PLAGUE AT SAN FRANCISCO

TEN FATAL CASES SINCE FIRST OF THE YEAR.

Report of the Committee of Experts Sent to California by Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The plague situation at San Francisco is summarized in a statement published in this week's issue of the health reports of the Marine Hospital Service, just out. The statement is brief and the facts given in it are taken from the long-awaited report of the committee of experts which made a special investigation. This statement shows there have been 10 cases of plague in San Francisco officially reported since the beginning of the year, all of them being fatal. The number of cases and deaths on each date mentioned are identical. They comprise two on January 15, and one each on January 6, February 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 and 12 and March 2.

The six cases and deaths in February were reported by a special commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine into the plague situation in San Francisco. This commission consisted of Professor Simon Flexner, of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Professor F. F. G. Novy, of the University of Michigan, and Professor L. S. Barker, of the University of Chicago, recorder. Continuing, the statement says:

"Plague has been reported in San Francisco officially in the public health reports since March 6, 1900, 22 cases (all faita) having been reported and published in previous numbers of the public health reports, and the facts were reported in the last annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"While the correctness of the diagnosis has never been doubted by the bureau or department, it was deemed advisable to summon the independent board of experts. The results of their investigation, as outlined above, were immediately communicated by them to the Governor of California and the Mayor and representatives of the business interests of San Francisco, and full copies of the reports subsequently were furnished. Coincidentally with the receipt of the report of the committee at the bureau, a committee representing the business interests of San Francisco and the Mayor and the Governor of California arrived in Washington, and a conference was held between this committee and the Secretary of the Treasury and Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, in which conference all the facts were discussed and a written agreement made for harmonious action in suppressive measures under the advice of Surgeon J. H. White, who is on the ground.

"On the return of this committee to San Francisco, Surgeon White wired, on March 22, that they had agreed to 'raise funds for immediate work, as follows: Disinfect all infected houses; provide a hospital for suspects, detention-houses and morgue; the general disinfection of Chinatown, with betterment of light and air space.'

"Subsequent telegrams show that the work is being organized. The disease has been confined almost exclusively to the Chinese, and an examination of the mortuary records of the latter for the last four years shows that there has been no time during that period when it has increased to such an extent as in itself to cause alarm. The prevailing type, so far as known, was of the bubonic form, which, according to M. De Bruin, is of a mildly contagious character, but it is undetermined how soon these cases may give rise to cases of a graver and more contagious form of the disease, which emphasizes the necessity of prompt and thorough measures to eradicate every form of the disease."

RETURN OF GOVERNOR ALLEN.

May Decide Not to Return to Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—While Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, who sailed yesterday from San Juan, on the Mayflower, for Hampton Roads, has not formally submitted his resignation, so far as can be learned, his friends here would not be surprised if he decided not to return to Porto Rico. Governor Allen went to Porto Rico in May last, at the personal request of the President, to set up the new civil government there and get it into good working order, with the distinct understanding that he was not to be asked to remain after this was done. The President and the Secretary of War are full of praise for the manner in which Governor Allen has accomplished his task. It is expected here that if Governor Allen declines to continue in office, Secretary Hunt, late of Montana, will succeed to the place. As to Governor Allen's future, his name is connected with official gossip with one of the foreign Ministries, though as there are no present vacancies he might be obliged to wait for a time.

SETTLEMENT WITH TURKEY.

Lloyd C. Griscom Brought the Sultan to Terms.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—There is reason to believe that Lloyd C. Griscom, Secretary and Charge of the United States Legation, at Constantinople, who is now on his way home, has earned the credit of effecting a final and satisfactory settlement of the American missionary claims against Turkey that have taxed the abilities of no less than three of the ablest Ministers ever sent by the United State to Constantinople. It appears now that Mr. Griscom has finally succeeded in arranging with the Turkish Government the principle upon which these long-standing claims shall be settled and that the pledge of the Turkish Government is in such binding form that it is not doubted that payment will soon be made.

Bonds Offered to the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In accordance with Secretary Gage's announcement that he would buy from time to time the short-time bonds at an investment rate realizable to the investor who buys the new 2 per cents, should the market price for the new 2s remain on the present basis, the Treasury Department was today tendered $2,000,000 Government short-time bonds on practically the same basis as the 2s returned at the current market quotation of about 106¼. Exact figures cannot yet be given, for the details have not yet been completed, but it is practically certain that the Secretary has availed himself of the opportunity to purchase bonds in accordance with his announcement.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Harvey Fiske & Sons are the sellers of the $2,000,000 bonds to the Government. They are of the bonds of 1907. As Secretary Gage declared a day or two ago that he would buy bonds on the basis of the price of the new 2 per cents, the price paid for the bonds of 1907 today will be near to 112½. The 2s have 20 years to run.

The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Cabinet meeting today was devoid of important discussion. The Venezuela situation was not considered. The Administration will wait the arrival of Minister Loomis before deciding on further action. Today's session was devoted mainly to the discussion of Army appointments.

Commissioner Evans' Successor.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 2.—It is generally conceded among Republicans here that Colonel R. W. Blue, ex-Congressman-at-large, will be the next Commissioner of Pensions, in place of H. Clay Evans. Congressman Curtis, who returned yesterday from Washington, said today that the choice was between Colonel Blue and State Senator Carpenter. President McKinley has agreed to appoint the Commissioner from names submitted by the Kansas delegation, and the names of Blue and Carpenter are the only ones being considered. Congressman Curtis says that H. Clay Evans will probably be made Minister to Japan.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President has made the following appointments: War—Albert H. Eber, to be assistant surgeon of volunteers, with the rank of Captain; William B. Gordon, to be professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy in the service of the United States.

DEVELOPMENT OF YUCATAN

American Capital Investing in the Mexican Territory.

NEW YORK, April 2.—H. H. Barnes, member of a local firm of brokers and who has just returned from an extended tour throughout Mexico and Yucatan, reports considerable industrial activity in these parts of the world. In the course of an interview with a representative of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, he said:

"Americans are at last awakening to the opportunities which Mexico and the surrounding states offer for the investment of capital and the undertaking of important contracts. While I was in the City of Mexico, four American firms had representatives there with a view of securing a contract from the municipal authorities for the asphalting of the capital. The contract will be worth at least $2,000,000."

As regards the State of Yucatan, Mr. Barnes said a franchise has been secured from the City of Merida by the Merida Well Company, in which American capital is largely interested with a view to the conveying of water in pipe and the erection of hydrants in the streets of Yucatan's capital. Pure water has been struck by the sinking of artesian wells to a depth of some 600 feet. Four wells are already sunk and about a score more will be bored, all of which will mean the purchase of considerable American machinery. It is anticipated that fully 100 miles of pipe will be required for transmitting the water through the streets. Six to eight-inch steel threaded piping will be utilized. These and other pipe contracts which will aggregate close onto $500,000 are to be given out shortly.

The prosperity of the country is astounding, the existing condition of affairs being brought about mainly by the increase in the price of hemp. The inhabitants have their hands full, therefore, and are looking to foreign contractors to undertake the drainage work.

It is proposed to build a four to six-foot iron pipe line between Merida and Progresso, a distance of 28 miles. The pipe contract alone would involve an expenditure of some $2,000,000.

"Altogether," concluded Mr. Barnes, "the chances of the American export trade in that region are exceedingly promising."

Pan-American Scientific Congress.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo says:

The Latin-American scientific congress has closed, after adopting resolutions, among them one recommending that the American Governments adopt as laws, various resolutions of the congress, among them the one declaring for an international court of arbitration.

The hope is expressed that the Pan-American Congress in Mexico will foster close American unity, thus completing the great work begun by the Washington Congress.

DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

Rioting Is No Longer Confined to Students.

LONDON, April 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, reviewing the Russian political situation, takes a serious view of it, believing that the first reports of far-reaching revolutionary movements are confirmed, by reports of sanguinary disturbances in Dialystock, where there is no university. The disorders there, in his opinion, show that the rioting is no longer confined to students. The correspondent, however, does not believe that the domestic situation will immediately hamper Russia's foreign policy.

Attempt to Assassinate Zipyagin.

BERLIN, April 2.—The Vossische Zeitung today prints a special dispatch from Lemburg, in which, based upon information received from Warsaw, it is said that the Russian Minister of the Interior, Privy Councillor Zipyagin, was recently shot at, but that the plot to assassinate him failed. The students of the University of Warsaw have been preparing a great demonstration as a mark of sympathy for their Russian comrades. In Poulavy the Astronomic Institute has been closed because the students have engaged in riots. In Bialystok, Russian Poland, a socialist funeral occasioned big riots. Thousands of persons paraded the streets singing revolutionary songs and shouting "Long live liberty!" The military finally quelled the disturbance, but not without considerable bloodshed.

English Bankers Victimized.

LONDON, April 3.—Two men were charged in a London Police Court yesterday with defrauding Barclay & Co., Ltd., of some £23,000 by means of forged documents purporting to represent large shipments of gold ore which never existed. According to the Daily Chronicle, seven bankers were similarly defrauded of large amounts, the total sum involved being nearly $250,000. An unpleasant situation has been created by the huge and boldly executed swindle. Efforts have been made to hush up the matter, but this would be impossible. It is asserted that the supposed bags of bullion were filled with sand.

Rioting in Switzerland.

LONDON, April 3.—The Daily Express has received the following from its correspondent at Geneva:

"A terrible riot has occurred at Dienne, in the Valley of Chamonix, owing to the Municipal Council selling land on which the people had enjoyed grazing rights. The inhabitants tried to set fire to the town hall and a fierce conflict ensued between the rioters and gendarmes. Ten persons were killed and 15 injured."

THE MANCHURIAN TREATY

RUMOR AT PAO TING FU THAT IT HAS BEEN SIGNED.

Southern Viceroys Threatened Rebellion if the Court Yielded to Russia.

LONDON, April 3.—The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch from Pao Ting Fu, dated March 31:

"Chinese officials here profess to have received information from Li Hung Chang that the Manchuiran convention has been signed."

"The Chinese expect after all that the Manchurian convention will be ratified in the course of the next five days," says the Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard, wiring Monday. "The Southern Viceroys and Governors are incensed, and threaten rebellion if the court yields. The northern Chinese are more ignorant and indifferent. The Tartar General at Feng Tien, Manchuria, has issued a proclamation assuring the people that the Russian occupation is only temporary. The Chinese troops at Feng Tien are wearing Russian badges, and the town is occupied by a strong Russian force."

THE BEAR: UM, YUM, YUM. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

SITUATION AT PAO TING FU.

Difficulty in Preventing a Clash Between Chinese and Foreigners.

PAO TING FU, Saturday, March 30. (Via Pekin, March 31, by post to Che Foo.)—Though Pao Ting Fu may be reached in a few hours by railway, it is practically unknown to the foreigners now in Pekin. Marvelous stories and rumors pass as current facts, but are entirely without foundation. After the occupation of Pao Ting Fu, an agreement was entered into between the allies and the Chinese that the former should not advance beyond the Province of Chi Li, and that the latter should not go beyond 10 miles inside the Shan Si Province. The Chinese have frequently broken that agreement and have been attacked by both Germans and French in different parts of the province.

Chi Li at present has 10,000 Chinese troops, commanded by Liu Kluantes, the famous Black Flag leader, within 12 miles of Huo Lu, where there are 3000 French troops who are anxious to make an attack, but are restrained by positive orders from Pekin, M. Pichon (the French Minister), having informed General Voyron, commanding the French troops, that he had received instructions from France to the effect that the government does not desire aggressive action on the part of the troops, provided the Chinese do not advance, which is not considered likely. There is little chance of a collision.

Early in March, 150 Germans were attacked near the border and two men were killed. Two thousand soldiers entered Shan Si Province through the Ante-Suling Pass, driving the Chinese beyond Shaiquan, and then returning to Ante-Suling, where they are now in camp.

French officers state that Shan Si has a different people from the Chi Li Province, the inhabitants being more arrogant, daring the foreign troops to enter. The French have large supplies at Cheng Ling and Huo Lu, including camel trains. Pao Ting Fu is entirely peaceful, and its condition is better than that of any other city occupied by the allies. Chinese officials conduct the government of the entire city, the French and German commission acting in an entirely advisory capacity and never interfering except in cases where flagrant injustice has been done, when they act as a sort of court of appeals. Most frequently they have been called upon owing to the interference of the Catholic missionaries and the exaction of extortions.

Chinese officers conduct the entire government of the city, the French and German commission acting in an entirely advisory capacity and never interfering except in cases where flagrant injustice has apparently been done, when they act as a sort of court of appeals. They have frequently been called upon, owing to the exaction of extortions. French officers say that if it is customary in ordinary times to subject the native converts to extortion, even when they are palpably in the wrong, China has a grievance that would not be tolerated by any other country.

Lieutenant Reeves, the military attache of the United States Legation, recently reported to Mr. Squires, the Charge d'Affaires, a similar state of things regarding Catholic missionaries.

NONE OF HER BUSINESS.

Russia's Reply to the Protests of Japan.

YOKOHAMA, April 3.—Leading Japanese newspapers assert that the Russian Government has replied to Japan's protest against the Manchurian convention to the effect that Russia does not wish to enter upon a discussion with a third power relative to her negotiations with China; that the proposed agreement is purely temporary, and not intended to ampair the sovereignty of China or to injure the interests of other powers; that the contents of the agreement immediately upon its conclusion will be communicated to the other powers, who will undoubtedly find them acceptable, and, finally, that if any of the provisions are not acceptable to Japan, Russia is prepared to discuss the matter in a friendly spirit.

Li Going to Shanghai.

TIEN TSIN, April 2.—Li Hung Chang, with his body guard, is to return to Shanghai. He is indisposed. Steamers are detained at his disposal, and he is expected to arrive here Thursday.

A company of Germans defeated 1000 Chinese robbers, March 31, seven miles north of Tien Tsin, killing 11 and wounding 50. It is reported that a dozen foreigners were co-operating with the robbers. The Germans captured 30 carts and a gun.

A Japanese Prince Talks War.

LONDON, April 3.—"Russia's reply to Japan's protest against the Manchurian convention," says the Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, "is regarded as unsatisfactory, and further vigorous representations will follow. Prince Konoyo Atsu Ro, president of the House of Peers, in the course of an inflammatory speech, openly discussed the probable results of a war between Japan and Russia, and said that Japan could count upon the friendly neutrality of Great Britain and Germany. He declared that the United States would not interfere, and that France would only cause uneasiness by the employment of her Annam forces and by a naval demonstration off Formosa. This, he predicted, would be the limit of French action, and, therefore, Japan's vastly superior army would be enabled, without great difficulty, to drive Russia out of Manchuria."

Forts Will Be Destroyed.

PEKIN, April 2.—Regarding the destruction of the forts, the Generals are practically agreed that those at Taku, Shan Hai Kwan and Tien Tsin must at least be rendered useless, while the north fort at the entrance of the River Taku must be destroyed entirely, on account of the fact that ever since it was built it has caused lower water on the bar, having diverted the course of the stream. The merchants have frequently complained to the Consuls, but no government has liked to ask China to destroy a fort at the entrance of an important river. This, however, can now be done as a matter of military necessity, and will give foreign merchants intense satisfaction, as in consequence of it having been done, the river will, in a short time, again be navigable as far as Tien Tsin.

Negotiations at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The superior councillor of the Chinese Legation, Chu We Jte, is continuing the negotiations, as Charge d'Affaires, regarding the Manchurian agreement. The illness of the Chinese Minister, Yang Yu, is now admitted to be due to apoplexy, which will incapacitate him from work probably for a long period. It is that said that the loss of half of his estate through the destruction of a Chinese bank, combined with political cares, is undermining his health. Unofficial observers scarcely understand how a doubt can be entertained abroad that China will ultimately accept the Russian conditions after it is apparent that no power is willing forcibly to support China.

Only Moral Support.

BERLIN, April 2.—Discussing the refusal of China to sign the Manchurian convention, the Lokal Anzeiger says: "China cannot expect more than the moral support of the European powers."

The Pekin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says China has agreed to the proposal of the powers to make the Island of Kwang Su, near Amboy, an international settlement, modeled after Shanghai.

Renew Their Protests.

PARIS, April 3.—It is asserted here on responsible authority that the Yangtse Viceroys, who, since last Summer, have been under financial obligations to England, have energetically renewed their protest against the signing of the Manchurian convention, and that Japan and England are both going to great lengths in their efforts to secure its rejection.

INTERSTATE SHOOT.

Thirty-one Made Straight Kills in the Nitro Powder Handicap.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Only one event of importance was on today's programme at the annual trap-shooting tournament at Interstate Park. This was the nitro-powder handicap at 16 birds, $10 fee, handicaps from 25 to 33 birds. Out of the big field of 199 starters only 31 succeeded in killing 16 birds straight. Each received $64. Following is a list of those with straight kills:

J. A. R. Elliott, Kansas City; Charles E. Mink, Philadelphia; Teal, Columbus, O.; Dr. E. Duncan, Louisville; R. L. Trimble, Covington, Ky.; A. H. Fox, Baltimore; I. W. Budd, Pemberton, N. J.; Bird, New York; A. B. Devoe, Wilmington, Del.; E. S. Johnston, Atlantic City, N. J.; George Darby, Philadelphia; J. D. Sperry, Rock Island, Ill.; R. Rahm, Pittsburg; H. D. Bates, Ridgeton, Ont.; George Roll, Blue Island, Ill.; J. L. Alabaster, Chicago; Herbert, New York; W. R. Crosby, O'Fallon, Ill.; Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Ia.; P. A. Steubener, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Hirshy, New York; J. Von Lengeocke, Orange, N. J.; Emmers, Royersford, Pa.; Chris Gottlieb, Kansas City; L. Howard, Easton, Pa.; D. V. Foster, Waterville, Me.; Colonel Markham, Savannah, Ga.; U. W. Vonderbosc, New York; Jack Fanning, Jersey City; G. H. Piercey, Jersey City; W. F. Parker, Meriden, Conn.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Winners at Tanforan.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The favorites went down to defeat at Tanforan today, and long-priced horses scored in most of the events. The weather was rainy and the track muddy. Results:

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Nilgar won, Estro second, Dare II third; time, 1:54½.

Six furlongs, selling—Silver Garter won, Sugden second, Salvado third; time, 1:16.

Four furlongs, purse—Brunswick won, Corrigan second, Tyranus third; time, 0:49.

Hurdle, mile and three-quarters—Granger won, J. O. C. second, May Boy third; time, 3:29½.

Mile and a furlong, selling—Twinkler won, Lizzella second, Don Luis third; time, 1:57¾.

Seven furlongs—Ada N. won, Bonnie Lissak second, Mareso third; time, 1:29½.

Races at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 2.—Results:

Five furlongs, selling—Maclaren won, Myra Morello second, Alex Pearson third; time, 1:06½.

Four furlongs, selling—Aransas won, Ernest Parham second, The Way third; time, 0:54½.

Six furlongs, Tennessee Club purse—Censor won, W. J. Deboe second, Alared Scheck third; time, 1:18¾.

One mile—Strangest won, Louisville second, Sir Gallan third; time, 1:49½.

Steeplechase, about 1¼ miles—Angus won, Miss Ransom second, Sallus third; time, 3:05.

Five furlongs, selling—Braw Lad won, Educate second, Dave Waldo third; time, 1:06¼.

Injunction Against Heidrick.

CHICAGO, April 2.—President Comiskey, of the Chicago American League Club, announced today that he would begin legal proceedings in a day or two at St. Louis against left fielder John Heidrick, to restrain him from playing with the St. Louis National League team the coming season. Heidrick, it is claimed, signed a contract with the Chicago American League team previous to accepting the terms of the St. Louis National League team.

Leon Threw Up the Sponge.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—In a slow contest before a good crowd at the Phoenix Athletic Club tonight, Harry Forbes, the Chicago boxer, gained a decision over Casper Leon, of New York, in the 15th round, the latter's seconds throwing up the sponge.

The Smelter Consolidation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2.—A. R. Meyer, a member of the executive committee of the American Smelting & Refining Company, who returned from New York today, said that the consolidation of the Guggenheim Bros. and the American Company would probably be perfected within 30 days. The consolidated company would, he said, have a capital of $100,000,000. "The effect of the consolidation," said Mr. Meyer, "will be greater profits for the stockholders, but not through the increase in the price of the product of the smelter. On the contrary, we are reducing prices. Profits are to be made larger by extending the smelter business. We are not shutting down any smelters."

What Women Say About Swamp-Root

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, SWAMP-ROOT, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Oregonian May Have a Sample Bottle FREE.

"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, and, while I

Did Not Know I Had Kidney Trouble,

I somehow felt certain that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble. My sister, Mrs. C. E. 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."

117 High Rock St., Lynn, Mass. Mrs. H. N. Wheeler

Swamp-Root So Pleasant to Take.

"You have no idea how well I feel. I am satisfied that I do not need any more medicine, as I am in as good health as I ever was in my life." So says Mrs. Mary Engelhard, of 2835 Madison st., St. Louis, Mo., to a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"For more than ten years I suffered with what the doctors termed female trouble; also heart trouble, with swelling of the feet and limbs. Last Summer I felt so badly that I thought I had not long to live. I consulted doctor after doctor and took their medicines, but felt no better. A friend recommended me to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and I must say I derived immense benefit almost from the first week. I continued the medicine, taking it regularly, and I am now in splendid health. The pains and aches have all gone. I have recommended Swamp-Root to all my friends, and told them what it has done for me. I will gladly answer any one who desires to write me regarding my case. I most heartily indorse Swamp-Root from every standpoint. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the weak spots and drives them out of the system."

Mrs Mary Engelhard

Made a New Woman of Me.

"During three years I was frequently attacked with severe spells of sickness; many of these sick spells kept me in bed, dangerously ill, from three weeks to three months, under the constant care of the best physicians of Kansas City. The doctors said my kidneys were not affected, but I felt sure they were the cause of my trouble.

"Some doctors pronounced my case gall stones, and said I could not live without a surgical operation, to which I would never consent. A friend suggested I try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. I began to take Swamp-Root regularly, and when I had used only three fifty-cent bottles I felt fine and was able to do more work than I had done in four years. It has made a new woman of me. I have had only one slight attack since I began to take Swamp-Root, and that was caused by being drenched with rain and catching cold. Stomach trouble had bothered me for years and had become chronic. I am now 44 years of age, and feel much younger than I did ten years ago. I freely give this testimonial for the benefit of those who have suffered as I have."

Mrs. M. E. Dallam

Proprietress of Criswell House, 211 W. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Free.

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney, liver or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of the wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

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

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

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 famous new discovery, 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 anyone.

Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in most cases they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their many ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition, but no strength.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

HER SAILING PREVENTED

INJUNCTION SUIT AGAINST BRITISH MULE TRANSPORT.

Boer Agents Attempt to Suppress the Shipment of War Munitions at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Proceedings were brought in the United States Court here today by representatives of the Boers to prevent the sailing of the ship Anglo Australian, loaded with mules, consigned to the British in South Africa. Judge Parlange, after reading the petition, issued an order requiring the defendants in the case to show cause April 6 why a preliminary injunction should not be granted. The suit is brought by Samuel Pearson, a citizen of the South African Republic, residing at Barberton; Edward Van Ness, a citizen of New York, and Charles D. Pierce, Consul-General of the Orange Free State, and is against Captain Parson, of the steamer; Elder, Dempster & Co., owners of the steamer, and Robert and Matthew Warriner, who represent Elder, Dempster & Co. here.

The petition sets forth that the United States and its people are at peace with the South African Republic, and the Orange Free State and their citizens; that Great Britain is at war with these republics, seeking to destroy the property rights and credit of the petitioners; that for the purpose of carrying on this war, the Anglo Australian is now loading at this port with munitions of war, namely, mules and horses to the number of 1200, and to the value of $150,000; that the steamer is employed in the military service of the King of Great Britain; that for some time defendants have been forwarding from this port such munitions of war, knowning that these munitions and the ship were in the military service of Great Britain, and they were to be used against the people of the South African Republic, and the Orange Free State; that defendants are making use of New Orleans as a basis of the military operations of Great Britain in its war in South Africa, and to augment its military supplies and arms; that by the use of these munitions the armies of Great Britain are laying waste and destroying the farms and home of petitioners and holding as prisoners of war the wife and children of one of the petitioners, Samuel Pearson; that Samuel Pearson has already suffered the destruction and loss of property to the value of $90,000, and is threatened with the loss of $150,000 more, and, finally, that the war can be carried on by Great Britain only through the renewal of its military supplies from this port, and that when these supplies cease, the war must end. In consideration of these statements an injunction is asked to prohibit the shipment of military supplies out of this port. A temporary injunction is asked in the meantime.

The Anglo Australian was expected to sail today, but the effect of the order issued by Judge Parlange will be to detain her until the hearing, Saturday. General Pearson has been in the city for several days, arranging to bring the suit.

Wages in the Rand.

CAPE TOWN, April 2.—Lord Kitchener has granted permission to three Rand mining companies, which later will be increased to seven, to resume work with 50 stamps each, provided the maximum wages paid the miners be rations and 5 shillings a day, equal to the wages of the irregular troops, to prevent discontent among the latter. The remainder of the miners' ordinary pay will be devoted to a fund for the benefit of the families of residents of the Rand killed in the war. The Transvaal Chamber of Mines has issued a circular objecting to these wages and the conditions of work.

Prince Napoleon in Paris.

PARIS, April 2.—It is announced that Prince Louis Napoleon has arrived in Paris on a visit. Le Courier du Soir, the Ministerial organ, which gives him a warning to abstain from scheming against the republic, says:

"This Russian General is little troubled by his military duties, judging from the recent frequency of his visits to Paris. We must be prepared for a resumption of the secret meetings at the house of his aunt, Princess Mathilde, which is frequented by Nationalist agitators. We hope, for the name of the tranquillity of the country, no incident will occur which would oblige the government to treat the Prince as he deserves, namely, as a pretender."

Scotch Steel Works Shut Down.

LONDON, April 2.—The disaffection existing among the Lanarkshire miners and engineers, 30,000 of whom are idle, owing to a strike for an eight-hour day, is having an adverse effect on the iron and steel works in Scotland. Some of the iron masters have taken steps to damp down their furnaces tonight, and steelmakers will stop their mills. The railroads, enabled by the slackness of work, are sending engineers and shunters to some of the mines. Some of the smaller collieries have granted the eight-hour day demanded by the strikers.

Servian Cabinet Resigns.

BELGRADE, April 2.—The Cabinet of Yovanovitch, which was reconstructed in February, after the death of ex-King Milan, has resigned, and M. Wuics, who became Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of the reconstruction, has been intrusted by King Alexander with the formation of a new Ministry.

Operations by Plumer and French.

LONDON, April 2.—Under date of Pretoria, April 1, Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office as follows:

"Plumer has occupied Nylstroom, and French has captured three guns on the Lower Pongolo. Thirty-one prisoners have been captured in the Orange River Colony. There were no casualties."

British Capture Boer Laager.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 2.—By a night surprise the British captured a laager of 60 Boers near Boshberg, between Brandfort and Saltpan, Orange River Colony.

Mutineer Shot.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Gold Coast Colony, April 2.—The leader of the men belonging to the West African Regiment, who recently mutinied because they were not returned to Sierra Leone at the time they understood they were to be sent home, has been court martialled and publicly shot. The rest of the mutineers have been shipped to the Island of Sharbro, 40 miles from Sierra Leone.

Homes for Workingmen.

LONDON, April 2.—The London County Council has decided to buy 223 acres of land on which to build workmen's houses to accommodate 42,000 persons. The cost will be £1,500,000.

The houses will be erected in Tottenham, a northwestern suburb of London, where considerable building land is available. It is proposed to erect 5770 cottages, accommodating 42,500 persons. The rents will range from 6 shillings a week for a cottage of three rooms and kitchen to half a guinea for five rooms and kitchen. Workmen can obtain railway tickets in this district at one fourth of ordinary fares. The scheme does not involve a removal of the London slums. It only touches the slum problem indirectly, but the tenants of the slums will succeed to the tenements vacated by those who occupy the new cottages. The plan will be self-supporting and pay a small dividend.

Bulgarians Sentenced.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—Twelve Bulgarians, tried at Monastir for the murder of a priest at Stavro and for other revolutionary acts, have been sentenced, one to death, three to imprisonment for life, and the others to imprisonment for terms varying from two to 10 years.

Turkish Troops for Tripoli.

LONDON, April 3.—According to the Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Express, the Ottoman Government, owing to fears arising from Italy's attitude toward Tripoli, has dispatched 3000 troops thither.

Cretan Minister Dismissed.

CANEA, Island of Crete, April 2.—Prince George of Greece, the high commissioner of the powers, has dismissed the Foreign Minister, M. Veniseles, for having said that Crete should be independent.

Plague at the Cape.

CAPE TOWN, April 2.—Ten fresh cases of bubonic plague, including one European, were officially reported today.

King Oscar at Christiania.

CHRISTIANIA, April 2.—King Oscar and Crown Prince Gustav have arrived here.

House of Commons Adjourned.

LONDON, April 2.—The House of Commons adjourned yesterday to April 13.

A Weak Stomach

Disordered nerves make a disordered stomach; and when the stomach fails to work the whole machinery of life is turned topsy-turvy. You may doctor the stomach all you please, but if you do not quiet the nervous irritation and strengthen the tired brain-cells it will do no good. The best remedy in the world for disordered nerves and a weakened stomach is Dr. MILES' NERVINE.

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