LIBERTY IN ISLANDS

President Tells of Great Work in Philippines.

DEFENDS GOOD NAME OF ARMY

Praises Able Administration of Governor Taft and Quotes Patriot Rizal Against Aguinaldo—Army Is Being Reorganized.

FARGO, N. D., April 7.—Notwithstanding yesterday's severe blizzard the weather today was clear and bracing, and the programme for the reception and address of President Roosevelt was carried out according to plans. The special train arrived here during the early morning, and at 8:30 the local reception committee waited on the President, and after a brief and informal reception at the train, escorted him in carriages through the business portion of the city. One of the features was the welcome accorded by the children of the city, several thousand of whom were assembled together where the President was able to greet them.

After the drive the President was escorted to a stand in front of the Waldorf Hotel, where he addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd on the Philippines.

My Fellow-Citizens: The Northwest, whose sons in the Civil War added such brilliant pages to the honor roll of the Republic, likewise bore a full share in the struggle of which the war with Spain was the beginning; a struggle slight indeed when compared with the gigantic death wrestle which for four years stamped to and fro across the Southern States in the Civil War; but a struggle fraught with consequences to the Nation, and indeed to the world, out of all proportion to the smallness of the effort upon our part.

President McKinley's Promise.

Three and a half years ago President McKinley spoke in the adjoining State of Minnesota on the occasion of the return of the Third Minnesota Volunteers from the Philippine Islands, where they had served with your own gallant sons of the North Dakota regiment. After heartily thanking the returned soldiers for their valor and patriotism, and their contemptuous refusal to be daunted or misled by the outcry raised at home by the men of little faith who wished us to abandon the islands, he spoke of the islands themselves as follows:

"That Congress will provide for them a government which will bring them blessings, which will promote their material interests as well as advance their people in the path of civilization and intelligence, I confidently believe. They will not be governed as vassals or serfs or slaves. They will be given a government of liberty, regulated by law, honestly administered, without oppressing exactions, taxation without tyranny, justice without favor, education without distinction of social condition, freedom of religious worship, and protection in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

What he said then lay in the realm of promise. Now it lies in the realm of positive performance.

It is a good thing to look back upon what has been said and compare it with the record of what has actually been done. If promises are violated, if plighted word be not kept, then those who have failed in their duty should be held up to reprobation. If, on the other hand, the promises have been substantially made good; if the achievement has kept pace and more than kept pace with the prophesy, then they who made the one and are responsible for the other are entitled of just right to claim the credit which attaches to those who serve the Nation well. This credit I claim for the men who have managed so admirably the military and the civil affairs of the Philippine Islands, and for those other men who have so heartily backed them in Congress and without whose aid and support not one thing could have been accomplished.

Defense of the Army.

When President McKinley spoke, the first duty was the restoration of order; and to this end the use of the Army of the United States—an Army composed of regulars and volunteers alike—was necessary. To put down the insurrection and restore peace to the islands was a duty not only to ourselves but to the islanders also. We could not have abandoned the conflict without shirking this duty, without proving ourselves recreants to the memory of our forefathers. Moreover, if we had abandoned it we would have inflicted upon the Filipinos the most cruel wrong and would have doomed them to a bloody jumble of anarchy and tyranny.

It seems strange, looking back, that any of our people should have failed to recognize a duty so obvious; but there was such failure, and the Government at home, the civil authorities in the Philippines and, above all, our gallant Army, had to do their work amid a storm of detraction. The Army in especial was attacked in a way which finally did good, for in the end it aroused the deep resentment of the great body of the American people, not against the Army, but against the Army's traducers. The circumstances of the war made it one of peculiar difficulty, and our soldiers were exposed to peculiar wrongs from their foes. They fought in dense tropical jungles against enemies who were very treacherous and very cruel, not only toward our own men, but toward the great numbers of friendly natives of the most peaceable and most civilized among whom eagerly welcomed our rule.

Under such circumstances, among a hundred thousand hot-blooded and powerful young men, serving in small detachments on the other side of the globe, it was impossible that occasional instances of wrongdoing should not occur. The fact that they occurred in retaliation for well-nigh intolerable provocation cannot for one moment be admitted as the way of excuse or justification. All good Americans regret and deplore them, and the War Department has taken every step in its power to punish the offenders and to prevent or minimize the chance of repetition of the offense. But these offenses were the exception and not the rule. As a whole our troops showed not only signal courage and efficiency, but great humanity and the most sincere desire to promote the welfare and liberties of the islanders. In a series of exceedingly harassing and difficult campaigns they completely overthrew the enemy, reducing them finally to a condition of mere brigandage; and wherever they conquered, they conquered only to make way for the rule of the civil government, for the introduction of law, and of liberty under the law. When, by last July, the last vestige of organized insurrection had disappeared, peace and amnesty were proclaimed.

Free Civil Government.

As rapidly as the military rule was extended over the islands by the defeat of the insurgents, just so rapidly was it replaced by the civil government. At the present time the civil government is supreme and the Army in the Philippines has been reduced until it is sufficient merely to provide against the recurrence of trouble.

In Governor Taft and his associates we sent to the Filipinos as upright, as conscientious and as able a group of administrators as ever any country has been blessed with having. With them and under them we have associated the best men among the Filipinos, so that the great majority of the officials, including many of the highest rank, are themselves natives of the islands. The administration is incorruptibly honest; justice is as jealously safeguarded as here at home. The government is conducted purely in the interests of the people of the islands; they are protected in their religious and civil rights; they have been given an excellent and well-administered school system, and each of them now enjoys rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" such as were never before known in all the history of the islands.

Good Laws by Congress.

The Congress which has just adjourned has passed legislation of high importance and great wisdom in the interests of the Filipino people. First and foremost, they conferred upon them by law the present admirable civil government; in addition they gave them an excellent currency; they passed a measure allowing the organization of a native constabulary; and they provided, in the interests of the islands, for a reduction of 25 per cent in the tariff on Filipino articles brought to this country. I asked that a still further reduction should be made. It was not granted by the last Congress, but I think that in some shape it will be granted by the next. And even without it, the record of legislation in the interests of the Filipinos is one with which we have a right to feel great satisfaction.

Moreover, Congress appropriated $2,000,000, following the precedent it set when the people of Porto Rico were afflicted by sudden disaster; this money to be used by the Philippine Government in order to meet the distress occasioned primarily by the terrible cattle disease which almost annihilated the carabao or water-buffalo, the chief and most important domestic animal in the islands. Coming as this disaster did upon the heels of the havoc wrought by the insurrectionary war, great suffering has been caused; and this misery, for which this Government is in no way responsible, will doubtless in turn increase the difficulties of the Philippine Government for the next year or so. In consequence there will doubtless here and there occur sporadic increases of the armed brigandage to which the islands have been habituated from time immemorial, and here and there for their own purposes the bandits may choose to style themselves patriots or insurrectionists; but these local difficulties will be of little consequence, save as they give occasion to a few men here at home again to try to mislead our people. Not only has the military problem in the Philippines been worked out quicker and better than we had dared to expect, but the progress socially and in civil government has likewise exceeded our fondest hopes.

Taft an Ideal Governor.

The best thing that can be done in handling such a problem as that in the Philippines, so peculiar, so delicate, so difficult and so remote, is to put the best man possible in charge and then give him the heartiest possible support and the freest possible hand. This is what has been done with Governor Taft. There is not in this Nation a higher or finer type of public servant than Governor Taft. He has rendered literally inestimable service, not only to the people of the Philippine Islands, but also to the people of the United States, by what he has done in those islands.

He has been able to do it because from the beginning he has been given absolute support by the War Department under Secretary Root. With the cessation of organized resistance the civil government assumed its proper position of headship. The Army in the Philippines is now one of the instruments through which Governor Taft does his admirable work. The civil government, of which Governor Taft is head, is supreme, and it will do well in the future as it has in the past because it will be backed up in the future as it has been in the past.

Remember always that in the Philippines the American Government has tried and is trying to carry out exactly what the greatest genius and most revered patriot ever known in the Philippine Islands—Jose Rizal—steadfastly advocated. This man, shortly before his death, in a message to his countrymen, under date of December 15, 1896, condemned unsparingly the insurrection of Aguinaldo, terminated just before our Navy appeared upon the scene, and pointed out the path his people should follow to liberty and enlightenment. Speaking of the insurrection and of the pretense that Filipino independence of a wholesome character could thereby be obtained, he wrote:

Rizal Opposed Aguinaldo.

"When, in spite of my advice, a movement was begun, I offered of my own accord, not only my services, but my life and even my good name to be used in any way they might believe effective in stilling the rebellion. I thought of the disaster which would follow the success of the revolution, and I deemed myself fortunate if by any sacrifice I could block the progress of such a useless calamity.

"My countrymen, I have given proof that I was one who sought liberty for our country and I still seek it. But as a first step I insisted upon the development of the people in order that, by means of education and of labor, they might acquire the proper individual character and force which would make them worthy of it. In my writings I have commended to you study and civic virtue, without which our redemption does not exist. . . . I cannot do less than condemn, and I do condemn, this absurd and savage insurrection planned behind my back, which dishonors us before the Filipinos and discredits us with those who otherwise would argue in our behalf. I abominate its cruelties and disavow any kind of connection with it, regretting with all the sorrow of my soul that these reckless men have allowed themselves to be deceived. Let them return, then, to their homes, and may God pardon those who have acted in bad faith."

This message embodied precisely and exactly the avowed policy upon which the American Government has acted in the Philippines. What the patriot Rizal said with such force in speaking of the insurrection before we came to the islands applies with tenfold greater force to those who foolishly or wickedly opposed the mild and beneficent government we were instituting in the islands. The judgment of the martyred public servant, Rizal, whose birthday the Philippine people celebrate, and whom they worship as their hero and ideal, sets forth the duty of American sovereignty; a duty from which the American people will never flinch.

While we have been doing these great and beneficent works in the islands, we have yet been steadily reducing the cost at which they are done. The last Congress repealed the law for the war taxes, and the War Department has reduced the Army from the maximum number of 100,000 allowed under the law to very nearly the minimum of 60,000.

Reorganization of Army.

Moreover, the last Congress enacted some admirable legislation affecting the Army, passing first of all the militia bill and then the bill to create a general staff. The militia bill represents the realization of the reform which I had been championed ineffectively by Washington, and had been fruitlessly agitated ever since. At last we have taken from the statute books the obsolete militia law of the Revolutionary days and have provided for efficient aid to the National Guard of the states. I believe that no other great country has such fine natural material for volunteer soldiers as we have, and it is the obvious duty of the Nation and of the states to make such provision as will enable this volunteer soldiery to be organized with all possible rapidity and efficiency in time of war; and, furthermore, to help in every way the National Guard in time of peace. The militia law enacted by the Congress marks the first long step ever taken in this direction by the National Government. The general-staff law is of immense importance and benefit to the regular Army. Individually I should not admit that the American regular, either officer or enlisted man, is inferior to any other regular soldier in the world. In fact, if it were worth while to boast, I should be tempted to say that he was the best. But there must be proper training, proper organization and administration, in order to get the best service out of even the best troops. This is particularly the case with such a small Army as ours, scattered over so vast a country. We do not need a large regular Army, but we do need to have our small regular Army the very best that can possibly be produced. Under the worn-out and ineffective organization which has hitherto existed, a sudden strain is absolutely certain to produce the dislocation and confusion we saw at the outbreak of the war with Spain; and when such dislocation and confusion occurs it is easy and natural, but entirely improper, to blame the men who happen to be in office, instead of the system, which is really responsible.

Under the law just enacted by Congress this system will be changed immensely for the better, and every patriotic American ought to rejoice, for when we come to the Army and the Navy we deal with the honor and interests of all our people; and when such is the case party lines are as nothing, and we all stand shoulder to shoulder as Americans, moved only by pride in and love for our common country.

Most Finishes Jail Sentence.

NEW YORK, April 7.—After serving a year's imprisonment, less about two months' commutation of sentence for good behavior on Blackwell's Island, John Most, the anarchist, has been released. Most was convicted for the publication in his paper, Freiheit, on the day President McKinley was shot, an article with the caption, "Murder and Murder," which was held by the courts to endanger the public peace in that it was an incitement to the murder of rulers. This was the decision of the Court of Special Sessions, before which Most was arraigned, and was affirmed by the higher courts. Upon his release, Most went at once to Union Hill, N. J.

Danger of Colds and Grip.

The greatest danger from colds and grip is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. It will cure a cold or an attack of the grip in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

WELCOMED BY INDIANS

SIOUX CHIEFS GIVE PRESIDENT THE PIPE OF PEACE.

Braves Famous in Former Wars Greet Him and Cowboy Friends of Ranching Days Assemble.

BISMARCK, N. D., April 7.—Standing in the private office of Governor White at the State Capitol this afternoon, President Roosevelt received the assurance of the friendship and support of the great Sioux Indian tribe and similar assurances from the chiefs of the Mandans and Grosventres. Twenty of the most distinguished chieftains of the tribes had come from their agencies to see the Great Father and assure him of their support and good will. There were many famous Indians in the assemblage.

John Grass, the orator and Chief Justice of the Sioux, made the presentation of the tribe's good will in a translation of the address which had been agreed upon in council of the chiefs. At the same time Grass presented to the President a peace pipe of beautifully carved pipestone, in token of the good will and friendship of the Indians. Among the chiefs were Red Tomahawk, the Indian who killed Sitting Bull at the time of the uprising in the early '90s; Red Fish, one of the hereditary leaders of the Sioux; Black Bull, Standing Bear, Crow Ghost, Cross Bear and other Sioux chiefs.

"We have been treated well by the 'Great Father,'" said Grass, "and we hope he will again be 'Great Father.'"

The war chief of the Mandan Indians also presented written assurances of the good will of his people.

"Tell him," said the President, through the interpreter, "that I am glad to see him. The Mandan Indians have always done well."

Then the wrinkled old chieftains grasped the President's hand and solemnly grunted their approval.

Meets Old Cowboy Friends.

The President's train reached the Capital City of the state on time and the President and party were immediately taken through lavishly decorated streets to the State Capitol. Three immense portraits of the President were arranged on three sides of the station, representing the President at the ranch, at San Juan and at the White House. At the Capitol a brief reception was held in the private office of Governor White, where the President met and shook hands with many of the friends of his Western days. Following the reception, he delivered a brief address from the balcony of the Capitol to a crowd of several thousand people assembled from all parts of the Missouri slope.

"I am an old settler of this state," said the President. "I lived here 20 years ago and feel that I am an old-timer."

Continuing, he expressed his gratification at seeing so many of the friends of his Western days, and saying he expected to see more of his old friends as he continued westward. He paid a special compliment to the veterans of the Civil and Philippine Wars who were present to greet him.

"I know the people of the West well," he said. "There are two ways to know a man—by working with him or by fighting with him, and on the ranges there are men with whom I have worked and with whom I have fought."

Continuing, the President laid stress upon personal responsibilities and personal effort as the essentials in all well doing and public life.

Shares the Barbecue.

Upon the conclusion of his address the President was again called on to meet a number of old friends, and after a five-minute interview, the members of the party re-entered their carriages and were driven back to the station, passing the scene of a barbecue where two beeves and a number of sheep were being roasted for the attending crowds. At the station the President was given an ovation, and, as far as the train could be seen, he bowed his farewell to the crowd with his old slouch hat in his right hand.

President Roosevelt stopped long enough at the barbecue to receive a huge sandwich of roast beef and rye bread, which he ate with genuine relish.

"Gentlemen," he said to members of the committee, "you have put a cap sheaf of enjoyment on my trip so far. I know so many of you here and it seems good to breathe this free Western air again. I cannot thank you too much for the pleasure you have given me."

ARRIVES IN THE PARK TODAY.

Famous Bay Troop of Cavalry Will Escort President to Yellowstone.

MANDAN, N. D., April 7.—President Roosevelt has been traveling through familiar country today, and has received hearty greetings wherever his train stopped. At many places he recognized old friends, and from his conversation it is evident that this has been one of the most enjoyable days of his trip. At Fargo, Jamestown and Bismarck he made stops of from half an hour to an hour, and discussed the conditions in the Philippines, the tariff and the general prosperity which the country is enjoying. Stops also were made at Castleton, Tower, Valley City, the home of Governor White; Dawson, Dickinson and Medora.

At Bismarck the President was introduced to a number of Indian chiefs, some of whom had fought against Custer. The chiefs presented an address and a pipe of peace to the President, who had a few words of greeting and thanks for each man.

The most interesting ceremony of the day occurred at Medora, where the President at one time owned a ranch, and which was his postoffice address 16 years ago, and when he was Sheriff of Billings County.

Medora is a small place, but the ranchmen from the surrounding country had come into town, and they gave him a truly Western reception. Joe Ferris, who was the President's old foreman, and his brother, S. M. Ferris, met the President at Bismarck and rode with him to Medora.

AMID FAMILIAR SCENES.

President Rides Through Country Where He Was a Rancher.

BUTTE, Mont., April 7.—A Fort Yellowstone special says that plans for the reception and entertainment of President Roosevelt in the National Park are completed. Major Pitcher will meet the special train at Gardiner with Troop C, Captain F. O. Johnson commanding, and will escort the President into the park. Troop C is the famous "Bay Troop" of the Third United States Cavalry, and has a world-wide reputation. When the party alights from the train, an ambulance and riding horses will be in waiting, and the start will be made at once for the fort inside the park.

Major Pitcher and two or three troopers will be with him constantly, in order to keep him in communication with the outside world. Newspaper correspondents will be accorded every courtesy, says Major Pitcher, as long as they obey the regulations that have been imposed. In case any of them attempt to enter the park or follow the President, they will be arrested and placed in the guardhouse, there to remain until after the President shall have finished his visit and departed.

President Charles S. Mellen, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has taken personal charge of the Presidential trip in Montana. His car, acting as pilot, is to be run 15 minutes ahead of the train carrying the President and his party, and this plan will be followed as long as the President travels over the lines of the Northern Pacific. The Presidential train will reach Billings at 5:40 in the morning, remaining in that city ten minutes. The start will then be made for Livingston, which place will be reached at 9 A. M. Here a stop of 15 minutes will be made, the train leaving at 9:15 over the Yellowstone Park branch.

Telegraph wires have been strung from here to Cinnabar, and to the park, and over these wires all executive business will be handled.

PROUD OF HIS FAMILY.

Chief of Numerous Rhein Tribe Sends Picture to President.

ST. PAUL, April 7.—While in this city Saturday President Roosevelt was presented by Mayor Smith with a picture of the family of J. P. Rhein, of Washington County, the picture including Mr. and Mrs. Rhein, their nine children, 48 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. All reside within 50 miles of the Rhein homestead.

Mayor Smith received the following letter from President Roosevelt:

"Sioux Falls, S. D., April 6.—My Dear Mr. Smith: Will you congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Rhein for me? I am proud of them, and was as pleased as possible with the two pictures of their children and grandchildren. That is the stuff out of which we make good American citizens. Thanking you for your courtesy during my recent visit in St. Paul, I am sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Makes a Speech at Midnight.

EDGLEY, N. D., April 7.—President Roosevelt reached Edgley at 11:35 last night, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and the fact that the ground was covered with snow, a large crowd and a brass band greeted the President. He came on the back platform of his car and thanked the people for their welcome in a few words.

ALLIANCE WITH DENMARK

Object of Kaiser's Visit Was Gained as Offset to Dual Alliance.

BERLIN, April 7.—The object of Emperor William's recent visit to Denmark, acobrding to Herr Kraus, editor-in-chief of the Deutsche Warte, was to arrange for Denmark to fight on the side of the triple alliance in the event of war with the dual alliance. Herr Kraus, in communicating this information to the correspondent of the Associated Press, affirmed that he had authoritative information that Denmark had agreed to act with the triple alliance, should an emergency arise.

Various newspapers today publish descriptions of Denmark's army. A naval expert completed recently a series of articles in the Leipsic Grenzboten on the strategic value of the Danish ports, showing how possession of them would enable a relatively small fleet to close the Baltic Sea.

Kaiser Thanks Christian.

COPENHAGEN, April 7.—On the departure of Emperor William from Copenhagen for Kiel, where he arrived yesterday, he sent a characteristic telegram to King Christian, as follows:

"My heart prompts me to once again express my warmest thanks for the never-to-be-forgotten happy days I have been permitted to spend with you in the circle of all your dear ones. From the day of the splendid reception which you and the inhabitants of your beautiful capital prepared for me until the last moment, when I had to bid farewell my visit afforded me unalloyed pleasure. Accept my special thanks for having received me in your family circle and rest assured I shall henceforth regard myself as a son of the house. I pray to God that He will make your approaching birthday a day of joy both to you and your house and your people and that he may long preserve you in unimpaired health.

"WILHELM."

Whirled Around on Fly Wheel.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Caught in a wheel making 100 revolutions a minute, Michael Devanney, an oiler employed in a Brooklyn iron works, was whirled around the circle for perhaps two minutes yesterday, but not seriously hurt. Devanney was at work beside a big flywheel when his coat was caught in the belting. He yelled once or twice as he felt himself drawn to what he thought was death and then became unconscious.

Quickly the belting was thrown off the wheel, and Devanney's body fell to the floor limp and apparently lifeless. Doctors were summoned and the supposed dead man was thoroughly examined for mortal injuries.

While the doctors and shopmates were gathered about the limp form the supposed corpse sat bolt upright, rubbed his head and looked about in a confused manner. Devanney recovered sufficiently in a few minutes to become curious as to what had happened, and when he was informed, he whistled and remarked that it was a closer call than he wanted again.

BEET-SUGAR TRUST MEETS

Oxnard Says Year Began Badly, but Abolition of Bounties Did Good.

NEW YORK, April 2.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Beet Sugar Company in Jersey City today the old board of directors was re-elected. President H. F. Oxnard said the company had passed through a crucial year. Artificial stimulation of the industry in Europe by the payment of export bounties had resulted in an accumulation of an abnormal surplus and a fall in price below the cost of production. Raw sugar had sold in Hamburg, which makes the prices of the world, at 5 shillings 11¼ pence, a price 25 per cent below the record price. Prices on the Missouri River had reached $4.15.

President Oxnard said the company had indicated a capacity to earn money under conditions the like of which had never prevailed and were unlikely to occur again. The great sugar-producing countries of Europe had united to abolish export bounties and the effect had been to advance the price of sugar. Raw sugar was now selling at Hamburg at 6s 2½d, an advance of 33 per cent. The price in California was $4.90, and on the Missouri River $4.73.

The quantity of sugar produced by the company was 115,870,300 pounds, which was beyond the expectation of the company.

No Strike for Two Years.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—An agreement to arbitrate all differences which may arise during the next two years has been signed by the Carpenters' Union. This has averted a general strike of the craft in this vicinity.

Extra Session in Colorado.

DENVER, April 7.—The regular session of the Fourteenth General Assembly came to a close this morning by constitutional limitation. The general appropriation bill was passed by the Senate after adjournment of the House. Some members claim that for this reason it was illegal, and an extra session will be necessary. No eight-hour law was enacted, although a constitutional amendment authorizing such an enactment was adopted at the last election.

Play Glorifying Outlaws Tabooed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 7.—Prosecutor Sperrin's reply to a request of Chief of Police Murphy for an official opinion as to the latter's power to stop theatrical performances tending to glorify criminals, says:

"If the performance is designed and has a clear tendency to elevate vice and crime, it is corruptive of public morals and indictable as a public nuisance. Plays which shock the public sense of decency and incite to crime are indictable at common law and under New Jersey's statutes."

Plays founded upon the Biddle brothers' case and the exploits of the Oregon outlaw, Tracy, were the cause of the Chief's action. He says that after this week theatrical managers who present such pieces will be prosecuted.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quiets tickling throats, hacking coughs, pain in the lungs. Your doctor will explain this. He knows. Trust him. We send doctors our formula. Doctors have tested it for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp Root

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

To Prove What Swamp Root, the World-Famous Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Oregonian May Have a Sample Bottle Sent FREE by Mail.

I wrote to Dr. Kilmer & Co., at Binghamton, N. Y., for a free sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and its effect upon me was so noticeable that I bought a supply, and after taking a few bottles of Swamp-Root I had entirely recovered, and in six months I became the man you see me now. I had kidney trouble, aggravated by bladder trouble. Was obliged to pass water often day and night, had backache, and was run down generally. A few bottles of this remedy did more for me than a dozen physicians could.

Hugo Hutt

865 Stillman St., Philadelphia (Pa.) Fire Dep't.

I am a firm believer in that wonderful remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It's a great medicine when a man is not feeling well; after exposure or loss of sleep and irregular meals. It is also a great medicine to tone up and regulate a man. There is such a pleasant taste to it, and it seems to go right to the spot. I use it and recommend it. There is more Swamp-Root used by Kansas City firemen than any other medicine twice over.

Yours truly,

Alex. Henderson

Assistant Chief, Kansas City (Kan.) Fire Dep't.

I cheerfully give my endorsement to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which I sincerely believe, from my own experience, stands at the head of all known curatives for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

My own cure and also my personal observation during years of service in the Toledo Fire Department, have convinced me that Swamp-Root is a medicine of wonderful merit. I have seen many who had been pronounced incurable, speedily restored to health by Swamp-Root.

Yours respectfully,

G. W. Fraser

No. 1 Engine House, Toledo (Ohio) Fire Department.

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.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if 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; makes 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.

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.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing, be sure and mention reading this general offer in 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. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Is a great Spring medicine; it forces from the system the poisonous ferments that have secreted themselves in the organs, causing disease and death. Last year I treated 8,756,000 cases of Rheumatism, Constipation, Catarrh, Nervousness, Kidney and Liver troubles, Malaria and diseases of the Blood. 80 per cent of which were cured. All Druggists.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

A Strong Fortification. Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life" Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

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