

ORGANIZES PLOT AGAINST OWN LIFE

Bombthrowing at Rheinholt at Moscow Denounced as Fake.

BOMB COULD NOT HURT HIM

Police Chief's Novel Scheme to Retrieve Failing Political Fortunes. Kills Assailant, Though He Promised Him Liberty.

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.—General Rheinholt sends an action in shooting the assassin who threw a bomb at him after the latter had been seized by two policemen on the ground that Mazury was making a desperate effort to escape, and succeeded in drawing a revolver and firing a shot at the prefect of police.

The daughter of General Benevsky, ex-Governor-General of the Province, has been condemned to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor for participation in the plot to kill ex-Governor-General Dubasov, of Moscow. Mile. Benevsky's hand was blown off while preparing the bomb. This led to her detection and imprisonment. Mile. Benevsky, who is beautiful, was married in prison to another political prisoner.

A revolutionist, supposed to be Mazury's accomplice, was killed today by falling from the station while trying to escape from the police station over house tops. General Rheinholt has received hundreds of messages, including a personal communication from Mazury, who is now Premier Stolypin and a dispatch from Count Witte, congratulating him on his escape.

Bombthrowing All a Fake.

In spite of these congratulations, which give color to the official version of the attempt on the life of Mazury, the ugly rumors in Moscow that General Rheinholt was himself the author of the plot against his own life. He is thought to have schemed to retrieve his failing fortunes and to have fled to retirement, it having been decided upon in official circles to relieve him from duty.

These suspicious rumors are supported by circumstantial evidence. General Rheinholt, at the time the attempt was made, was following an unusual path on foot through narrow alleys. The bomb exploded in a manner described as highly suspicious. Pieces picked up on the spot show it to have been nothing more than imitation, without effect, and perfectly harmless. It failed to explode until it had rolled to the opposite side of the street and a safe distance from the prefect. The original theory was that the bomb did not go off because the dynamite in it was frozen. Now the police explain that it was a black and white Social Revolutionist's discarded suit, miles long ago.

Killed Man to Silence Him.

On account of indignation aroused at the statement that Rheinholt shot down his assailant while he was being held by two policemen, the prefect decided tonight to the effect that the bomb-thrower, when he was killed by the General, was struggling to escape and that he also carried a revolver, but the revolver which he is alleged to have used has not been found. It is declared tonight that the man did not have a revolver, that he tried at noonday to escape, and that he would be allowed to escape. General Rheinholt, however, is alleged to have shot him to get rid of him.

The claim that the police that the man was a brother of Vladimir Mazury has been disproved.

BOMB TOO COLD TO EXPLODE

Rennenkampff's Narrow Escape Due to Weather.

IRKUTSK, Siberia, Nov. 13.—It was owing to the chilling of the explosive that the bomb thrown at General Rennenkampff, Governor of Trans-Baikalia, failed to explode. The would-be assassin, who had been waiting for two aides-de-camp escaped with slight contusions.

The General has been on the Terrorist death list for some time. On account of his severity in repressing mutinies and armed revolts in Trans-Baikalia, in December, he would be assassinated by a party of revolutionists on Amur street, where he is accustomed to promenade, and as he approached the Terrorist arose from a bench, threw the bomb and fled. He was immediately captured, the General aiding in seizing him. A revolver was found on the prisoner's person.

Within four hours after throwing the bomb he was placed on trial before a drumhead court-martial. The prisoner, who has not been identified, admits that he is a member of the Social Revolutionary organization.

WITTE RETURNS TO RUSSIA

May Run for Parliament and Join Democrats.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The arrival of Count Witte here yesterday created scarcely a ripple on the surface of Russian politics. In contrast with his reception after his return from Portsmouth, when a throng gathered at the railroad station to greet him and the street in front of his house was blocked the following day by the carriages of high personages coming to pay their respects to the man of the hour, the Count was met at the depot only by Baron Aide and a few reporters, and he received very few callers this morning.

The rare arrivals were closely scrutinized by agents of the secret police on account of the reported threats of assassination. Count Witte denied himself to reporters and declined to make a statement regarding his rumored intention of resigning his seat in the Council of the Empire and being a candidate for election to Parliament. The Constitutional Democrats are eager to receive him into their ranks in case he decides to be a candidate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—Count Witte, the ex-Premier, will shortly be received by Emperor Nicholas at Tsarke-Sele.

Relieve Jews From Restrictions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—It is authoritatively stated that measures for relieving the Jews of many of their disabilities will be published in temporary legislation before the convocation of Parliament, as foreshadowed in Premier Stolypin's communication of September 6. The full extent of the reforms is still a matter for discussion by the Cabinet, but they comprise permission for Jews to live in the country as well as in the cities within the pale, and the removal of certain restrictions placed on Jewish merchants and artisans in cities

outside the pale. The full settlement of the Jewish problem is left to Parliament, the government here today refusing to venture deeply into the matter for fear of stirring up a storm of anti-Semitic opposition.

Conscripts Refuse to Take Oath.

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.—During the swearing in of conscripts here today, disorders broke out, over half of them refusing to take the usual oath of loyalty to the Emperor on account of the phrase pledging them to defend His Majesty against all interior enemies. Troops were summoned, but bloodshed was averted.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

Their Wonderful Adaptive Natures Are a Marvel.

(Philadelphia Record.)

In the light of the phenomenal role which the Irish play in America, the five million original settlers and descendants have made the most of their numbers in the New World. As it is, they represent a population today greater than that of the whole United States at the beginning of the century; and have taken the bulk of the inhabitants from Ireland to this side, leaving a minority which, in the intensity of the struggle forced upon it, will drift here for a decade with undiminished rate.

No page of history reveals a migration so stupendous. The figures are astonishing. From 1840 to 1850 not fewer than two millions of Irish immigrants crossed the ocean to settle in the United States; from 1850 to 1859 an additional million made fresh start in life in the great Republic over the seas, and from 1859 to the present time another million was added to our population. Since 1859 the average has been about a million a decade.

The 12 agricultural states, represented by Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, contain one-fourth of the five millions. Of the portion settled in the North Atlantic States are one-third, and the fact that this tendency to crowd into the towns disappears when the surroundings are agricultural, as is shown by the large percentage of Irish in life in the great Republic to farming in the 12 agricultural states above mentioned.

It is only because the bulk of the Irish in America are not in the midst of farming districts that they are less an agricultural people than the other immigrant elements added to the population. They have been in the cities and towns since the first days of their immigration, and their wonderfully adaptive natures have allowed them easily to enter upon the industries of the people among whom they were thrown.

It is in the Eastern states that the Irish promise to ultimately constitute a majority of the population. This directly the case in three New England states and in many New England cities. In New York, New Jersey, New York and New Jersey, and also slightly so in Chicago.

BLACKMAIL PLOT EXPOSED

Mineowners of Joplin District Are Threatened With Death.

JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 13.—L. H. Hoge, Inspector of the Postoffice Department, has exposed a blackmail plot directed against the wealthy mine-owners of the Missouri-Kansas lead and zinc field. It was planned to secure thousands of dollars from these men.

T. W. Lewis, a miner living in Dunweg, was arrested today by Inspector Hoge. He is charged with sending threatening letters through the mail. The letters were sent to J. C. Coyne, a wealthy mine operator of Webb City, Mo. Lewis was bound over to the January term of the grand jury.

J. C. Coyne received a letter from Lewis stating that unless he sent the writer \$50 forthwith, he would be blown to atoms with nitroglycerin. The letter stated that the writer was a member of an order, and would give five dollars to get money from wealthy mine-owners of the Joplin district.

CLEVELAND AFTER TRADE

Trainload of Merchants Will Tour West and Southwest.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—With a view to trade extension in the far West and Southwest the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce today decided upon an expedition to visit the Chamber of Commerce, merchants and manufacturers of this city, will compose the party, which is to leave within two weeks to exploit the advantages of trade here.

WERE ROCKEFELLER'S FISH

Angler Must Pay 18 Cents for Them and Heavy Costs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The Court of Appeals today affirmed the judgment of the courts below which awarded William Rockefeller 18 cents damages, and \$300 in costs against Oliver Lamora, of Franklin County. Lamora caught fish in that part of the middle branch of the Rock River flowing through the great forest preserve of Mr. Rockefeller in the Adirondacks.

Seen Through Small Telescope.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—A comet which could be seen through a small telescope was discovered Saturday night by Holger Thiel at Copenhagen, according to a dispatch received today at the Harvard College Observatory from Professor Knut Rindbergh at Copenhagen. Observations were made of the comet, one at 8 hours, 12 minutes and 12 seconds P. M. (eastern standard time), in right ascension, 4 hours, 3 minutes, 21.2 seconds, declination plus 12 degrees, 16 minutes, 50 seconds; the second at 11:13:39 P. M., in right ascension, 9 hours, 18 minutes, 13.3 seconds, declination plus 12 degrees, 23 minutes, 31.2 seconds.

Big Fox Chase in Kentucky.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Nov. 13.—The greatest gathering of hunters and hounds in the history of the State ever assembled on a similar occasion is here for the big fox chase which began early today, and which will be followed by many festivities during the week. Scouting conditions for the chase were not the best, the weather being cold, clear and dry.

Drops Dead Running for Train.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—H. C. Sweatman, of Philadelphia, dropped dead here today while running to catch a train. He was 35 years old and was one of the heaviest dealers in malt in the United States.

Cement Storehouses Burn.

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 13.—Fire tonight destroyed two large storehouses of the Nazareth-Portland Cement Company at Nazareth, near here. Loss \$175,000.

DRY LEGS BASHED

Denatured Alcohol Cannot Drive Out Standard.

TAKE TIME TO DEVELOP IT

Cannot Be Sold Now for Less Than Forty Cents a Gallon, but the Price Will Fall as Production Grows.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 13.—Denatured alcohol is, or is going to be, a good thing, but it will not, as has been claimed by its friends, revolutionize the fuel market of the United States and force the Standard Oil Company to the wall. It is improbable that denatured alcohol will affect the price of petroleum or gasoline in the slightest degree, at least for years to come. The removal of the internal revenue tax on denatured alcohol on January 1 will merely put on the market a commodity that is in many ways preferable to petroleum or gasoline, but which is today too expensive to compete with these well-established fuels.

When the denatured alcohol bill was pending before Congress last session, its friends made all sorts of claims for it; they drew vivid pictures of the farmer making his own fuel from the waste products of his farm; they told of the infinitesimal cost of making denatured alcohol, and predicted that the removal of the internal revenue tax would not only

naturating agents, ten parts of the former and one part of the latter to 100 parts alcohol. When alcohol from a certain plant is to be used for some specific purpose, special permits may be obtained to use some other denaturant. Once denatured, alcohol cannot be used in drinks, but Dr. Wiley points out that there are many technical uses of alcohol in which the pure alcohol only can be employed, and it is questionable whether such use of pure alcohol can be permitted under the existing law—that is, whether pure alcohol can be used without paying a tax.

This is one of the things Congress overlooked in framing the new law, and inasmuch as it was intended to be a denaturant of alcohol used in manufactures of everything except beverages, it is not improbable that this oversight may be remedied, if the Internal Revenue Commission concludes that he is without authority.

Dr. Wiley, in his report, defines alcohol, explains its method of manufacture, and details the process of denaturing alcohol from starch and sugar-producing plants, and then at some length recites the competition of alcohol-producing crops, not only those likely to be used in the manufacture of alcohol in the immediate future, but other crops that can be used if necessary.

Upon details of the sections in which alcohol is now and will probably continue to be the main source of alcohol manufactured in the United States, because of its abundance and the large percentage of alcohol-yielding substances which it contains. A bushel of corn weighs 56 pounds, and produces 13 gallons of alcohol. If the average price of corn is placed at 40 cents, Dr. Wiley figures that the actual cost of producing one gallon of alcohol is 43 cents a gallon. He believes, however, that the cost of manufacture, storage, and bringing the market price close to 40 cents a gallon.

Potatoes, on the other hand, will yield about one and a half quarts of alcohol to the bushel, and the average price per bushel being 67 cents, it is evident that alcohol made from this material would cost more than alcohol made from corn. However, imperfect potatoes, and those ordinarily used as fodder, might be manufactured into alcohol, and the cost of such alcohol is not grown to any extent. In the main, however, potatoes for alcohol manufacture will have to be produced at a cost of not less than 10 cents a bushel before they can compete with Indian corn for the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

Rice is not used extensively in this country for the manufacture of alcohol, though it has the largest percentage of fermentable matter of all cereals. It is not probable, says Dr. Wiley, that rice will be used for the manufacture of industrial alcohol. The same is true of rye, notwithstanding its general use in the manufacture of whiskey. Rye is not extensively manufactured from rye in any country.

Sugar beets may figure more or less in the industrial alcohol business in the future. It has been found that a ton of sugar beets yields 15 gallons of alcohol, and many beets of the poorer grades may be used for this purpose, and are not desirable in sugar manufacture.

In the South the sweet potato will be used more or less extensively in the future. It has been found that a bushel of sweet potatoes will yield 15 gallons of alcohol, and many beets of the poorer grades may be used for this purpose, and are not desirable in sugar manufacture.

There are possibilities of manufacturing industrial alcohol from corn, which contain large quantities of sugar and starch. If these stalks could be used economically they might be of great value to the industry. Dr. Wiley says that the technical difficulties, however, attending the utilization of the stalks are so great that he does not believe that they can be devised whereby their use may be made profitable for alcohol making. Nevertheless, he believes the business will bear investigation, and that the stalks can be used they would place at the disposal of the manufacturer an almost inexhaustible source of raw material.

When the price of molasses falls as low as 8 cents a gallon it may be considered a profitable source of alcohol. A gallon of molasses weighs 11 pounds, and it is estimated that a ton of molasses will make one gallon of industrial alcohol.

The Pacific Coast country will be investigated for the production of alcohol from pulp and sawdust which can be worked over to produce alcohol in limited quantities. The woody substances are known as lignin, and are of no purpose under the action of dilute acid and heat can be changed into sugars. By proper chemical treatment wood alcohol can be produced, and it is estimated that a ton of wood shavings will yield alcohol, but Dr. Wiley states that the experiments have not been very successful, though some chemists claim to have secured alcohol in quantities from this source. One experimenter, Simonsen by name, claims to have secured six quarts of alcohol from a ton of wood shavings. Another experimenter, Classen, another experimenter, claims to have obtained 12 quarts of alcohol from the same quantity of wood shavings. He claims to have secured 12 quarts of alcohol from a ton of wood shavings, and that the process is undoubtedly true," says Dr. Wiley, "but whether or not it can be made profitably is a matter which will be determined by actual manufacturing operations."

All these topics are discussed at considerable length in the report made by Dr. Wiley, and the process of manufacturing alcohol is set forth in detail and in language that is readily understood. Indeed, the reports of Dr. Wiley were so complete that they have been contemplated the manufacture of denatured alcohol, and in a word Dr. Wiley's advice to such farmers is "Don't." He declares that the process of manufacturing alcohol on a small scale is not likely to prove profitable. The regulations governing the manufacture of alcohol under the Denatured Alcohol Act, which require a minimum of ten gallons of alcohol per day. Moreover, these stills must be conducted according to law and under supervision of Internal Revenue inspectors, all of which would be drawbacks to the farmer. "It is evident," says Dr. Wiley, "that the farmer must be prepared to give attention to raw materials and that he cannot look forward to becoming a practical distiller."

The second bulletin on "Industrial Alcohol" deals largely with the use of which alcohol can be put after it has been "denatured." The introduction of foreign substances does not interfere with its use as fuel, for lighting or for power purposes, and it is expected that alcohol may many times be used in the manufacture of gas. Where employed on the farm, run by oil or gasoline, it is predicted that alcohol will be extensively used in the future, especially in the manufacture of gas, threshers, etc. These facts and many more are given in Dr. Wiley's report, which has been prepared for general distribution, and which has had application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In Algeria three or more wives live in the same hut. The older wives do the work, while the younger ones wait on the master of the house.

make available a new fuel, that could be manufactured wherever crops will grow, and that it would force down the price of petroleum and gasoline, and even compel a drop in the price of coal. Now that the bill has become a law and the subject of denatured alcohol has been carefully studied by government experts, the conclusion is reached that some benefits will accrue from the new legislation, but nothing like the benefits that were promised by its friends.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, after devoting an entire summer to the study of denatured alcohol, and after he has just completed two pamphlets describing the manufacture and uses of this coming fuel. In concluding his report to the secretary he says:

"The benefits which are to accrue from the use of industrial alcohol free of tax have probably been overestimated by the people at large, and especially by the farmers, but it is not a subject of doubt. These benefits will come, not suddenly, but slowly, as agricultural methods of production and technical methods of denaturing are improved, and the method of utilizing the industrial alcohol better understood. Our people should not be disappointed, however, if many years elapse before the magnitude of the product used for industrial purposes reaches the figure already attained by Germany and some of the other European nations."

When industrial alcohol is made at a price at which it will displace petroleum and gasoline it will doubtless be preferred for illumination, heating and motive power, because of its greater safety and more pleasant odor. Under the present conditions it is not probable that industrial alcohol can be offered upon the market at much less than 40 cents per gallon. It is believed, however, that by paying attention to unused sources of raw materials and increased production thereof with improved methods of manufacture and denaturing, the price can be very much diminished. As the price falls the quantities used for industrial purposes will correspondingly increase, and the benefits both to the farmer and to the manufacturer will bring large returns by reason of the greater quantities of the materials handled. Of the raw materials which can be utilized for the manufacture of alcohol, Indian corn is by far the most abundant and the most promising source of alcohol. The average price of potatoes must be very much decreased before raw material of this kind can come into competition with Indian corn as a source of alcohol.

Promising sources which are not now utilized for the manufacture of alcohol in this country are the potato, sweet potato, yam, sorghum, molasses from sugar factories and the Indian corn stalk.

CAUSE FOR DORGE

Congress Debates Committee's Draft of Bill.

HAS COMMUNITY A VETO?

Pennypacker Plea for the Insane Rouses Men Who Object to Allowing Them to Propagate.

Child Marriages Void.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The National Congress on uniform divorce laws in session in this city, today adopted about one-third of the proposed uniform bill as drafted by the committee appointed to study the matter in Washington nine years ago. The portions adopted include seven clauses under which annulment of marriage may be obtained and six causes for absolute divorce.

Governor Pennypacker took exception to the clause which provides that, if either party, unknown to the other, was insane at the marriage, it should be annulled. The Governor held that the clause not only gave the same party the right to annul, but also to a commission for the lunatic. This would give a commission appointed by the court a right to begin suit in the name of an insane party, even if the person not sane did not want divorce. He argued that marriage was a personal relation and a third person had no rights in the contract.

Rights of the Insane. Seneca N. Taylor of St. Louis and C. LaRue Monson of Williamsport, Pa., are inmates of the Home for the Deaf and Blind. Mr. Taylor said the third party is the public, and it has a right to forbid the propagation of children from the insane. The question of property rights, he also said, was involved.

Mr. Monson said the clause was the only protection for an insane person against a designing man or woman. He granted annulment of property rights, he also said, was involved.

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Six Causes for Divorce. Though personally opposed to divorce, Elisha Shanley voted for the sections in behalf of his state because the other delegates were not present.

The bill drafted by the committee names causes for divorce as follows: Bigamy, habitual drunkenness and intemperance, cruelty. The committee recommends that the parties be separated for a period of residence before application may be made for divorce.

These Women Saw Bonaparte.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Two women, whose added ages are said to be 215 years, are inmates of the Home for the Deaf and Blind for Aged People in this city. Mrs. Jacobson claims she is 104 years old, and Esther Davis says she is just seven years older. Both of the old women have married. They have seen five generations pass away. They have seen Napoleon Bonaparte, both having been in Paris when the famous soldier was making history unmaking nations.

No Demonstration at Tangier.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—No reports from Gibraltar that preparations are being made for a demonstration in honor of Tangier are officially declared to be erroneous.

Tricked by Dyspepsia

The Doctor Couldn't Tell Where the Trouble Lay.

"For the past seven years I have been a victim of dyspepsia and chronic indigestion. I have consulted the most noted specialists to be found in this country, but to no purpose. I have received many remedies and have given them faithful trials, but with no result. Upon the recommendation of a close friend, I purchased a six package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and in less than a week I noticed that I was receiving more benefit than from any remedy I had used before. I continued to use the tablets after each meal for one month, and by the time my stomach was in a healthy condition, capable of digesting anything which my increasing appetite demanded.

"We wish that you could see with your own eyes the countless other bona-fide signed letters from grateful men and women all over the land who have suffered from dyspepsia, indigestion, peptic ulcers, and other ailments, and who, after trying every known remedy and consulting eminent specialists without result, until they gave Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets a trial. Like the doctor above, they couldn't locate the seat of the trouble.

Dyspepsia is a disease which has baffled physicians. So difficult of location is the disease that cure seems next to miraculous. There is only one way to treat dyspepsia—to supply the elements which nature has ordained to perform this function and to cause them to enter the digestive organs, supplying the fluids which they lack. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets alone fill these requirements, as is shown by the fact that 40,000 physicians in the United States and Canada unite in recommending them to their patients for stomach disorders.

"We do not claim or expect Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to cure anything but disordered conditions of the stomach and other digestive organs, but this they never fail to do. They work upon the inner lining of the stomach and intestines, stimulate the gastric glands and aid in the secretion of juices necessary for digestion.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. One box will frequently effect a permanent cure. If you doubt or wish more adequate proof, send us your name and address and we will gladly mail you a sample package free. P. A. Stuart Co., 41 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

"I have treated so many cases that I know just what I can do and what I cannot do, and I never promise or attempt too much. I accept no case in which I have doubt as to my ability to cure, and results are always equal to the claims I make. Following are some of the diseases I cure, and reasons why my cures are certain.

Contracted Disorders—This most prevalent of all diseases of men is also the most neglected, either through the harsh methods of treatment commonly employed, or through ignorance of the grave dangers that accompany the disease. As varicocele interferes directly with the circulation and process of waste and repair throughout the genital organs, the necessity of a prompt and thorough cure cannot be too forcibly emphasized. My cures are thorough and absolutely permanent, and are effected without the use of knife, ligature or caustic.

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Weakness, Losses, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Gleet, Piles—I have treated so many cases that I know just what I can do and what I cannot do, and I never promise or attempt too much. I accept no case in which I have doubt as to my ability to cure, and results are always equal to the claims I make. Following are some of the diseases I cure, and reasons why my cures are certain.

Underberg Bitters—The Famous Tonic and Cordial. On Sale everywhere. LUYTJEN BROTHERS, General Agents, New York.

TILLMAN & BENDEL, San Francisco, Pacific Slope Distributors.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, many fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and should have attention first.

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

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest because its remarkable curative power has been proven in thousands of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

Wilson, Conn. Feb. 18th, 1904. Dear Sir: "A man could not be in any worse condition than I was with kidney and bladder trouble. I consulted several good doctors and one physician told me I had Bright's Disease and I should live only six months. Another told me it was gonorrhea and I should die in my kidneys all the while, could not get any more work done, and I was in a bad way without someone helped me up. My back was weak and painful and I was as thick as cream and it would scald me something dreadful. I tried to urinate so many times in the night that I could not sleep.

"I took Swamp-Root and today I am a well man and never felt better. All my troubles have gone and show no signs of returning. I can now eat, sleep, and run like a man where I am today and I can prove it by my own testimony. Very truly yours, E. M. RAND.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but it promptly overcomes kidney, liver and bladder troubles, the symptoms of which are—obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is also evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

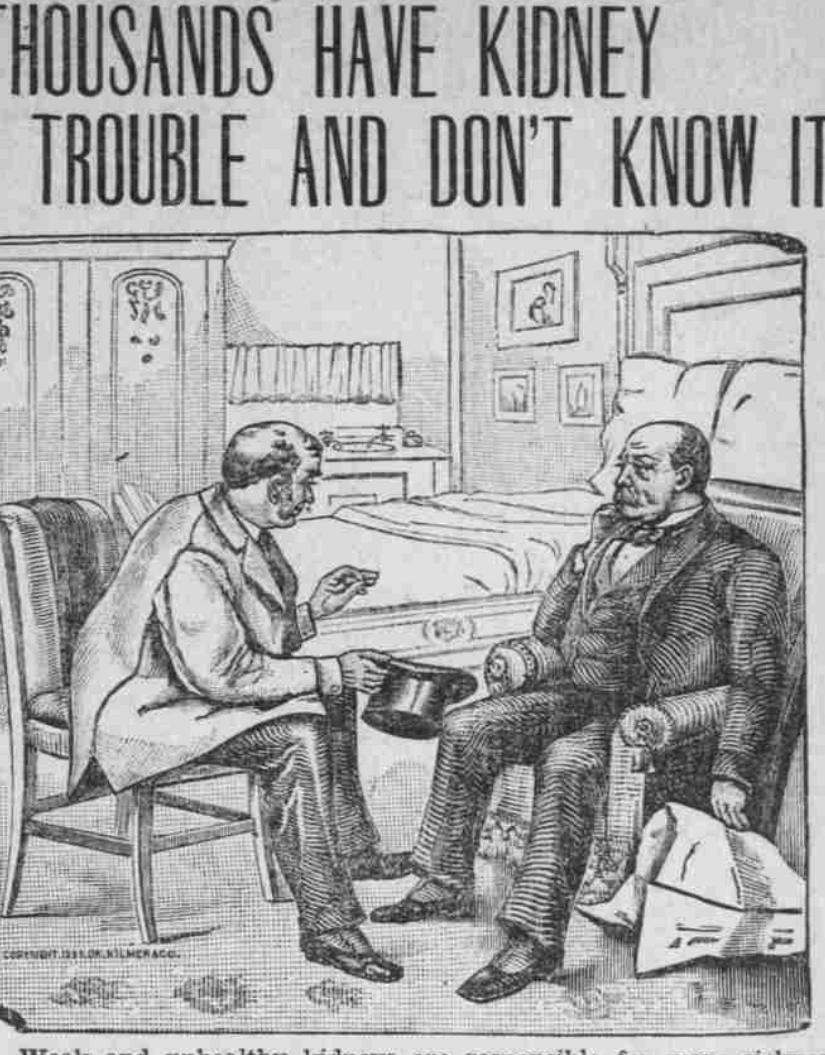
EDITORIAL NOTE.—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonials received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your name to Dr. Kilmer, you are sure to ask you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

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Unveiling of Lawton Monument. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—President Roosevelt will be asked to deliver the address at the unveiling of the monument to General Lawton, being erected here by the people of Indiana. The ceremony will take place next Memorial day.

Famous Opera Singers Arrive. NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Among the passengers arriving on the Kaiser Wilhelm II from Bremen today were several of the famous singers who will appear during the opera season beginning in this city, November 28. They were Caruso, Scotti, Stracchini, Rossi, Van Rooy and Muhlman, Bessie Abbott, Belle Allen, Galesina Boninsegna and Geraldine Farrar.

Grande Tombs for the McKinleys. WINDSOR, Vt., Nov. 13.—A contract has just been placed with a local granite firm for furnishing the material for the sarcophagi which the McKinley and Mrs. McKinley will rest in the mausoleum at Canton, Ohio. Green granite quarried from Acutey Mountain will be the material used.



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