

IS DOCTOR OF LAWS

Prince Henry the Guest of Boston and Cambridge.

STUDENTS GIVE ROYAL WELCOME

Exercises at Harvard Union and Sanders Theater—The Kaiser's Congratulations—Banquet at Boston.

BOSTON, March 6.—Prince Henry of Prussia was the guest of Boston today, and his welcome to the city was a cordial one. Governor Crane and Mayor Collins, acting for the state and the city, extended the official courtesies to him, and when the Prince had ceremoniously received their calls he went to Cambridge to deliver the gifts of his brother, Kaiser William, to the German Museum.

Prince Henry's first act at Harvard Union, shortly after he received the degree, was to propose an address of welcome to President Eliot, who is a Harvard alumnus. The Prince received a cablegram from the Emperor, congratulating him on his new honor.

Tonight the Prince was given a dinner by more than 200 representative citizens of the commonwealth. He will resume his journey early in the morning, and tomorrow he will visit Albany, the United States Military Academy at West Point, en route to New York, which he will reach Friday evening.

Entry into Boston

Boston was reached at 9:30 o'clock, and as soon as the Prince received the South Station, Mayor Collins and a delegation of city officials boarded the train and were introduced to the Prince by Ambassador von Holleben. There was an exchange of greetings, and the Prince, who is a Harvard alumnus, was escorted to the city by a motorcade.

After that he re-entered his carriage, and was driven to the public library, where he returned the call of Mayor Collins, thirty-five veterans, who fought with his grandfather in the Franco-Prussian War, were presented to the library, and the Prince shook hands with them all and asked them questions.

The ceremony at the library over, the Prince returned to the Somerset, and after a short wait there he proceeded to Sanders Theater, where the degree was conferred. President Eliot, who appeared in scholar's gown, addressed the Prince as follows:

"In watching the social and ethnological phenomena of our own times, we have seen that the largest contribution which a European people made in the 19th century to the population of the United States came from Germany, and that the German quota was not only the most numerous, but the best educated.

"As university men, we feel that great obligations rest on the technical schools and universities of the German Fatherland. From them thousands of eager American students have drawn instruction and inspiration, and taken example. At this moment hundreds of American teachers who call some German university their foster mother are at work in schools, colleges and universities, all the way from this icy seacoast to the hot Philippines.

"Our men of letters and science know well the unparallelled progress which Germany has made since the middle of the 19th century to pure knowledge, and also to science applied to the new arts and industries, which within 50 years have so marvellously changed the relations of man to Nature.

"Our people have the profoundest sympathy with the unification of Germany. We all believe in a great union of federated states, bound together by a common language, by unrestricted mutual trade, by common currency, mails, means of communication, courts of justice and institutions of learning, all inspired by a passionate patriotism. Such is the venerable German Empire; such the young German Empire; such the young German Empire.

"We gladly welcome here today a worthy representative of German greatness, worthy in station, profession and character."

At Harvard Union.

The Prince did not respond in a speech to the address of the president, but simply bowed an acknowledgment. He was next escorted to the faculty-room, where he met the faculty, and, with his staff, lunched with them. This was an entirely informal affair, and at its conclusion the entire party repaired to the Harvard Union. This building was filled with students and other representatives of collegiate life. Prince Henry, Admiral Evans and President Eliot occupied a platform upon one platform, while upon a second were seated Major H. G. Higgins, the donor of the building, O. G. Frantz, the musical director, Professor Richard Whibly, the German minister, who presided, and others. When the Prince had seated himself, Director Frantz started "Fair Harvard." The Prince intently read the words which were printed on the programme. President Derby then addressed the Prince briefly, and introduced Major Henry L. Higginson. Major Higginson said in part:

"Your Royal Highness: This is your house, for it is the Harvard Union, built by Harvard men for all Harvard men, and today and for as long as you live, you are holding our diploma and wearing our name—a Harvard man. You are welcome to our house—welcome as a son of the old, famous Hohenzollern dynasty, which has written many a page of the world's history, sometimes by fire and sword, oftener by the arts of peace. You are welcome as a representative of a proud nation and as representative and brother of a great Emperor who is walking in the footsteps of his ancestors. You are welcome as the son and grandson of

the rulers who drew together the many German Princes and peoples and thus created once more a German empire. We welcome you as an Admiral of the German Navy and as the officer chosen to wear for the first time the German degree of doctor of engineering. We all offer to you our greeting and our friendship, and once more we bid you welcome to our house, and we ask your friendship and your presence among us again—and meanwhile we bid you God-speed."

Major Higginson then turned to the great body of students and said: "Now, Harvard students, our greetings to Emperor William," and the Harvard yell was given with a long, drawn-out "Emperor William" thrice repeated. President Derby then introduced R. C. Bolling to speak for the general student body.

This completed the spoken words. R. M. Green, a student, read an appropriate address to which Prince Henry paid close attention. At its conclusion he extended congratulations and thanks to the young man through President Eliot. Three long cheers were then given, terminating in the words, "Princess Henry."

Cheers for Roosevelt. Prince Henry's face was a picture of enjoyment as he arose to respond to the felicitations. He read from manuscript, saying: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: During

for the kindness which you have shown me here, and to tell you that the United States had been closely watched from the other side during the last year. We are aware of the marvelous industry which has brought your country to its position, and we also are aware of the existence of the Germanic Museum Association, and especially his Majesty, the German Emperor, my brother and sovereign, whom I have the honor to represent here, kept his eye upon it.

"He has ordered me to hand over to you these photographs of reproductions of monuments, which are going to be reproduced in casts. The work, if I may say it, is just in its first stages. The casts are now being made and it will be about four months before the German Emperor is able to send them and put them into your hands. May I not, then, offer these to you, President Eliot? And he handed to President Eliot a large portfolio of photographs of German monuments and other pieces of German architecture.

President Eliot responded appropriately and returned the university's thanks for the gift. When President Eliot had stopped speaking, Prince Henry said: "I hope it will promote good feeling between the two nations."

"It cannot do otherwise," replied President Eliot, "and the good feeling rests on common stock, on common motives

DINED BY BOSTONIANS

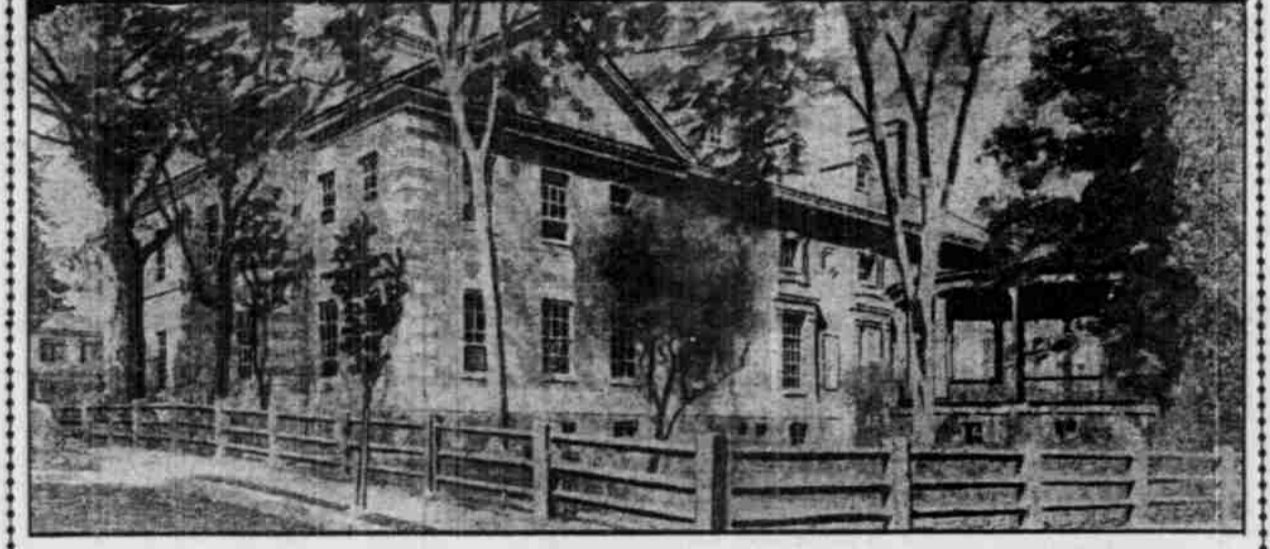
HEARTIEST PART OF THE WELCOME TO PRINCE HENRY.

Speeches at the Hotel Somerset Banquet—Meeting With Literary Men of the Bay State.

BOSTON, March 6.—The heartiest part of Boston's formal welcome to Prince Henry was concentrated in the banquet at the Somerset this evening. To the sentiments expressed there His Royal Highness made a formal response. The hall was lavishly decorated, yellow being the predominant floral color. The Prince's entry into the hall, accompanied by Mayor Collins, was hailed with cheers. At the proper time the Mayor made his preliminary speech, and called for a toast to the President of the United States, immediately following this by a call for a toast to Emperor William of Germany. Both of these were drunk with cheers. An orchestra situated just outside the banquet-hall played appropriate selections.

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HARVARD STUDENTS ENTERTAIN PRINCE HENRY IN THEIR NEW CLUBHOUSE.



THE HARVARD UNION, CENTER OF THE UNIVERSITY'S SOCIAL LIFE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.—The new Harvard Union, first opened to students at the beginning of the present college year, was used today for the reception of Prince Henry. It has apparently firmly established itself as a part of Harvard undergraduate life, although it is the opinion of the management that the union can only be judged fairly after four years of actual operation. Nevertheless, it has thus far fully met the expectation of the founders. The object of the union, to quote from its constitution, is "to promote comradeship among the members of the university, by providing at Cambridge a suitable club for membership open to the entire undergraduate body, in whatever department, and whether in Cambridge or Boston, and with a secondary membership including members of the faculty and graduates in every part of the country, and not merely those living in Boston, Cambridge and the near-by towns.

The building in which the union is domiciled was presented by Major Henry L. Higginson, the donor also of Soldiers' Field, the athletic center, with which the union has immediately become so closely associated. It was designed by McKim, Mead & White, of New York, and is constructed of red brick and sandstone, suggesting the style of the newer Harvard buildings—and giving an immediate impression of simple and dignified grandeur. Inside it carries out this idea, with all the appliances of a well-regulated and substantial club. The main assembly-room, the natural center of all larger gatherings, is a lofty apartment, finished in oak, and large enough to accommodate about 500 men without crowding. It extends through two stories of the building. At each end are great fireplaces, the mantel of one being surmounted by a bust of John Harvard, and called the John Harvard fireplace, and the other, the Washington fireplace, by a bust of Washington, who received the Harvard degree of LL. D. in 1775, at the time when he was besieging Boston. Each end of the room is built with tapestries, and there have been added to the walls several of the old portraits from Memorial Hall, among them that of John Adams, the first Harvard president.

In its ordinary use the living room of the union contains wide tables, settees and deep chairs scattered about in comfortable disorder, with here and there smaller tables for the service of tea or coffee after a dinner in the grill-room. On the occasion of large meetings it presents an entirely different appearance, the chairs being arranged in rows in order to accommodate large numbers of the members of the union, and Harvard peers sitting through tobacco smoke.

The entertainment given by the students for Prince Henry taxed it to its utmost capacity.

my short stay in Cambridge I have found fully all that I expected, except one thing, of which I have heard some times. Where is your Harvard indifference? I can only state the fact that I have met with just the contrary in your enthusiasm, strenuous and high idealism. To be sure, if that is the real sentiment here, I had already met the true Harvard spirit in the examples of Cambridge, when I met in Washington that noble Harvard graduate who has brought honor alike to Harvard and to his country. Let us not forget him in our gathering, and as I have been for two hours a Harvard man myself (cheers) I propose in true Harvard fashion three times three cheers for Theodore Roosevelt.

These cheers given with a will in response to the Prince's suggestion, the closing words being "Theodore Roosevelt," followed by clapping of hands. Director Frantz then in the song "Fair Harvard Luck for Old Ell," after which the glee club sang in German the "Wacht am Rhein," followed by "Fair Harvard" again.

President Eliot now handed Prince Henry a cablegram, which he opened at once. His face lighted up as he read its contents. He arose and said to President Eliot:

"If I may speak again, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have this minute received a message from the German Emperor. I don't know if among you there are enough who understand my language (laughter and cries of 'Oh, yes'). I am not joking, gentlemen, but the wording of the telegram I would prefer to give as it stands here. It is addressed to me.

The Prince then read in German the cablegram, a correct translation of which follows: "Henry, Prince of Prussia, Harvard University. I congratulate you upon receiving today the honorary degree of Harvard University, the highest honor which America can bestow. May you copy the examples of German art and German civilization which I transmit through you to the professors, as well as to the young academicians, an incentive throughout their lives and an inspiration in the pursuit of German ideals and in the striving for all that exalts and is lasting. WILLIAM."

Major Higginson then personally led in cheer for Emperor William, and the meeting was over.

University Buildings Inspected.

The royal visitor was taken next, under the guidance of Major Higginson and President Eliot, to the new Architecture building. Here he was shown the drawings and paintings of the students, and examined them carefully. He piled President Eliot with questions about them. There was a half-hour interval before the time set for the reception of the Germanic Museum Association at the residence of Professor Hugo Munsterberg, and this time was occupied with an inspection of the Hemenway gymnasium. Here there were many students at work, clad in meager costume. The chest weights, horizontal bars and dumb-bell exercises attracted his attention. In the pursuit of German ideals and in the striving for all that exalts and is lasting. WILLIAM."

General J. William Hoffman.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—General J. William Hoffman died last night at his home here of congestion of the lungs, aged 72 years. He served throughout the Civil War, and while in command of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers began the battle of Gettysburg. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in August, 1863.

Benjamin L. Stephens.

LONDON, March 6.—Benjamin L. Stephens, the bibliographer, died yesterday evening at his residence, The Sheaves, Surrey, after an illness which has lasted several years. Mr. Stephens was born at Barnet, Va., in 1833. For many years he had been purchasing agent in Europe for American libraries.

Nell Bryant, Minister.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Nell Bryant, the old-time minstrel, died in Brooklyn today, aged 72. With his two brothers, Daniel and Jerry, he traveled all over the world, and they became famous as the three Bryants.

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John Daniell.

NEW YORK, March 6.—John Daniell, last of the old-time dry-goods merchants of this city, died today on his 81st birthday.

Professor Moriz Kapost.

VIENNA, March 6.—Professor Moriz Kapost, of the University of Vienna, a celebrated dermatologist, is dead.

REGISTRATION LESS THAN 500.

Only 486 electors went to the Courthouse yesterday and registered. During the day 360 persons registered, and therefore the clerks had a comparatively easy time with the hundred-odd persons who called in the evening. The total registration is now something like 12,000—by no means as large as it should be six days before the primaries. There are 7000 and more voters who have not qualified for voting, and most of them are citizens who have something at stake in the approaching election. It is astonishing that they have permitted themselves so long to neglect so important a matter.

Only seven days of registration yet remain. Do not put it off longer.

If you want to vote—and you do—REGISTER. YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO NEGLECT IT.

THE DEATH ROLL.

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Captain Read Released.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 6.—Captain James C. Read was released from the Federal penitentiary today on a writ of habeas corpus. Read's release was the result of the recent ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which held that sentences passed on volunteer officers by a court-martial of regular Army officers are void.

Boers Presented No Credentials.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The mission of the Boer delegates to the United States Senate, which was announced by the officials here, they presented no credentials and made no effort to embarrass the Administration by formal applications for relief. Their future movements are not known to the officials.

Mystery of a Bathhouse.

Prominent Chicago Jewelry Man Found Fatally Hurt. CHICAGO, March 6.—After spending 24 hours in the Great Northern Bathhouse, J. R. Davidson, western manager for the Philadelphia Watch & Case Company and prominent in Chicago jewelry trade circles, was found unconscious by attendants in the place. Davidson was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died. A post mortem examination revealed a serious fracture of the skull and it was made clear that Davidson died from the effects of a severe blow. Whether he fell on the marble floor or was struck has not been determined by the police.

Luke Sanders Hanged.

MARION, Ala., March 6.—Luke Sanders was hanged here today for the murder of Road Overseer Mullins. The execution took place in the jail corridor and was witnessed only by the guards, 40 in number. The report that the negroes working under the supervision of Mullins. A difference arose between Tom Sanders and Mullins, which resulted in a fight in which both were exchanged, the negro being wounded. Luke Sanders then emptied the contents of his revolver into the body of Mullins. Sanders fled to Arkansas, where he was captured.

St. Louis Bribery Scandal.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—A bench warrant was issued today by Judge Ryan for the arrest of John E. Becker, City Factory Inspector, on the charge of bribery. The warrant, it is said, is based on an alleged attempt to "fix" the special jury that was to try Charles Kraus, a member of the House of Delegates, indicted by the December grand jury on the charge of bribery.

Pension Attorney Sentenced.

DENVER, March 6.—J. G. Withaup, a pension attorney of this city, who had been convicted in the United States District Court of having forged signatures to pension checks, was sentenced by Judge Hallett to serve five years at hard labor in the Leavenworth Penitentiary. The case will be taken to the Appellate Court on a writ of error.

Defense in the Rice Case.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The defense opened today in the trial of Albert T. Patrick, who is accused of the murder of William M. Rice. The first witness for the defense was Dr. Walker, Curry, Rice's physician. He said Rice's death was that of an old man passing away quietly. There was no indication of poisoning.

Races at Oakland.

OAKLAND, March 6.—Five and a half furlongs—Derby-Winner won, Blackthorn second, Oratessa third; time, 1:14. Six furlongs—Siphon won, Parman second, Julia Junkin third; time, 1:21. Handicap, seven furlongs—Andes won, Tom Kingsley second, Grantor third; time, 1:27. One and one-fourth miles, selling—Little Elkin won, Linden Ella second, Jena third; time, 2:37. Mile and 7/8 yards—Mynhor won, Algie M. second, Homage third; time, 1:45.

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WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Commander, William Marshall Lucien Hugh, Captain, Henry B. Mansfield. Postmasters—Montana—George Irving, Butte; Ada A. Bennett, Miles City.

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WHAT A SAMPLE BOTTLE OF SWAMP-ROOT DID.

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

MAINE EXPLOSION CLAIMS.

Injury to National and Sufferers Must Look to Their Country.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Today the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission handed down a decision against the claimants for deaths and injuries received by officers and seamen in the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor. The commission holds that "Individual claims of citizens of one nation may arise against the government of another nation for redress of injuries to persons or property which such citizens may have sustained from such government or any of its agents, but such individual claims do not arise in favor of the officers and seamen or shipboard-war who receive in the line of duty injuries to their persons for which a foreign government is responsible. The claims against a foreign government are wholly national, and all injuries to such officers and seamen are merged into the national injury, and they can look only to their own government for such remuneration as it may choose to give them.

"A seaman injured by the explosion which destroyed the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on February 15, 1898, has today a claim against the United States, even if that government was responsible to the United States for the explosion, and therefore such American is not entitled to award in his favor from the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission organized by the act of Congress of March 2, 1901, to adjudicate all individual claims of citizens of the United States against Spain which the United States released to Spain, and agreed to pay by the treaty of peace of December 10, 1898."

The claims so far filed with the commission which will be affected by this decision amount to about \$2,000,000, which probably would be increased to \$5,000,000 had the decision been favorable to the claimants.

Commissioner Chambers filed a dissenting opinion. The Commissioner laid down the following proposition: "A sailor neither forfeits nor waives any of his individual rights as a citizen, except such as conflict with his official duties, when he is called to his duties as a sailor; he assumes no risks that result from forces wrongfully put in operation by the culpable negligence or act of another government, and he has the same rights as any other citizen to claim indemnity for wrongs done by foreign governments in time of peace."

Elevating the Austrian Ministry.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Austrian Minister, Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervang, confirms the report that the Austrian-Hungarian Ministry here is to be elevated into an Embassy. He called at the State Department today to acquaint Secretary Hay with the purpose of his government, and the Secretary extended cordial congratulations. The next step in order is to elevate the United States Ministry at Vienna to an Embassy.

New Reluctant to Accept.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Considerable pressure is being brought to bear on Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, to accept the First Assistant Postmaster-Generalship, but there is said to be very much doubt of his acceptance. Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, conferred with Postmaster-General Payne on the matter today. Mr. New bases his reluctance on business and other reasons, but has not yet given a final answer.

Coal Mine Explosion.

MONONGAHELA, Pa., March 6.—An explosion in the Catsburg mine of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company today resulted in the death of five men and the serious injury of several others, two fatally. The dead are: MINE BOSS ROBERT HOWEY, aged 50; JAMES HOWEY, aged 20, son of Mine boss; ISAAC EASTWOOD, 40 years old; WILLIAM MACFARLAND. Those fatally injured are: JAMES HAGGER and JAMES TERRENT, both badly burned by a premature explosion of dynamite caused gas to ignite, and since that time the mine has been burning. All the air channels were closed and it was hoped that the flames could be extinguished. This morning, 20 men entered the mine to investigate, and it is thought that turning on of the air, which had been shut off by the fire, caused the gas which had accumulated to ignite. A terrible explosion followed soon after the mine entered.

A relief party, headed by Superintendent Sedden and Mine Inspector Lottick, made an effort and nearly succeeded in reaching the imprisoned men, but were compelled to return to air. All were overpowered and are tonight in a serious condition. A second relief party, headed by John Coulter, entered the mine by another way, but a second explosion occurred and they were forced to retreat. A third relief party made a futile attempt to reach the bodies of the men who are believed to have perished. James Hagger was reached by one of the rescuing party. He was found by the flames that shot up all around him, but he crawled 1000 feet from his companion, Gidner, who was killed instantly.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Crescent City summary: Selling, 1 1/4 miles—Jose F. won, Lady Charles second, Maple third; time, 1:43. Selling, six furlongs—Sir Christopher won, Slim W. second, Horseshoe Tobacco third; time, 1:13. Selling, six furlongs—Siphon won, Parman second, Julia Junkin third; time, 1:21. Handicap, seven furlongs—Andes won, Tom Kingsley second, Grantor third; time, 1:27. One and one-fourth miles, selling—Little Elkin won, Linden Ella second, Jena third; time, 2:37. Mile and 7/8 yards—Mynhor won, Algie M. second, Homage third; time, 1:45.

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that preliminary surveys be made of the six sites under consideration by the War Department for the establishment of permanent Army camps. Colonel O. H. Ernst will survey the site at Fort Douglas, Utah; Lieutenant Colonel William W. H. Heuser that at Nacimento, Cal., and Major S. S. Leach near Fort Riley, Kan. The site in Utah was selected by Secretary Root, and is in addition to the sites recommended by the military board.



W. F. Lohnes, a prominent business man of Springfield, O., writes the following strong indorsement of the great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, to the editor of The Oregonian, O., Republic:

"Having heard that you could procure a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free by mail, I wrote to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle and it was promptly sent. I was so pleased after trying the sample bottle that I sent to the drug store and procured a supply. I have used Swamp-Root regularly for some time, and consider it unsurpassed as a remedy for torpid liver, loss of appetite and general derangement of the digestive functions. I think my trouble was due to too close confinement in my business. I can recommend it highly for all liver and kidney complaints. I am not in the habit of indorsing any medicine, but in this case I cannot speak too much in praise of what Swamp-Root has done for me."

(W. F. Lohnes) 43 1/2 West High Street, Springfield, O., Feb. 21, 1901.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—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 weak they help all the other organs to health. A trial course will convince you. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonials received from men and women who are their good health, in fact their very lives, to the great cure which Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root has effected. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian. 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. Don't get any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Cougar second, Billy Lyons third; time, 1:49. Mile and three-quarters—Siddons won, Black Dick second, Dorian third; time, 3:13. Six and a half furlongs, selling—Ducky won, Dunblane second, Mareca third; time, 1:26. Six furlongs, selling—Horton won, Ned Dennis second, Guest third; time, 1:21.

Six Firemen Injured.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 6.—Fire this morning caused \$10,000 loss in the business district of Beatrice, and six firemen were seriously injured by coming in contact with live wires. The injured: James Cook, acting chief; George Maxfield, Herbert Palmer, Guy Lindcott, Harry Harper, Arthur Wolke.

ONLY A SUGGESTION.

But It Has Proven of Interest and Value to Thousands. Common sense would suggest that if one wishes to become fleshy and plump it can only result from the food we eat and digest, and that food should be albuminous or flesh-forming food, like eggs, beefsteak and cereals; in other words, the kinds of food that make flesh are the foods which form the greater part of our daily bills of fare.



There are thousands of such who are really confirmed dyspeptics, although they may have no particular pain or inconvenience from their stomachs. If such persons would lay their prejudices aside and make a regular practice of taking, after each meal, one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the food would be quickly and thoroughly digested, because these tablets contain the natural peptones and dextrins which every weak stomach lacks, and by supplying this want the stomach is soon enabled to regain its natural tone and vigor. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest every form of flesh-forming food, meat, eggs, bread and potatoes, and this is the reason they so quickly build up, strengthen and invigorate thin, dyspeptic men, women and children. Infants and children, even the most delicate, use them with marked benefit, as they contain no strong, irritating drugs, no cathartic nor any harmful ingredient. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most successful and most widely known of any remedy for stomach troubles, because it is the most reasonable and scientific of modern medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada, as well as in Great Britain, at 50 cents for complete treatment. Nothing further is required to cure any stomach trouble or to make thin, nervous, dyspeptic people strong, plump and well.

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