AS CHURCH SAID

Witness Declares Smoot Owes Election to It.

HAD TO BE APOSTLE FIRST

Ex-Judge Positive No Layman Can Go to Congress.

HOLDS RAWLINS A MORMON

Attorney Takes Him to Task, but He Is Sure the ex-Senator Subscribes to the Faith in the Main.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—That Reed Smoot could not have been elected to the United States Senate without having first been chosen as an apostle of the Mormon Church, and that after he was so chosen he would have been defeated had he not had the support of the church, was asserted by Judge Ogden Hiles, assistant United States Attorney from 1886 to 1890, and later a Judge of the District Court of Utah, who was a witness today in the Smoot case before the committee on privileges and elections.

An interesting feature of Judge Hiles' testimony was his declaration that ex-United States Senator Rawlins was still a Mormon, even though he stood out against the church on the matter of interference in politics. Attorney VanCott took the witness to task for the statement, and the colloquy enlivened the close of the day's hearing.

Will Now Wait on Witnesses.

Chairman Burrows adjourned the session today subject to call. It is expected there will be a number of witnesses here within a week or 10 days. Among those wanted are Apostles Merrill and Teasdale and John Henry Smith, whose alleged plural marriages already have been recounted by witnesses.

The absence of a quorum caused a delay in the opening of the investigation today. Mr. Critchlow, United States Attorney in Utah, again took the stand, and his cross-examination was continued by Waldemar VanCott, one of the attorneys for the defense. Sentiment against Mr. Smoot was the subject of inquiry by Mr. VanCott, who asked specifically if a wave of antagonism to the Mormon Senator was not created by the Leilich charges that Mr. Smoot was a polygamist. Critchlow thought that had not been the effect, though there had been much surprise that this was made in face of the statement in the general protest that Smoot was not charged with polygamy. Little interest was taken in the cross-examination, and only two members of the committee remained in their seats for the greater part of the forenoon hearing.

The cross-examination was confined almost entirely to bringing out Mr. Critchlow's views on the acts of others and the thoughts of others. After this procedure had continued for nearly an hour, Senator McComas objected and called attention to the fact that the character of the testimony could not influence the committee in any manner.

VanCott then addressed the committee directly in regard to the candidacy of Reed Smoot, and drew from the witness the fact that Smoot announced himself as a candidate for the Senate before 1902.

"Did not he announce himself as early as 1896 and receive votes in the Legislature?"

"I believe he did. He received votes, and so did I. The minority only had three votes, and they were passed around as a compliment."

Critchlow's attention was called to the nominations for members of the Legislature, and the fact that he participated in the convention, and had moved to make certain nominations unanimous.

"I did move to make them unanimous," said the witness. "We, that is, the candidates who were defeated, and I made the motion as a matter of courtesy."

Knew It Meant Smoot for Senator.

"Did not you know that it meant Reed Smoot for Senator?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you go on the stump that Fall in support of the Republican ticket?"

Mr. Critchlow, when his attention was called to the fact, said he believed he had made a speech at Springville.

The witness was questioned in regard to the sentiment for and against Reed Smoot for Senator, and said, so far as he was concerned, he had no objection to Smoot personally, but opposed him on the ground that he was a general authority of the church. He admitted at the time he had moved to make unanimous the nomination of certain persons for members of the Legislature it was generally known that Mr. Smoot was to be made an apostle.

To ascertain the difference between the influence exercised by the Mormon Church over general authorities and laymen was the object of the inquiry by Hopkins and McComas, and the answers of the witness indicated the matters of the church were so adjusted that he might be compelled to obey the behests of the church, and the wishes of the high authorities may be enforced by the "reserve force" in politics which the church is said to maintain. At this point recess was taken.

Mr. Critchlow resumed his testimony under cross-examination after the recess. In examination concerning the Thatcher episode it was brought out that Thatcher was in the same status in 1895 as to polygamy as was Brigham H. Roberts, when he was elected to Congress, and that Mr. Cannon made his campaign for the Senate against the wishes of the church, just as did Thatcher. It also was brought out that in 1898 Mr. Roberts refused to sign the church rule in regard to politics, the same as Thatcher had refused to subscribe to church dictates. This was in Roberts' first campaign, but Mr. Critchlow could not say whether Mr. Roberts recanted before or after the election.

"Did he recant at all?" asked Senator Overman.

"Oh, yes, there is no question about that."

The witness was asked to explain the change of mind, and said:

"It is understood, in fact, it has been published in the official church papers, that authorities of the church labored and prayed with Mr. Roberts for six weeks, and then he announced he had received a vision of his dead ancestors being lost to perdition because he was out of harmony with his church and could not go into the temple and be baptized, and thus save their souls as well."

After that the witness said Mr. Roberts subscribed to the church's rule and was not disfellowshiped.

Instances were asked in which the church interfered in business matters in the last five years, and Mr. Critchlow mentioned the location of a union station in Salt Lake City, the incident at Brigham City, in which the church is said to have opposed a certain amusement hall; a case before the high council of the church, in which the parties were Jensen vs. Dietrich Land & Livestock Company, and certain water litigation between Salt Lake City and the West Jordan Canal Company. Mr. Critchlow's information on the subject was indefinite, and he said he could give no competent testimony on the subject.

The witness was asked concerning a statement in former testimony that a Mormon committee dictated legislation in the first session of the Legislature. He named as this committee C. W. Penrose, James Sharp, W. W. Rite, W. H. King, F. S. Richards and James M. Tanner. Mr. Richards was in attendance at the hearing as adviser for Mormon witnesses.

Legislators Deemed Inexperienced.

Mr. VanCott asked the witnesses what information he had as to the existence of such a committee, and he said he knew from admissions made by George Q. Cannon and Heber J. Grant and certain members of the Legislature in interviews published in April, 1896, in the Salt Lake Herald, then edited by B. H. Roberts; the Salt Lake Tribune, and the interviews of Grant and Cannon in the Deseret News. He also said he had received a letter from Joseph Munson, a member from Cache Valley, giving information as to occurrences between Munson and Bishop Stevens, in which Stevens said it had been decided by church authorities that inasmuch as the Legislature was inexperienced, it was best to have a committee of the priesthood to pass on legislation as to whether it was proper.

Judge Ogden Hiles, of Salt Lake City, Assistant United States Attorney in Utah from 1886 to 1889, in prefacing his testimony, said he had drawn more indictments and prosecuted more cases of unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds-Tucker act than any other official in Utah. For the first two years, the people, he said, refused to obey the law, despite the fact that opportunity was given offenders to escape punishment, if they would promise not to violate the laws in regard to cohabitation.

Law of God Above That of Man.

"The people," said the witness, "said they must obey the law of God rather than the law of man. They seemed to think it was an act of apostasy to go counter to the church rules, even in obeying the laws of the land. The cases were pressed hard, and then the people began to promise to obey the law, for they were poor, and could not pay the fines, and consequently it became generally reported that the practice of polygamous cohabitation was breaking up."

The witness covered much of the ground gone over in the testimony of Mr. Critchlow, but in regard to the cessation of prosecutions until after the manifesto of 1890 he added many interesting details. He said there was a disposition not to prosecute cases when the law generally was obeyed, but after the manifesto it was seen the Mormons had returned to their old practices. He said this was evident from the new "crops of children" from polygamous families, which continued to spring up.

In the cross-examination Mr. VanCott brought out a great deal of testimony regarding church influence for the election of Reed Smoot for the Senate, and Judge Hiles stated positively Mr. Smoot could not have been elected to the United States Senate if his candidacy had not been approved by the Mormon Church.

"Do you mean that if Smoot had been a lay member of the church he would not have been elected, or if he had been an apostle and had not had the indorsement of his quorum he could not have been elected?"

"Mr. Smoot could not have been elected without having been an apostle, and without having the consent of the church."

"When it was announced first he was a candidate he was not an apostle," remarked Mr. Vancott.

"Oh, well, his candidacy was not taken seriously then, but when his candidacy was announced after it was known that he was to be an apostle it was certain that he would be elected."

"Will you tell us why you say he could not have been elected when his candidacy was first announced—was it because he had no standing in the party?" asked Senator Hopkins.

"He had no standing that would entitle him to such a promotion, and he was not seriously thought of," answered the witness.

"Were there any other Republicans mentioned for the Senate before the selection of Smoot as an apostle?"

"Yes, Governor Wells and Governor Thomas and some others."

In answer to other questions, Judge Hiles said he believed Mr. Smoot always had taken an active part in politics, and had been allied with the Republicans, but he never had heard of Smoot having made an address in any campaign.

Mr. Vancott asked the witness how he accounted, in view of the testimony he had given, for the Mormons sending non-Mormons to the Senate.

"How about Joseph L. Rawlins?" he asked.

"He is not a Mormon."

"Joseph L. Rawlins, oh, yes, he is a Mormon."

"What, Rawlins a Mormon?"

"He was born in the church, of Mormon parentage."

"But surely you don't mean to say that because a man is born of Mormon parentage he is always a Mormon?"

"Pretty close to it."

Mr. Vancott mentioned the fact that ex-Senator Rawlins stood out against the church in regard to its principles and worked against it. Judge Hiles corrected the statement by saying "certain principles," and then said that with the qualification he had made he regarded Rawlins as a Mormon. Continuing, he said he had heard President Joseph F. Smith say he considered Frank J. Cannon a poor Mormon, but witness thought Cannon "a good Mormon," and while it may be said that Rawlins was "not a good Mormon," nevertheless he was a Mormon. Judge Hiles said that both Cannon and Rawlins stood out against interference by the church in politics. He declared Mr. Rawlins once believed in the good faith of the Mormon Church, but that he did not believe in it meddling in politics.

Mr. Vancott attempted to take Judge Hiles to task for his statement that Rawlins was a Mormon, and asked if, as a matter of fact, his entire testimony was not just as reliable as his statement in regard to Rawlins. The witness stood his ground in regard to Rawlins, and said he knew what he was talking about and that with the qualifications he had made Rawlins was a Mormon. He added with emphasis that there were no qualifications in regard to the remainder of his testimony.

The witness said his basis for believing that polygamy was more flagrant since Utah was admitted as a state was that more polygamous children were being born, and that polygamists drove through the streets more openly than before. He could cite only one instance of the latter kind, however.

Senator Hopkins asked a number of questions to find out if Judge Hiles knew whether there had been any polygamous marriages since the manifesto, and he said he did not. Witness said he believed that such marriages had taken place. One case he had in mind was that of a personal friend by whom he thought a plural wife had been taken on account of the youth of the woman.

Mr. Tayler said the protestants had a great deal of evidence to offer that plural marriages had taken place since the manifesto. There being no other witnesses to examine, the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

President Smith in Omaha.

OMAHA, March 12.—President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon Church, accompanied by his son, H. M. Smith, and F. M. Lyman, spent today at Florence, near here, en route from Washington to Salt Lake, and were entertained by a committee of the Reorganized Church. President Smith refused to discuss the Smoot investigation, saying too much had been already said about it.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

Only one day more. You will lose your chance to vote against Simon if you don't register. Taxes would not be so high if the Simon administration had not left an empty treasury and a big unpaid debt.

DENIES STATE OF WAR EXISTED

Russia Replies to Japan's Argument as to Right to Put Men in Corea.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—The following reply, inspired by the Foreign Office to Japan's rejoinder to the Russian protest against the violation of Corean neutrality, may be accepted as official:

"Japan's argument that she was justified in landing troops in Corea before the declaration of war, because she had Corea's permission, and also that these troops arrived in Corea after 'the existence of a state of war,' is without value, as Corea in January promulgated her neutrality to the powers, which received it warm'y, Great Britain even officially conveying expressions of gratitude to the Corean government. Therefore no state of war gave the Japanese the right to violate her neutrality by sending troops in the territory. Even the consent of Corea, though extorted by the Japanese, is without force from the fact that the dispatch of troops was not only before the war, but before the breaking off of diplomatic relations, as clearly established, and, indeed, acknowledged by the Japanese themselves.

"Japan's contention, in defense of the attack on the Russian ships at Chemulpo, that the port was not neutral, is false again, because Corea had proclaimed her neutrality. Japan's denial of malicious interference with the transmission of Russian telegrams over the Danish cable cannot be sustained. A telegram to Baron De Rosen, then Russian Minister to Japan, at Tokio, sent from St. Petersburg February 4, was not delivered until the morning of February 8. That delay did not occur on the Siberian line, as shown by the fact that a reply to a telegram from Viceroy Alexieff sent at the same time was received the same day. Therefore it is conclusive that De Rosen's telegram was held by the Japanese and not delivered for two days. Communication with M. Pavloff, then Russian Minister to Corea, by the Corean telegraph ceased in the middle of January. As the Coreans were enjoying friendly relations with Russia, there is good ground for believing that the interruption was due to the Japanese. Thereafter M. Pavloff used a mail steamer or a special warship to communicate with Port Arthur. The Minister of Russia in Corea, February 8, therefore, knew nothing of the diplomatic rupture.

"Japan pleads that the charge against her seizure of Russian merchantmen before the declaration of war cannot stand after the establishment of the prize court. Their seizure after the declaration of war being piracy, is not defensible by the establishment of the prize court, which cannot exist before a declaration of war. The steamer Russia was seized in the waters of southern Corea, even before M. Kurino had presented his note here."

The reply concludes:

"Our information regarding Japan's announcement that in future Corea would be under her administration came from M. Pavloff and also from the representative of a friendly power at Seoul. Japan's denial, consequently, is fruitless, as also is the attempt to refute our statement that the Russian Minister and Consul at Seoul were told to leave. As conclusive proofs in St. Petersburg, on February 10, the French Minister at Seoul had officially notified our representatives that the Japanese government had intimated that they should leave, and that the Japanese had occupied territory in Corea. M. Pavloff was at first unable to notify our Consul at Fusan, his telegram being refused at the telegraph office."

JAPAN GETS GREAT WAR SUM

Bonds Subscribed Four and a Half Times--Cabinet Considers Situation.

TOKIO, March 12.—Practically complete figures show that the issue of the 100,000,000 yen of exchequer war bonds has been subscribed four and one-half times. The subscriptions recorded by the Bank of Japan amount to 450,000,000 yen. This proves the correctness of the preliminary estimate that the government would be able to raise 500,000,000 yen for war purposes from domestic sources.

The cabinet and elder statesmen conferred for four hours today. They discussed the financial situation and the war tax measures to be submitted to the special session of the diet, and decided to realize $25,000,000 by postponing the government undertakings and $35,000,000 by a war tax.

It is understood a plan extending the government tobacco monopoly so as to include manufactured tobacco and the creation of a salt monopoly were considered.

Until recently it was thought impracticable properly to consider and pass monopoly measures at a short special session, and it seemed to have been agreed that they should be left for action by the regular session. Russia's extensive military programme, however, makes an extension of Japan's financial programme imperative, so the monopoly measures possibly may be submitted to the special session of the diet.

SEOUL HAS MILITARY AIR.

Troops Are Marching Up the Streets at All Times of the Day.

SEOUL, March 12.—Detachments of Corean soldiers marching up and down the main streets in the neighborhood of this place at all hours of the day and evening give an air of martial activity to this city. But few Japanese soldiers remain here. All have gone North and the foreign legations continue to be guarded by marines. The American Legation has 35 men on duty in the grounds and others are quartered at American business houses for the sake of better accommodations. Foreigners, however, feel perfectly safe, although there is no real business activity at Chemulpo.

The Japanese authorities treat foreigners very courteously and have just given American Minister Allen permission to go to the front with a passage on a transport to Chinnampo, where he is expected to arrive today.

War preparations continue here methodically, while about 20,000 Coreans pursue their normal, everyday life free from excitement. The funeral of the late Empress Dowager will be held on Monday next.

Lion and Hyena for Roosevelt.

BOSTON, March 12.—On the steamer Lowther Castle, which arrived today from the Far East, was a baby lion and a hyena for President Roosevelt from King Menelik, of Abyssinia. The King also sent to the President a pair of elephant tusks valued at $2000.

IN MARTYR CLASS

Organ of Mormon Church on Stand of Polygamists.

COMPARED TO JESUS CHRIST

The Deseret News Declares He Was a Violator of the Law, but Is Glorified for the Deed.

SALT LAKE, March 12.—The Deseret News, the official organ of the Mormon Church, tonight prints an article under the caption "Conscience and Law," bearing on the acknowledged violation of the law by many church leaders in continuing to observe family relations with their plural wives. The article mentions Jesus Christ and John Brown among others who were violators of the law.

"We are not making any comparison," the article says, "between the tenets for which the martyrs for different causes bled and died, and the system which now occasions so much disturbance in the land, but we simply claim that in all those instances, the defenders of those faiths were lawbreakers, and were then doomed for their offenses, but are now glorified for their valiant, yet lawless, deeds." Continuing the article says:

"Similar acts to those of John Brown are held in honor by millions of people at the present day, and yet many of them condemn the "Mormon leaders for avowing they would rather break the law than violate the sacred covenants they have entered into, with women whom they regard in every sense of the word their wives for this world and also the world to come. . . . The very mention of 'plural wives' sends many good people into spasms of virtuous anger. It is not to be wondered at, considering the trend of thought and religious training through centuries. . . . The Mormon principle of the eternal marriage which, in theory, when so promulgated, included the plurality of wives, is vehemently unpopular. The performance of plural marriages has been discontinued. The family ties formerly formed remain in a number of cases. The parties to them refuse to dissolve them and stand ready to risk the legal consequences. That is the situation. What will sound sense, fair consideration and Christian charity demand, seeing that time is rapidly and peaceably solving the question?"

PROTECT ALASKA SALMON.

Fulton Introduces Bill for the Fish Commission.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 12.—At the request of the United States Fish Commission, Senator Fulton has introduced a bill intended to perfect the laws drawn to protect the salmon of Alaska. His bill amends sections 179 to 183, inclusive, of the Alaskan criminal code, so as to make them conform to the recommendations of the Alaska Salmon Commission that visited Alaska last Summer. Senator Fulton's bill amends existing law so that it shall read as follows:

"Section 179. That the erection of dams, barricades, traps, fish-wheels, fences, or any fixed or stationary obstruction in any part of any river, stream or lake above the limit of ocean tides is hereby declared to be unlawful, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized and directed to remove any and all such obstructions and to establish and enforce such regulations and surveillance as may be necessary to insure that this prohibition and all other provisions of law relating to the salmon fisheries of Alaska are strictly complied with.

"Section 180. It shall be unlawful to fish for, catch or kill any salmon of the species known as red salmon or King salmon by any means except with rod, spear or gaffhook, above the mouth at mean low tide of any creek, stream or river of less than 500 feet width, in the district of Alaska, or after January 1, 1905, in the waters of Wood River, Alaska, except only for purposes of propagation.

"It shall be unlawful to lay or set any drift net, set net, trap, pound net or seine for any purpose, except for propagation, across the tide waters of any creek, stream, river or estuary for a distance greater than one-third the width of such creek, stream, river or estuary. It shall be unlawful to lay or set any seine or net which, at the time of setting, is within 100 yards of any other seine or net belonging to another person, firm or corporation, which is being or which has been laid or set in said creek, stream, river or estuary or in any waters within the limits of the district of Alaska.

"It shall be unlawful to drive any traps at any point in Alaska above the mouth of a stream at mean low tide after the first day of January, 1905, except on the written permission of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. It shall be unlawful to take, kill or fish for salmon in any manner or by any means in any of the waters within the limits of the district of Alaska, except in those tributary to Bristol Bay, in Behring Sea and the waters tributary thereto, from 6 o'clock postmeridian of Saturday of each week until 6 o'clock ante-meridian on the Monday following.

"It is further forbidden to lay or set any seine, gill net or other net, or to drive any trap or pound within 100 yards of the mouth of any creek, stream or river of less than 500 feet width. Provided, however, that the term 'mouth' is understood, for the purposes of this act, to be the point where the fresh waters of such creek, stream or river enter the salt sea at mean low tide. And provided further that where a doubt exists as to the point where said fresh waters enter said salt sea, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is, in his judgment and discretion, authorized and empowered to find the mouth of any such creek, stream or river in question. And provided further, that said Secretary may at his discretion, prohibit all fishing with net or trap in certain streams, tidal basins, estuaries or lagoons and set aside the spawning grounds tributary to such waters for the purposes of increasing the stock of salmon. This power shall be exercised only after all persons interested shall have been given a hearing, of which hearing due notice shall be given by publication.

"It shall be unlawful, except for purposes of propagation, to fish in any manner or by any means except by rod, spear, or gaffhook in any fresh-water lake, stream, or flowing water within the limits of the district of Alaska above and beyond the mean low-water mouth or point of discharge of said waters into the salt sea: Provided, however, that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, at his discretion, except from the foregoing restrictions certain tidal estuaries or inlets into which salmon streams discharge, and that the following are hereby, and until further notice, so excepted viz: Yukon River, Kuskokwim River, Nushagak River, Chignik River, Sushitna River, Naknek River, Kvichak River, Knik River, Copper River, Alsek River, Taku River, Speel River, Whiting River, Stikine River, Unuk River and Bradfield Canal Stream.

"Sec. 181. That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is fully empowered and authorized to establish and promulgate regulations governing and controlling the salmon fisheries of the district of Alaska, and that such regulations shall have the full effect and force of law.

"Ses. 182. That to enforce the provisions of law herein provided and such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may establish in pursuance thereof, he is authorized and directed to depute from the staff of the Bureau of Fisheries a force in his judgment adequate for the performance of all work required for the proper investigation, inspection and regulation of the Alaska salmon fisheries and hatcheries, and he will annually submit to the Congress estimates to cover the salaries and actual traveling expenses of such officials, and for such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the law herein.

"Sec. 183. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act or the regulations established in pursuance thereof shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $1000, or by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; and, further, in case of the violation of any of the provisions of section 179 of this act, and conviction thereof, a further fine of $250 per diem will be imposed for each day that the obstructions therein are maintained."

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

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

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, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need 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 for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

53 Cottage St., Melrose, Mass.
Dear Sir: Jan. 11th, 1904.

"Ever since I was in the Army I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed—my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote, asking for advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time.

"I continued its use, and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today, and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition.

"I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am, very truly yours,

"I. C. RICHARDSON."

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, 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 evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

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.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles that to prove its wonderful merits 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 testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Portland Sunday Oregonian. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

March, April, May

There is a best time for doing everything—that is, a time when a thing can be done to the best advantage, most easily and most effectively. Now is the best time for purifying your blood. Why? Because your system is now trying to purify it—you know this by the pimples and other eruptions that have come on your face and body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Are the medicines to take—they do the work thoroughly and agreeably and never fail to do it.

Hood's are the medicines you have always heard recommended.

"I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly as a spring medicine. When we take it in the spring we all feel better through the summer." MRS. S. H. NEAL, McCrays, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Shells Proven Not to Be Poisonous.

TOKIO, March 12.—The condition of the wounded Russians treated at the Japanese Red Cross Hospital who do not show any unusual symptoms, is thought here to prove there is no truth in the Russian allegation in regard to the preliminary poisonous nature of the gaseous exhalations from the Japanese shells and torpedoes. The statement in the Russian report that the Japanese lyddite in the bombardment of Vladivostok is believed to have been made with the object of conveying the impression that Great Britain supplied this explosive.

The report that Russia is sending submarine boats overland to the Far East is much commented upon, observers facetiously recalling the Russian Emperor's proposal at The Hague peace conference that the use of submarine boats ought to be condemned as being uncivilized.

WRITERS TO GO WITH ARMY.

Japan Arranges for Five Americans to Accompany Its Forces.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Questions of arrangements for the large number of foreign correspondents here who are desirous of accompanying the Japanese field forces have been bothering the War Office a great deal, says a Herald dispatch from Tokio. The Japanese wish to afford the correspondents every reasonable facility possible to make them comfortable while campaigning, but recognize the difficulty, owing to the differences of conditions of living to which foreigners are accustomed. The best the army could offer was the regular Japanese ration, with transportation of 70 pounds of baggage.

After a prolonged discussion, it was arranged for the correspondents to appoint a contractor to run a field canteen and undertake transportation. The War Office has approved this scheme, and expects all the correspondents to rely on the contractor, but will supply rations in an emergency. The contractor also supplies the foreign military attaches. He is bonded to fulfill his agreement.

The War Office has finally determined to send only 15 with the first column, eight British, five American, one Frenchman and one German, this being a representation proportionate to the respective number of correspondents here. Subsequent lots will accompany the different columns. It is impossible to obtain definite information as to when the start will be made, but the 15 already selected have been told to be ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Indicates Foul Play.

SEATTLE, March 13.—Robert McNeil's body was found lying across a sidetrack of the Northern Pacific Railway this morning under circumstances which indicate foul play. McNeil was assistant janitor of the Denny School. There is a clean wound in his back, apparently from a knife or dagger.

Japanese Strategy Lacks Variety.

PARIS, March 12.—The Russian naval attache here, commenting on the Port Arthur bombardment, March 10, points out the similarity of the four Japanese attacks—destroyers by night and bombardments by day.

"Their attacks are audacious, but always ineffective," he said. "The bombardments are always of the same fashion, at about the same hour, of about the same duration, and in full daylight. Their strategy lacks variety. This probably is due to the comparative youthfulness of the Japanese naval organization."

Corean Gives Way on Japanese.

NAGASAKI, March 13.—It is reported that a Corean has been arrested at Gensan on the charge of sending to Vladivostok information regarding the movements of the Japanese troops.

Russian paper money will not be accepted by the residents of Corea.

Again Try to Block Harbor.

PARIS, March 12.—The Tokio correspondent of the Gaulois reports that another unsuccessful attempt to obstruct the entrance to Port Arthur has been made by the Japanese.

Crawford—Isn't progressive euchre the same as gambling? Crabshaw—You wouldn't say so if you saw the worthless prizes the clubs put up.—Judge.

FREE

A BOTTLE OF SWANSON'S

"5-DROPS"

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF and CURES ALL FORMS OF

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA and KIDNEY TROUBLE

SWANSON'S "5-DROPS" will cure Rheumatism in any of its forms or stages of development. Applied externally it affords instant relief from pain. Taken internally it rids the blood, tissues and joints of the uric acid and other poisonous matter, which are the causes of the disease. It never fails to cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia and Kidney Trouble. It has effected more cures of the above named ailments than all other remedies combined. It has never failed to cure even the most obstinate cases. "5-DROPS" cures these diseases by going directly to the seat of the trouble and removing the cause.

MR. NEIGHBORS, Eastwood, Tenn., writes: "I suffered with Rheumatism in my right knee for thirty years, and it finally moved up into my back so I could hardly do anything. The doctor said it was Sciatica. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I used your "5-DROPS." Now I am as free from pain as any man of my age in this county and I am seventy-five years old."

MARY CARBAUGH, Black Gap, Pa., writes: "I suffered terribly with Kidney Trouble for years, and after using less than two bottles of "5-DROPS" I am now entirely well, and I give "5-DROPS" the praise for my cure. I could not find anything that would give me the slightest relief until I tried this remedy, and I recommend it to everybody as a permanent cure for Kidney Disease."

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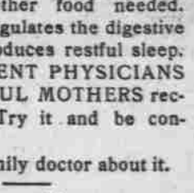

If "5-DROPS" is not obtainable in your locality order direct from us and we will send it prepaid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

Large Size Bottle "5-DROPS" (300 Doses) $1.00 For Sale by Druggists.

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THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and, although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."