IN PERFECT RANKS

Soldiers, Sailors and Civilians March in Parade.

THIRTY THOUSAND OF THEM

Headed by America's Greatest Generals, Its Defenders by Land and Sea From Mainland and Islands Make Noble Sight.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt led his inaugural parade in quick marching time from the Capitol to the White House. No procession in recent years has been as prompt in moving from one end of the avenue to the other. The troops marched in ideal weather, the sky being clear, the sun warm and a fair breeze blowing. The President lost no time in formalities.

He descended the steps which were put in place in front of the inaugural stand and took his carriage without reentering the Capitol. The inaugural march began at 1:20 o'clock and as the President's carriage, followed by that of Vice-President Fairbanks and those of the members of the Cabinet proceeded through the Capitol grounds the vast throng hastily placed itself on either side of the line of march and cheered without ceasing.

The procession moved slowly and Mr. Roosevelt, in acknowledging the salutations from either side, rose to his feet repeatedly and with his silk hat in his hand bowed right and left. The buildings facing the Capitol grounds through which the procession passed were occupied to their full capacity with cheering people who waved flags and handkerchiefs. No incident marred in the slightest degree the inaugural procession as it left the scene of the inaugural address and proceeded past the peace monument and took its way toward the White House on the broad avenue.

Applause Marks Its Progress.

The procession formed immediately behind the carriages of the Presidential party and in the order previously arranged, marched from the Capitol. The splendid triumphal pageant, preceded by a platoon of mounted police, moved up the avenue amid the frantic applause of the thousands who packed the line of march on either side to view the spectacular and public feature of the day. The Fifth Artillery Band followed the police and in stirring time led the on-coming marchers. The more military character of the return from the Capitol, as contrasted with the march to the Capitol, was due, in part, to the fact that the old veterans who followed the President on foot this morning bade him farewell at the Capitol and their places were taken by mounted officers on the staff of the grand marshal and their special aids.

Squadron A, of the New York National Guard, in brilliant uniforms of blue, again formed the President's personal escort, together with the officers of the President's old Rough Rider regiment. In contrast with the khaki uniforms of the Rough Riders was the Regular Army uniform of Lieutenant Granville Fortescue, the President's cousin, who went from the Rough Riders into the Regular Army after the war, but rode with his former comrades.

Cadets Lead the Regulars.

The military grand division of the procession came after the Rough Riders. Major-General James F. Wade, as chief marshal, with a splendidly uniformed staff, representing each staff corps of the Army, led the division. Foremost in the line were the pets of the Army and Navy, the West Point cadets and the middies from Annapolis, with the District of Columbia National Guard, which has come to be looked upon as almost a part of the Regular Army organization.

The cadets, headed by Brigadier-General Frederick Grant, and under their own superintendent, Brigadier-General Mills, acquitted themselves splendidly.

There was a diversity about their organization which made it very attractive, for it represented infantry, field artillery, new mountain battery platoons and the cavalry which makes West Point famous throughout the world.

The midshipmen surprised everybody. Sailors are not supposed to be good foot soldiers, yet beyond question the two battalions from Annapolis, 700 strong, gave the West Pointers the hardest contest they ever had for first place in a parade. The boys in their navy blue, tightly-fitting jackets and leggins, marched with a precision that was wonderful, and were cheered at almost every step. In their wake came the revenue marine cadets, a new feature in the inaugural parade and one so attractive as to be sure of retention in the future.

Finest Marchers of All.

The heart of the Army, the mainstay of disciplinarians, the splendidly drilled engineers, were represented by the Second Battalion, Major Burr commanding, and as the men marched in files of 20 they received unlimited applause. The pick of the Army had been cheered for their splendid procession, so that, while the representation from each branch of the service was small, it was beyond question the finest body of troops ever gathered on Pennsylvania avenue.

The Signal Corps, the provisional regiment made up of two battalions, and the Coast Artillery, all had representatives. The men who man the great guns at the seacoast fortifications, in their spick and span uniforms, showing brilliant touches of colors of white, yellow, red, blue and green, typifying the various branches of the service, made a moving picture calculated to stir to its depths the lovers of the Regular Army.

Greeting to Porto Ricans.

Porto Rico was well represented in the parade. Major Thomas W. Griffith, of the Regular Army, commanded the battalion of the Porto Rican provisional regiment, which came all the way from its island home to participate in the inauguration. The crowds were quick to recognize them, and were generous in their applause of the excellent showing these troops made. Even more unusual, however, was the sight of the First Battalion of the Philippine Scouts, Major W. S. Johnson, U. S. A., commanding, who were chosen to represent the archipelago in the first inaugural parade in which these little brown men of the Far East have participated.

Only the American soldier who has served in the Philippines knows how loyal has been the service of these men for their new-found country. It was the expressed wish of the President that they should be in this parade, and the military precision with which they marched up the avenue, showed that they appreciated the honor.

Pageant Rests for Lunch.

About 2 o'clock the troops came to a halt, the President having reached the White House on schedule time and gone to his official home for a hurried luncheon. The men, as they rested on their arms along the broad avenue, seemed glad of the opportunity the wait gave them to spruce up to pass in review before their newly inaugurated President.

All along the avenue from the Treasury building to the Capitol and far beyond stretched the splendid pageant, the trimmings of the uniforms and the steel of weapons glittering in the sunlight. While at parade rest, the soldiers amused themselves watching the scenes along the curb. Incidents of human interest were many. On the top of a building opposite the Postoffice Department, a young man and his girl danced a two-step to the rapid melody of "Back, Back, Back to Baltimore," played by one of the bands in the parade.

It was exactly five minutes before 3 o'clock when the Philippine Scouts, who were toward the last of the second brigade, first division, of the military grand division, resumed their march and passed the Postoffice Department with as perfect a line as was to be seen in the parade. Their progress was marked by great cheering.

With its peerless band playing a martial air and the men stepping like automatons, the provisional regiment of United States Marines, headed by Colonel Karmany and his staff, followed, led by a soldierly man with an empty sleeve. He was Captain Harry Leonard, who left one arm on the battlefield of Tien Tsin, when the American marines pointed the way to all nations in the march to Pekin. The marines were greeted with tumultuous applause as they marched proudly along.

They opened the way for something new in an inaugural line of march in the shape of a provisional regiment of sailors. The crews of the armored cruisers Colorado and West Virginia made up a full regiment and not merely a detachment or two, as in the past. The sailors wore their leggings and tried their best to carry their carbines at the regulation angle.

The third battalion of field artillery, commanded by Major Hoyle, with the men sitting motionless on their caissons, gave the public one of the first exhibitions of the new Army fieldguns. This weapon, not bronze or blackened as was the old piece, but shining like silver, mounted on its khaki-colored carriage, made a fine impression.

There may be cavalry in other armies as good, but certainly no one ever saw on this side of the world the superior or, perhaps even the equal, of the gallant Seventh and Ninth Squadrons which next moved up Pennsylvania avenue, 16 files deep, their pennants snapping in the breeze. The Seventh rode bay horses as closely matched as bits of mahogany, save the last company, which was mounted on high-stepping black chargers. The black men of the Ninth, mounted on their bay steeds, had come all the way from Kansas to do honor to the President, to whose aid they had come in his hour of need in the bloody conflict on San Juan Hill.

The end of the parade passed the reviewing-stand at 6:13 P. M. The President then returned to the White House with his party.

ON THE REVIEWING STAND

President Saves His Warmest Praises for the Cowboys.

PRESIDENT'S REVIEWING STAND, Washington, March 4.—"It was a great success, gentlemen, and did you notice that bunch of cowboys? Oh, they are the boys that can ride. Oh, it was all superb. It really touched me to the heart."

This was the comment made by President Roosevelt to a representative of the Associated Press as he was leaving the reviewing stand for the White House at the conclusion of the magnificent inaugural parade arranged in his honor.

The President had been standing for three and a half hours reviewing the great parade and receiving the enthusiastic congratulations of the plain people of the land. His acknowledgment of the tribute thus paid to him personally and to his exalted office constituted a fitting ending of the formal ceremonies incident to his inauguration as the 26th President of the United States.

It was a picturesque scene that was presented by the President's reviewing stand, located in the very center of the unique and beautiful Court of History, on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue and directly in front of the White House. It was filled from end to end with handsomely gowned women and distinguished men.

Sections of the stand had been reserved for the Governors of states, for members of the inaugural committee, the personal guests of President Roosevelt and Vice-President Fairbanks, for General Wade, Senator Frye, Speaker Cannon, the President's Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court of the United States, the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, Bishop Satterlee, Cardinal Gibbons, for the District Columbia Court of Appeals, the District Supreme Court and the Commissioners.

It was 2 o'clock when President Roosevelt, accompanied by his party, arrived at the White House from the Capitol. Luncheon was served immediately to the assembled company of the President's friends and distinguished guests, and at 2:45 o'clock he entered the reviewing stand. His entrance was unannounced, but the great throng awaiting him arose as one person and received him standing. Accompanying him were Mrs. Roosevelt, Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks and others of the families and personal friends of the President and Vice-President. It was 2:45 o'clock before the parade began to pass the reviewing stand. Vice-President Fairbanks rose and grasped President Roosevelt's hand in a hearty clasp.

During the greater part of the review the President kept up a running fire of comment with Senator Bacon on various features of the parade, losing not an opportunity to direct attention to the features which were carrying into effect his own views and opinions.

All of the cowpunchers knew the President personally, and as they passed the stand, they shouted to him, waved their hats and cheered like wildmen. One of their number added interest to the occasion by lassoing various persons along the route of the parade, including a big policeman. The diversion afforded him and the spectators the greatest delight. After the parade, the President received and shook hands with the cowboys. He also gave an informal reception to the delegation of Harvard students in caps and gowns, who stopped in front of the stand and gave the President the Roosevelt-Harvard yell.

The parade was finished at 6:13 o'clock, and the President and party returned immediately to the White House.

Russian Censor Evades Capture.

NIUCHWANG, March 5, via Tientsin.—M. Ronhoven, the Russian censor, arrived at Tientsin today. Last week he was in hiding at Heinmingtun, where he succeeded in escaping attempts made to capture him. M. Ronhoven is considered one of the cleverest Russian secret service officers, and the Japanese are anxiously searching for him at Heinmingtun.

When he left that place he was accompanied by several Russian officers, who, it is believed, avoided the vigilant Japanese raiders and regained the Russian lines.

Convicted of Murder Done in 1899.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 4.—Charles Thomas, accused of the murder of Mabel Schofield, was found guilty today. Thomas took the result calmly, but his wife fell to the floor in a swoon. The crime was committed in 1899. The girl's body was found in the river, and symptoms of poison were found in her stomach. Thomas was given a preliminary hearing at the time, but was discharged. Five years passed, and then Thomas was indicted.

Gaynor and Green Arrested.

MONTREAL, March 4.—Messrs. Gaynor and Green were arrested in Quebec today for the purpose of bringing them to Montreal to complete extradition proceedings. They are wanted by the United States authorities in connection with the Savannah River contract.

Will Testify in Chadwick Case.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Andrew Carnegie arrived in Cleveland tonight in response to a subpena by the Federal authorities to appear as a witness in the trial of Mrs. Chadwick.

TAKES HIS OFFICE

Vice-President Fairbanks Installed in Senate.

BRILLIANT SCENE IN CHAMBER

Heads of Government, Army and Navy, Members of Congress and Diplomats Witness Ceremony of Taking the Oath.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

Born on a farm near Unionville, Center County, Ohio, May 11, 1852.

Son of Loriston M. and Mary A. (Smith) Fairbanks.

Graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., 1872.

Admitted to bar and began practice of law at Indianapolis, 1874.

Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator from Indiana, but defeated by David Turpie, Democrat, 1893.

Elected United States Senator, 1897.

Appointed member of the Joint High British-American Commission, and elected chairman of the American Commissioners, 1898.

Elected Vice-President of United States, November 8, 1904.

Inaugurated as Vice-President, March 4, 1905.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the Senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was at high noon today inducted into the office of Vice-President of the United States. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the Senate of the 58th Congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the Vice-President and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the Senate. All these official acts took place in the chamber just before the inauguration of the President, and were in reality, while themselves of great import, the prelude of the more important event.

The installation of the new Vice-President was severely simple, and as brief as simple. It consisted of a promise, solemnly made with uplifted hand and bowed head, to perform the duties of the office and to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. This was the oath of office, and it was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tempore of the Senate. The two officials stood confronting each other on the elevated platform on which rests the desk of the presiding officer of the Senate, practically on the same spot on which all the incoming Vice-Presidents for the past 50 years have stood, and where a majority of American freemen have decreed that Mr. Fairbanks shall preside for the four years to come. Plain and democratic though the ceremony was, it attracted to the Senate a gathering of notable people, many of them of such importance that, in accordance with time-honored custom, their appearance was heralded with pomp and platitude sufficient to atone for the simplicity of the official acts of the occasion, if not quite to overshadow them. These guests included the foremost representatives of the official life of the capital city, foreign and domestic, civil and military, and also many other persons of prominence from all parts of the country.

Great Men and Fair Women.

On the Senate floor, with his Cabinet, were the President of the United States, himself about to be inaugurated; the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court of the United States, the House of Representatives, the Lieutenant-General of the Army, the Governors of states, and others distinguished by reason of position or achievement. These sufficed to tax the capacity of that part of the hall, and they were splendidly supplemented and surrounded by the attendance in the galleries, consisting in large part of the wives, relatives and friends of the men who occupied seats below, many of them as distinguished in private and social life as the others in the public service.

Practically all the variety of hue and vivacity of scene came from the galleries, for aside from the decorations worn by the foreign representatives and the gold lace with which the uniforms of the few Army and Navy officers present were decorated, there was a dull level of black and brown on the first floor. This monotony was relieved somewhat in the background by a sprinkle of gold on the gray walls of the chamber, but it was not sufficient to compensate for the absence of animation which only the ladies, with their flowers and ribbons and feathers, could contribute. The section of the gallery usually devoted to the private use of Senators was today entirely surrendered to what may be called the executive party, and was occupied by the families and immediate friends of the President and the Vice-President and of the members of the Supreme Court and the Cabinet. The front row of seats on one side of this section was filled by the members of the President's household, and the corresponding row on the other side by those of the Vice-President, Mrs. Roosevelt and the wife and mother of Vice-President Fairbanks being prominent among them.

The diplomatic gallery, which is rarely occupied by more than two or three persons at a time, was crowded today by the wives of representatives of the various foreign embassies and legations, all manifesting much eagerness to witness what they evidently considered an exceptional ceremony. Directly opposite that quarter numerous members of the newspaper fraternity occupied their usual places in the press gallery, most of them diligently engaged in portraying the interesting scenes about them. Other portions of the gallery were given over to persons holding special tickets. Every niche and cranny was filled, but the careful prearrangement which limited the number of tickets to the exact capacity of the hall prevented unseemly crowding.

The gallery visitors were practically all in their seats before the official guests began to make their appearance. This circumstance was due to the fact that while the officials were detained until a specified time, the gallery doors were opened at 11 o'clock, and ticket-holders permitted to enter any time thereafter. They found more of the star performers in their assigned places, if Senators may be excepted, but the wait was not long, and in the meantime the gallery visitors easily devised entertainment among themselves. The Senators, many of them showing fatigue as the result of recent long hours of labor, were grouped together compactly on the Republican side of the chamber, an arrangement necessary to make room for other dignitaries.

Distinguished Men Ushered In.

The two big, round-faced gold clocks which front with solemn mien and in stately service from the north and south walls of the Senate chamber, had measured the time up to 11:45 when the first of the special guests arrived. These were the members of the House of Representatives. They had marched over in a body to the quarters of the Senate through the long corridor from their own hall at the other end of the Capitol, headed by their redoubtable leader, Speaker Cannon, with all the assurance of an invading army, and when the south doors of the Senate chamber swung open and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton announced "The Speaker and the House of Representatives," they walked proudly to the seats assigned them on the Democratic side of the chamber, accepting as their due the honor done them when, upon the stroke of the gavel of the President pro tempore, the Senate and its visitors rose as one person to welcome them.

The Speaker had scarcely taken his seat at the side of the presiding officer, and Senators and guests had not more than resumed their chairs, when the doors again parted, and Alonzo H. Stewart, also Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, heralded in genuine feudal style the approach of the diplomats, headed by Count Cassini, dean of the corps. "The Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary," he said in ringing tones, and again, upon the fall of the gavel, all came to a standing posture, while Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell escorted the foreign dignitaries to their places fronting the presiding officer. The foreigners attracted much attention, and the brilliancy of their dress and the distinction of the gentlemen themselves were the subjects of much admiring comment.

Events followed quickly. From this time until Senator Fairbanks began his address the Senators and their visitors were kept constantly engaged in rising to receive newcomers. The Ministers were sharply followed by the Supreme Court, officially gowned in long, monkish robes, and with Chief Justice Fuller, distinguished in appearance, leading the van. The judiciary was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, and his aids.

Gradually the hall was filled, and the scene had become more and more animated, until for the last time in connection with the occasion the doors were opened to admit a guest. He was the guest of guests—the President—the President and the President-elect, Theodore Roosevelt.

Enter, the President.

"The President and his Cabinet!" proclaimed Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell. Again all were on their feet, and again was attention sharply fixed. In the entire assemblage there were comparatively few who could not boast personal acquaintance with the Chief Executive, but this fact did not prevent a general craning of necks to observe him on this, the crowning occasion in his career. All eyes were turned upon him as, accompanied by the Congressional Committee and the members of the official household, he walked down the center aisle of the chamber in the wake of the convoying Sergeant-at-Arms, who placed him in a big red leather chair immediately in front of the presiding officer's desk, where, himself an interested spectator, and still flanked by the committee on arrangements, he sat facing the other spectators. He had gone directly to his seat, looking scarcely to the right or to the left, but evidently never unmindful of the splendid scene about him. He has once before been a participant in an inaugural ceremony, but then only as the recipient of second honors. He was there now as the head of the people of the Nation, and by right of their choice. His manner was that of a man who appreciates responsibilities and at the same time feels capable of assuming them—self-conscious and self-reliant, the object of all observation and alive to all surroundings.

But the Chief Executive had very little time for reflecting. Inauguration time had arrived. The man who had shared with him the honors of the last election had been ushered in in the person of Senator Fairbanks, and was even now standing where on the Fourth of March, 1901, Mr. Roosevelt himself had stood to take the oath of the Vice-Presidential office. Senator Fairbanks had been escorted by the committee on arrangements to the platform on which sat President Pro Tempore Frye and Speaker Cannon, the former of whom was on the eve of performing the last act of his present term in that office by administering the oath which would make Mr. Fairbanks not only Vice-President, but also the permanent presiding officer of the Senate.

Oath Taken by Vice-President.

Senator Fry does all things with promptness and decision. The two official timepieces were agreed in proclaiming the hour of 12, when, according to the requirements made and provided, the Fifth-eighth Congress must come to a close, the Fifty-ninth Congress be started on its career and the new presiding officer introduced and installed. Mr. Frye had already said farewell; the vistors were in their seats. Not a moment was lost. Rising in front of the slender, but towering form of his successor, the President pro tempore repeated to him in the form of an official oath the few impressive words which transformed the Indiana leader from the position of a Senator to that of Vice-President of the United States. The ceremony did not consume to exceed two minutes of time, but it was conducted with such dignity and solemnity as to make a lasting impression on all present. Profound stillness characterized the dense assemblage while it was in progress, none present apparently failing to appreciate that an act of sacred National import was being performed.

The oath concluded, the two leading participants shook hands cordially and Mr. Frye spoke a few hurried words of congratulation. With a last positive thump of the gavel, the Maine Senator relinquished his position as President pro tempore by announcing the final adjournment of the Fifty-eighth Congress. Without a look backward, he vacated the seat he had occupied for almost four years, stepped from the presiding officer's platform to the Senate floor and there took his seat to listen with other Senators to the address of the new Vice-President.

Mr. Fairbanks had no difficulty in being heard. He spoke deliberately and distinctly, his voice, so well tried during the past campaign, easily reaching all parts of the chamber. He said:

Address of Vice-President.

Senators: I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the position to which I have been called by my countrymen with grateful appreciation of the high honor and with a deep sense of its responsibilities.

I have enjoyed the privilege of serving with you here for eight years. During that time we have engaged in the consideration of many domestic questions of vast importance and with foreign problems of unusual and far-reaching significance. We submit what we have done to the impartial judgment of history.

I can never forget the pleasant relations which have been formed during my service upon the floor of the Senate. I shall cherish them always as among the most delightful memories of my life. They warrant the belief that I shall have in the discharge of the functions which devolve upon me under the Constitution the generous assistance and kindly forbearance of both sides of the chamber.

We witness the majestic spectacle of a peaceful and orderly beginning of an administration of National affairs under the laws of a free and self-governing people. We pray that Divine favor may attend it, and that peace and progress, justice and honor, may abide with our country and our countrymen.

Senate Organizes.

The organization of the Senate was then completed by the swearing in of Senators elected to serve for the next six years. They appeared in platoons of four, in alphabetical order, at the desk of the Vice-President, each being accompanied by his colleague. The oath was administered by Mr. Fairbanks, and in each case was immediately followed by signing the Senate roll of membership. This ceremony concluded the day's session, and the Senate adjourned to the outside platform to witness with others the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

The official guests left the chamber in order the reverse of that in which they had entered, and were closely followed by the visitors in the galleries. The arrangement for exit was excellently contrived, the departure was without confusion or disorder and only a few minutes were required to clear the hall.

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 Charcoal 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, there 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 Charcoal 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 cases a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

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.

52 Cottage st., Melrose, Mass., Jan. 11th, 1904.

Dear Sir: 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.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but it promptly cures 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, 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 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 testimonial letters received from men and women cured. 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 address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Portland Sunday Oregonian. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

OVER ONE HUNDRED DROWNED

Japanese Steamer Runs Into Breakwater and Goes Down.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 11, via San Francisco, March 4.—The Osaka Shoshen Kaisha steamer Natorigava, while entering Osaka harbor, ran on a portion of the breakwater under construction, owing to a dense fog, and sank at once. Of the 123 passengers and crew on board, only 16 were saved.

There has been no rainfall in the Loochoo Islands since March of last year, and the inhabitants are suffering severely.

LIBERALS CAPTURE A SEAT.

Buteshire Drives Another Nail Into Balfour's Coffin.

LONDON, March 4.—The Liberals captured a seat as the result of the by-election in Buteshire yesterday, when Noranu Lemonte secured a majority of 34 over the Unionist candidate, Edward T. Salveson, Solicitor-General for Scotland. The election was due to the elevation of Andrew Graham Murray to the peerage on his appointment to a Judgeship.

German Battleships Run Aground.

KORSOER, Denmark, March 4.—The German battleships Mecklenburg and Wittelsbach grounded today off Hatten Reef, east of Samsoe Island. The Wittelsbach was floated, but the Mecklenburg is fast. She is leaking, and her bottom is damaged.

Uniting on Separation From Church.

PARIS, March 4.—The government has reached a complete agreement with the committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the details of the bills providing for the separation of the state and church, thus insuring united action.

Farewell Banquet to Meyer.

ROME, March 4.—A sumptuous farewell banquet was tendered Ambassador Meyer by the diplomatic corps and political leaders here tonight. The leading American residents of Rome were present.

Tyne Fire Causes $1,000,000 Loss.

SOUTH SHIELDS, England, March 4.—The fire last night at the coal landings on the Northern bank of the Tyne caused damage to the amount of $1,000,000 before it was under control. The Lowden and other docks were saved.

Chases Derelict Off Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The Navy transport Solace was ordered to sea today, her destination being a point 600 miles north and west of this city, where an unknown derelict is reported to be menacing navigation on this Coast. The Solace is to find and destroy the derelict. It was reported some days ago by Captain Spivey, of the British ship Pithomene, who said, on February 28, off the mouth of the Columbia, he sighted an unknown derelict about 150 feet in length.

Cigarette Burns a Yale Dormitory.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4.—The "High Wall," one of the finest of the private dormitories of Yale students, was damaged today by fire to the extent of $10,000. The injury to the costly furnishings of Sheffield Science School students, who occupied the apartments, is estimated at $10,000 more. The fire is supposed to have started from a cigarette stub.

Seattle Gives to Harvard.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 4.—In the name of the City of Seattle, Samuel Hill, member of the board of overseers of Harvard University, has subscribed $50,000 to a special fund of $1,000,0000 to relieve the annual deficiency existing at the institution.

Develop Willamette Valley.

SALEM, Or., March 4.—(Special.)—A Willamette Valley Development League Convention is to be held at Salem March 23 under the auspices of the Greater Salem Commercial Club. Invitations were sent out today asking all Valley Commercial Club organizations to send delegates.

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

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Having just completed remodeling, refurnishing and re-equipping our office with all the latest improved, modern appliances, both electrical and mechanical, we are better prepared than ever to complete all kinds of operations with great skill and dispatch. Our specialists of world renown will treat all who come with the courtesy and care that the New York Dentists are so well known by. We do not try to compete with cheap dental work, but do all kinds of first-class work at about half that charged by others. All operations are guaranteed painless. You can have your teeth out in the morning and go home with your NEW TEETH "that fit" the same day.

All work guaranteed, with a protected guarantee for 10 years.

TEETH EXTRACTED AND FILLED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN, by our late scientific methods applied to the gums. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine.

These are the only dental parlors in Portland having PATENTED APPLIANCES and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns undetectable from natural teeth. All work done by GRADUATED DENTISTS of from 12 to 20 years experience, and each department in charge of a specialist. Give us a call, and you will find us to do exactly as we advertise. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will cost by a FREE EXAMINATION.

SET TEETH	$5.00
GOLD CROWNS	$5.00
GOLD FILLINGS	$1.00
SILVER FILLINGS	50c

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Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 8:30 to 2 P. M.

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267 lbs. 160 lbs.

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Lost in weight	87 pounds
Lost in bust	8 inches
Lost in waist	10 inches
Lost in hips	20 inches

This picture gives you an idea of my appearance before and after my reduction by Dr. Snyder. My health is perfect, I never enjoyed better health in my life, not a wrinkle to be seen. Why carry your burden longer, when relief is at hand?

Mrs. Jennie Stockton, Sheridan, Oregon, Lost 60 pounds.
Mrs. T. S. Brown, Dallas, Oregon, Lost 65 pounds.

Dr. Snyder guarantees his treatment to be perfectly harmless in every particular. No exercise, no starving, no detention from business, no wrinkles or discomfort. Dr. Snyder has been a specialist in the successful treatment of obesity for the past 25 years, and has the unqualified indorsement of the medical fraternity. A booklet, telling all about it, free. Write today.

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The Cream of Cocoas.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Sherwood & Sherwood, Pacific Coast Agents.

Keep your blood clean as you keep your body clean. You don't wait until your body is foul before you cleanse it.

It is a matter of surprise that many people who are so careful to have clean bodies make no effort to keep the blood clear. Everyone knows that uncleanness breeds disease; that those who do not keep their bodies in a wholesome condition and who dwell in filthy surroundings are the first to fall when some epidemic of disease sweeps the country. But foul blood is more dangerous to the individual than a foul body. An unclean body is rather a passive than an active hindrance to health. But unclean blood is an active threat against the very life—it makes the body a prepared breeding place for disease.

It is part of Nature's plan for human safety that in many cases where the blood is impure or corrupt she sets a sign on the body in proof of the corrupt current that is flowing through the veins. Scrofula with its disfiguring sores and scars, eczema with its irritation, salt-rheum, tetter, erysipelas, boils, pimples and other eruptions are only the outward signs of the impurity of the blood. But often in the earlier or simpler stages of the blood's impurity there are no outward signs of this condition; only dull, languid, sluggish feelings, which are commonly attributed solely to the sluggishness of the liver.

Of all preparations for purifying the blood Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery easily takes the first place. It eliminates from the blood the elements which clog and corrupt it, and which breed and feed disease. It acts directly on the blood-making glands, increasing their activity, and so increasing the supply of rich, pure blood which is the life of the body.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.