a very lively day, and the debate will be spirited on both sides, as the opposition will make a hard fight. I am confident, however, of the passage of the bill in the House by a safe majority, and I believe that the prospects are good for its passage in the Senate. The fight will be made on the bill in both houses of Congress. Farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific are in favor of the bill, and the consumer who wishes pure butter is with me. A petition of 5,000,000 farmers has been signed in favor of the bill."

The Kearsarge Sails.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The battle-ship Kearsarge, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, sailed today from Hampton Roads, where rendezvous is being made of the torpedo fleet and several ships of the squadron for a cruise. The Kearsarge has taken the place of the cruiser New York as flagship during the overhauling of the latter at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is said the Kearsarge is the first battle-ship to be made a flagship.

Utah Land Reserved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Commissioner Herrman, of the General Land Office, has ordered the withdrawal from public entry of 250,000 acres of vacant unappropriated public domain in Utah that constitutes the water shed from which the domestic water supply of Salt Lake City is derived. The action is taken with a view of reserving the land permanently for forestry purposes.

Honduras Pays Pears Claim.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The State Department received a cable today from United States Minister Hunter, at Guatemala City, announcing that he had just received from Honduran Government a draft for $10,000 American gold as indemnity for the killing of Frank Pears. The killing occurred at San Pedro Sulu, in May 1899, and the indemnity is the full amount of the claim set up.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Iowa's Official Vote.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 27.—Official returns show that the vote for President was: Republican, 307,818; Democrat, 209,468; Prohibition, 9502; People's party, 612; Socialist Labor, 250; Social Democrats, 1642; United Christian, 707. Republican plurality, 98,052; Republican majority, 85,629.

Official Vote of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—The official vote for Presidential electors was: Republican, 221,701; Democrat, 164,408; Prohibition, 7611; Social Democrat, 4603; Social Labor, 2074; People's, 669.

Wells' Majority.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 27.—The official canvass of Utah gives Wells, rep, for Governor, a majority of 2123 over Moyle, dem.

THE FLOOD AT PITTSBURG

FRESHETS IN TWO RIVERS CAUSE GREAT DAMAGE.

Some Loss of Life Reported—Bridges Carried Away—Wild Ride of a Metal Tank.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 27.—After three days of incessant rain, a flood unprecedented for this season of the year swept down the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers last night, ruined hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property, caused the loss of at least three lives, temporarily threw out of employment thousands of workmen, by the forced suspension of industrial establishments, and rendered hundreds of families homeless. Frederick Koppen, aged 65 years, fell and broke his neck while removing goods from his home.

A November flood is quite common, but it rarely reaches the danger line, and for this reason the steady rains of the past few days caused no alarm until late yesterday, when warning was sent out that a dangerous flood was threatened. The rising waters caught many wholly unprepared. The danger line is 24 feet, and this was passed about 3 o'clock this morning.

The lowlands in Pittsburg, Allegheny, South Sharpsburg and McKeesport are inundated and nearly every plant fronting the two rivers has been forced to shut down. Hundreds of families in these districts have either been driven from their homes or are living in the upper floors and using skiffs. There were many narrow escapes from drowning during the night, and several men are reported as missing.

Davis and Flocker, with three companions, attempted to row across the Allegheney in a skiff, which became unmanageable and collided with a coal boat. The men were thrown into the river and Davis and Flocker drowned. The others clung to the upturned boat and were rescued, after being carried two miles down the river.

At Neville Island, the four-span railroad bridge in course of construction was swept away during the night. It was being erected for the American Steel & Wire Company and was also to be used for passenger traffic by the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Company.

The flood was the result of a great rainfall averaging two inches over the watershed of the Allegheny and Monongahela Valleys. This rain follows an average of three inches precipitation, which fell last week. The entire Ohio Valley Railway will not be flooded, as the reports show that the Ohio has risen rapidly at many places.

At midnight the marks at the dam registered 23.7 feet and falling. All danger has passed so far as Pittsburg is concerned.

One of the remarkable incidents of the flood was the wild ride of an empty 35,000 barrel metal tank down the Monongahela River today. Where it came from has not yet been discovered, but the huge vessel came plunging over the dam at Lock No. 1 at an eight-mile-an-hour gait. It was in the middle of the channel and met no obstruction until it came to the Panhandle Railroad bridge. Here it struck the stone pier with a terrific crash, rebounded and repeated the operation several times before it passed. It finally sunk in 25 feet of water at a point opposite Ferry street and just where it will impede navigation when the river resumes its normal stage. The Tenth-street bridge will have to be rebuilt as a result of the flood. It has been shaky for some time and today was carried away.

IN THE LAKE REGION.

The Storm Was One of the Worst of the Year.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—A storm of unusual severity swept the states east of Illinois during the past 36 hours, causing numerous disasters on land and water, and entailing heavy property loss. Wind, rain and snow combined to make the storm one of the worst of the year.

On Lake Erie the gale was severe, a number of vessels being wrecked or driven ashore. Twenty-foot waves swept in from the lake, causing serious damage to wharves and buildings along the water front.

At Loraine, O., the heaviest sea in many years destroyed the Government pier, threatening to do damage to the harbor.

The south canal of the Erie Canal, near Rome, N. Y., was broken, letting the water out of the 60-mile level. All vessels in this section of the state will be left on the bottom, where they are, until the damage is repaired and the canal refilled.

The water-works reservoir near Chauncey, O., broke, and the flood swept down on the town, one mile away, destroying a number of buildings and flooding the city.

The Lake Erie Wreck.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—A report reached here tonight from Amherstberg that Captain Frank B. Hackett, of the tug Home Rule, on his return there from the Point Pelee middle ground in Lake Erie, stated that the steamer which had been aground there since Sunday was the Maumee Valley, of Toledo. The schooner has disappeared, and Captain Hackett is quoted as saying that he believes the waves dashed the vessel to pieces and the sailors lashed to the rigging have been drowned.

Schooner Dashed on Rocks.

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 27.—A Laingsville report tonight says that a schooner, probably the David Dowd, of Detroit, is being dashed against the rocks at Lizard's Point, the crew having apparently lost all control. There is no way of rendering her assistance, and if she goes to pieces she and all the crew will be lost.

ONE POLICEMAN'S WAIL.

He Blames the Courts for Loss of Well-Earned Pay.

Portland policemen will soon have two months' pay coming to them, but none of them know when they will get it. There is more or less quiet grumbling over the matter on the part of patrolmen, but none of them care to register any big kick as yet. Brokers have been among them, offering to advance $60 on one month's pay provided the boys will give them an order for the $70 the patrolmen expect to earn in January, 1901. The brokers do not care to take chances on getting the October pay out of the city treasury, but they have no misgivings over that to be earned in January, as funds will be available for that in a few months. So far none of the policemen have pledged their January pay, and the most of them prefer to get along somehow in the meantime. The brokers who have been advancing $67 on each month's pay previous to October of this year say they are taking big chances in offering $60 on the January time, as a patrolman may die or be discharged before the end of January, and then the money-lender would lose the whole amount advanced. In the meantime, board bills and grocer bills are running up on the policemen, who have centered all their hopes of pay in the honest intentions of the taxpayers of the City of Portland, who they are confident are unanimously in favor of paying the men their just dues.

But a good growl is heard occasionally, and one of these last evening, not far from Second and Oak streets, ran like this:

"I don't see why we fellers can't get our pay. Here the force has been cut down fully a third, and the department is turning in money enough each month, by way of fines and forfeitures, to pay us all off. Why, the city is saving $30,000 a year alone in its contract for electric lights, compared with a few years ago. Everything is being run on the cheap plan, and yet we have not been paid for nearly two months, and we are liable to wait two months more before we see a cent. Here we are out in all sorts of weather, day and night, trying to protect people's property, and yet the Circuit Judges decide that we can't get our pay out of the general fund. They also decided that the vehicle tax law was no good; that the bicycle tax was illegal; in fact, they just sit up there and look wise and decide adversely in everything that comes up before them that is intended to relieve the city treasury.

"What harm would it have done for the Judges to decide that we could get our pay out of the general fund? The bike tax was a good measure. All the wheelmen wanted good paths built, and why didn't the Judges let the County Commissioners go ahead and build the paths?"

And after relieving his mind, the officer started up Oak street to catch a car for his nightly beat.

Whites, Not Indians, Are Poaching.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 27.—A special to the News from Meeker, Colo., says a ranchman named Barrs, who has lived for many years in Rio Blanco County, about 15 miles from the Utah line, was in Meeker yesterday and said there had been no Indians in his portion of the country for the past two weeks. He declared that the poaching complained of was not done by Indians, but by white men from Utah. State Game Warden Johnson and posse, about 30 in number, all well armed, have gone west on White River.

Vanderbilts Get Another Road.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 27.—A Journal special from Marshall, Mich., says:

The Vanderbilts have come into possession of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad, which runs from Allegan to Toledo, and from Jackson to Cincinnati. F. W. Whiteridge has been elected president to succeed General Samuel Thomas. Several millions of dollars will be expended on the road, and the proposed extension from Allegan to Lake Michigan.

Insurance Fraud Suspected.

DENVER, Nov. 27.—A special from Pagosa Springs says the remains of George A. Barber, an Iowa man who died there suddenly November 10, have been disinterred, and that the brain, stomach and other organs will be subjected to chemical analysis to ascertain whether they contain poison. It is said Barber had taken out $71,800 insurance six weeks before his death.

President's Thanksgiving Turkey.

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 27.—President McKinley's Thanksgiving turkey was shipped today by Horace Vose, purveyor of turkeys to the White House. The bird weighs 21 pounds, and is a fine one in every respect.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Today's statement of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balances $137,441,675
Gold 82,366,025

W. J. B.: "YOUR TURN NEXT!"

—New York World.

MARVEL OF PRODUCTION

NATURAL WEALTH OF COUNTRY CENTERING AT LEWISTON.

More Than 80,000 Carloads This Year, and the Region in Infancy of Development.

E. H. Libbey, of the Lewiston, Idaho, Commercial Club, recently made a careful examination of the resources of the Lewiston country, and the result is a circular issued over the name of the club, that presents the following almost startling array of facts and figures:

"The Lewiston country (sometimes called the Clearwater country) embraces about 6,200,000 acres, including the northeastern corner of Oregon, Asotin County, Washington; Nez Perces, and Idaho Counties and part of Shoshone County, Idaho. It is drained by the Snake and Clearwater Rivers, and their tributaries, and its only natural, logical commercial outlet is by way of the Snake and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean, already navigable from the heart of this territory to the seacoast, excepting only at The Dalles-Celilo Rapids, and a few insignificant boulder obstructions.

"The population of this district is fully 50,000 people (while that of the Inland Empire as a whole to be directly benefited by an open river, is 350,000 or more, and the territory is easily capable of supporting a population of 10,000,000 souls).

"The agricultural wealth of the territory is of first importance. Its grain belt is estimated to comprise 2,200,000 acres. Its capacity of production of cereals for export is conservatively estimated at 25,000,000 bushels annually. About 700,000 acres of this land were fenced, but only 375,000 acres cultivated during the year 1900, including 25,000 acres in cultivated grasses and all classes of hay lands. This leaves 1,500,000 acres, classed as first quality of grain lands, which are still unfenced waste. These lands are largely remote from the transportation facilities which alone are required to promote rich and annual harvests.

"The yield of cereals in the Lewiston country for 1900 is estimated at 5,450,000 bushels of wheat, 1,120,000 bushels of oats and barley, and 284,000 bushels of flax, a total of 6,854,000 bushels. Of this grain nearly 5,000,000 bushels should be exported before the next harvest; this would load over 7000 cars, and the existing means of transportation are inadequate to move even the crop of this year.

"Bordering the grain belt are valleys and benches that are adapted to fruit-growing and the cultivation of vegetables. This area of fruit land approximates 100,000 acres. The irrigable bottom lands approach 25,000 acres, and the benches and plateaus suited to apples, pears, cherries, prunes, plums, etc., aggregate a very large acreage. The shipment of fruits and vegetables for the year equals 450 carloads, including the Upper Snake River. The capacity for the production of tonnage from orchards and gardens is very great, the average, when in full bearing and thorough cultivation, being one carload per acre. This industry, however, is in a measure still dormant, because it is dependent upon ready market facilities more than almost any other. It must wait for the extension of railroad and steamboat traffic routes. There are, perhaps, 12,000 acres in the district now cultivated to fruit trees, which are fast approaching the age from which profitable crops may be anticipated.

"The livestock industry is next to agriculture in importance, measured by the year's returns. There is a record of the shipment of 19,090 head of cattle since January, 1900, valued at $460,000. This cattle industry is increasing. The large herds have been reduced on the ranges, but the raising of cattle on farms and in enclosed pastures has increased in still greater degree.

"The shipments of sheep and hogs from the Lewiston district equal about 55,500 for this year. The flocks on the ranges count up fully 400,000 sheep. The wool shipped and in public and private warehouses amounts to above 1,200,000 pounds, valued at over $200,000.

"The record of shipment of horses shows 3426 head. Although range horses have decreased in the past five years, yet horse-breeding is reviving on the farms, with a class of horses much improved over those which roamed the ranges a few years ago. It is believed from information gathered from stockmen that the horses of this district number fully 150,000.

"Our timber interests are very important. The famous Idaho white pine belt is along the Clearwater River, tributary to Lewiston. The state holdings of timber land alone amount to 170,000 acres in this belt, and over 100,000 acres have been entered by individuals as homesteads and by script for the timber. This land will average as stumpage 10,000 feet to the acre, a grand total of 2,700,000 feet of lumber in the Clearwater white pine belt. This vast product awaits transportation to make it valuable. The variety and quality of this timber make its value so high that it will be shipped to the far East at a profit whenever practicable facilities are provided for its transportation. The white pine forests are in proximity to the Clearwater River, which requires only a small outlay to make it navigable for drives and rafts. A yellow pine timber belt lies along the Grand Ronde River, in Oregon and Washington, beginning 15 miles from the mouth of that stream and 40 miles from Lewiston. The Grand Ronde is suitable for log-driving without improvement other than booms for the control of logs afloat. The extent of this yellow pine forest is fully 250,000 acres; estimated at 1,000,000 feet to the quarter-section, a total of 2,500,000,000 feet of merchantable lumber. This timber is the most available large supply of common timber for the farming districts and the cities of the Inland Empire. This Grand Ronde pine belt must find a market by the Snake River water route or wait for a railroad from Elgin or Lewiston. These two forests aggregate over 5,200,000 feet of white and yellow pine, and in addition there are large quantities of tamarack, cedar, red fir, white fir, and lower grades of pine, covering nearly 3,000,000 acres. There is an almost unlimited amount of tie timber, and also of soft woods, suitable for paper pulp, all within easy reach of waterways on which it may be floated to Lewiston as a shipping center.

"The vast mining interests of this territory are still largely unproductive for no other reason than the absence of transportation. In extent and superficial values this district is claimed to excel any other mineral belt in the United States. There are now some 7500 mineral locations with a legal status upon the county records within the district. Every one of these locations records the fact that mineral has been found in place. The universal opinion of experts is that these prospects, while they cover a vast area, present an average surface value greater than the average of any other district in America.

"Until the present year one need of all this interior country has been a sufficient coal supply. This want now promises to be supplied by newly discovered coal measures. Good evidence of a coal vein of very great extent has been revealed within the year. The "blossom" of this vein has been traced across the whole plateau from the Bitter Root Mountains to the Blue Mountains, a distance of over 100 miles. On the Grand Ronde River it has been fairly well demonstrated that coal exists in large quantities, and of merchantable quality.

"We cannot, however, reap the benefit of this variety of resources without improved transportation facilities. Our ores and coal, or forest, farm, garden and orchard products must be brought together to make them valuable. With the greatest natural wealth of any district in the United States of equal extent, we are held in a state of comparative inactivity by the absence of transportation facilities.

"An open waterway to the ocean would so stimulate settlement, development and production in all the industries named above, that several railroads would, perforce, quickly follow and gridiron the territory described, and thus aid in upbuilding the richest portion of the Inland Empire, which would then easily rank with the most productive, most prosperous and most progressive sections of America.

"The Inland Empire as a whole possesses grain lands worth $300,000,000, when under favorable transportation conditions; livestock interests now valued at $50,000,000; fruit lands prospectively worth $100,000,000; lumbering interests awaiting cheap transportation to have a valuation above $150,000,000, a grand total in these items alone of $500,000,000 not counting the millions in coal and ores and manufacturing—all awaiting the life-giving influence of an open river to the sea and consequent ample and economical transportation facilities. Even in this year of 1900, with development in its infancy, the grand total of 80,000 carloads of these products have been crowding for shipment."

Mendacity Egregious.

Philadelphia Record.

Although the Federal Government will this year take from the pockets of the people $80,000,000 more than the entire expenses of all branches of the Administration and expects next year to receive similarly a surplus of $90,000,000, there is no talk in any quarter where authority is lodged of cutting down the war taxes that are still wickedly imposes upon the people. The Republican way of dealing with a Treasury surplus is to spend it, no matter how vast its proportions.

Guerrillas in the Philippines.

Boston Globe.

The independent, irresponsible life of a military freebooter comes finally to have a certain charm for many Filipinos, who would rather extort tribute at the muzzles of their rifles than work for a living. It does not depend so much on the leadership of Aguinaldo, for were he out of the way there would spring to the front many other leaders, perhaps just as capable as he. The American officers, therefore, look forward to a long period of guerrilla warfare.

Slaughtering Elks for Teeth.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 27.—The local lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks has appointed a committee to draft resolutions against the wearing of elk teeth as emblems of the order. The reported wholesale slaughter of elk in the West for the teeth influenced this action, and copies of the resolution will be sent to the different lodges throughout the country, with the idea of effecting the abolishment of traffic in elk teeth.

Wyoming Mine Not Sold.

DENVER, Nov. 27.—The statement that the Venture Corporation, of London, had bought the Rambler copper mine is positively denied at the office of that company, in this city.

KIDNEY TROUBLE PREYS UPON THE MIND

Women as Well as Men Suffer and Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, will do for YOU, Every Reader of the Oregonian May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

So when your kidneys are weak or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Women suffer as much from kidney and bladder troubles as men do, which fact is often lost sight of. Many times when the doctor's services are sought he quickly comes to the conclusion that here is another case of female weakness or womb trouble of some sort.

Many of the so-called female complaints are nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

Among the many famous investigated cures of Swamp-Root, the one which we publish today for the benefit of our readers speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy.

Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, of 117 High Rock St., Lynn, Mass., writes: "About 18 months ago I had a very severe spell of sickness. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I finally was able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back. My water at times looked very like coffee. I could pass but little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down. The doctors said my kidneys were not affected, but I felt certain that they were the cause of my trouble. My sister, Mrs. C. F. Littlefield, of Lynn, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial. I procured a bottle, and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My strength returned, and today I am as well as ever. My business is that of canvasser, I am on my feet a great deal of the time, and have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is, therefore, all the more remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me."

MRS. H. N. WHEELER.

If kidney trouble is permitted to continue, much suffering, with fatal results, are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; make your head ache and back ache; causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy.

In taking Swamp-Root, you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for 24 hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy or milky appearance; if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys and bladder are in need of immediate attention.

The great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, is pleasant to take, is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Oregonian who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health—in fact, their very lives—to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention The Portland Daily Oregonian when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, 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.

PITCHED INTO A RIVER

TRAIN WRECK ON THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG ROAD.

One Man Was Drowned and Four Others Hurt—The Passengers Escaped.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.—At 1:15 this morning the night express for Cleveland on the Cleveland & Pittsburg was thrown into the river two miles below Beaver. The scanty information at hand shows one man, Express Messenger Casey, of Cleveland, was drowned and four others badly hurt. The injured are: Frank Connelly, conductor, Cleveland, badly wounded; L. Couchanour, engineer, Cleveland, right foot cut off; J. A. Allen, Pittsburg, baggage-master, several bones broken; John Taylor, colored, porter, ankle sprained.

The accident occurred at a point where extensive fill-ins had been made, and it is supposed the high water had washed the fill from under the track and let the entire train of engine and five cars into the Ohio River. The officials say no passengers were hurt.

The excitement was indescribable. The passengers were compelled to force their way out from under the cars by breaking the windows and climbing to the banks. The express messenger is supposed to have been imprisoned by the baggage and drowned.

Explosion of Nitro-Glycerin.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 27.—At Leaserville, W. Va., 20 miles above Wheeling, on the Ohio River, a crowd of 20 boys had built a fire on the river bank from driftwood, and were watching the rising waters. In a lot of driftwood one of the boys threw on the fire was a can partially filled with nitro-glycerin. Immediately there was a terrific explosion, and three boys and a baby were killed and 14 boys wounded, of whom two may die. The dead are: Harmon Finley, aged 13; Willie Davis, aged 9; Robert Finley, aged 18; infant child of Mrs. Durig. Will Nagle and Will Blackburn may die.

Hard Coughs

No matter how hard your cough is or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you could possibly take. If you are coughing today, don't wait until tomorrow, but get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once and be relieved. The first dose will make you feel better.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, whooping cough, hard colds; $1.00, most economical for chronic cases.