

ALL READY AT YELLOWSTONE

Preparations Complete for Reception of President

REPORTERS ARE BARRED

Will Be Locked in the Guard House if They Follow Roosevelt

WAS GREETED IN NORTH DAKOTA BY OLD RANCHMEN AMONG WHOM HE USED TO LIVE - INDIAN CHIEFS PAY HOMAGE TO HIM.

BUTTE, Mont., April 7.—A Fort Yellowstone special says that plans for the reception and entertainment of President Roosevelt in the National Park are completed. Major Pitcher will meet the special train at Gardiner with troop C, Captain F. O. Johnson commanding, and will escort the President into the Park. Troop C is the famous "Bay Troop" of the United States Cavalry and has a world-wide reputation. Newspaper correspondents will be accorded every courtesy, says Major Pitcher as long as they obey the regulations that have been imposed. In case any of them attempt to enter the Park or follow the President they will be arrested and placed in the guard house, there to remain until after the President shall have finished his visit and departed.

President Charles Meilen, of the Northern Pacific Railroad has taken personal charge of the Presidential trip in Montana. His car, acting as pilot, is to be run fifteen minutes ahead of the train carrying the President and his party, and this plan will be followed as long as the President travels over the lines of the Northern Pacific.

A Western Reception.
Mandan, N. D., April 7.—President Roosevelt has been traveling through familiar country today and has received hearty greetings wherever his train stopped. At many places he recognized old friends and from his conversation it is evident that this has been one of the most enjoyable days of his trip. At Fargo, Jamestown and Bismarck he made stops of from half an hour to an hour, and discussed the conditions in the Philippines, the tariff and general prosperity which the country is enjoying.

Stops were also made at Castleton, Tower, Valley City, the home of Governor White, Dawson, Dickinson and Medora. At Bismarck the President was introduced to a number of Indian chiefs, some of whom had fought against Custer. The chiefs presented an address and a pipe of peace to the President who had a few words of greeting and thanks for each man. The most interesting ceremony of the day occurred at Medora, where the President at one time owned a ranch, and which was his postoffice address sixteen years ago, when he was sheriff of Billings county, Medora is a small place, but the ranchmen from the surrounding country had come into the town and they gave him a truly Western reception. Joe Ferris, who was the President's old foreman, and his brother, S. M. Ferris, met the President at Bismarck and rode with him to Medora.

Greeted by Chiefs.
Bismarck, N. D., April 7.—In the private office of Governor White this afternoon, President Roosevelt received assurance of the friendship and support of the Great Sioux Indian tribe and similar assurances from the chiefs of the Mandans and Grosventes. Twenty of the most distinguished chieftains of the tribes had come from their agencies to see the "Great Father" and assure him of their support and good will. There were many famous Indians in the assemblage.

John Grass, orator and chief justice of the Sioux, made the presentation of address of President Roosevelt was

After He Comes

he has a hard enough time. Everything that the expectant mother can do to help her child she should do. One of the greatest blessings she can give him is health, but to do this, she must have health herself. She should use every means to improve her physical condition. She should, by all means, supply herself with

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carried out according to plans. The tribes good will in the transaction of an address which had been agreed upon in the council of the chiefs. At the same time Grass presented to the President a pipe of beautifully carved pipestone in token of the good will and friendship of the Indians. Among the chiefs were Red Tomahawk, the Indian who killed Sitting Bull at the time of the uprising in the early '70s; Red Fish, one of the hereditary leaders of the Sioux, and other chiefs.

Philippines and Army.
FARGO, N. D., April 7.—Notwithstanding yesterday's severe blizzard the weather today was clear and bright, and the program for the reception and special train arrived here during the early morning, and a 4:30 local reception committee waited on the President, and after a brief informal reception at the train, escorted him in carriages through the business portion of the city. One of the features was the welcome accorded by the children of the city, several thousand of whom were assembled together where the President was able to greet them.

After the drive the President was escorted to a stand in front of the Waldorf Hotel, where he addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd on the Philippines. The Northwest, whose sons in the Civil War added such brilliant pages to the honor roll of the Republic, likewise bore a full share in the struggle of which the war with Spain was the beginning; a struggle slight indeed when compared with the gigantic death wrestle which for four years stamped and fro across the Southern States in the Civil War; but a struggle fraught with consequences to the nation, and indeed to the world, out of all proportion to the smallness of the effort upon our part.

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

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

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

Order the First Duty.
"When President McKinley spoke, the first duty was the restoration of order; and to this end the use of the Army of the United States—an Army composed of regulars and volunteers alike—was necessary. To put down the insurrection and restore peace in the islands was a duty not only to ourselves but to the islanders also. We could not have abandoned the conflict without shirking this duty, without proving ourselves recreants to the men who were our forefathers. Moreover, if we had abandoned it we would have inflicted upon the Filipinos the most cruel wrong and would have doomed them to a bloody jumble of anarchy and tyranny. It seems strange, looking back that any of our people should have failed to recognize a duty so obvious; but there was such failure, and the Government at home, the civil authorities in the Philippines, and above all, our gallant Army, had to do their work amid a storm of detraction. The Army in especial was attacked in a way which finally did good, for in the end it aroused the hearty resentment of the great body of the American people, not against the Army, but against the Army's traducers. The circumstances of the war made it one of peculiar difficulty, and our soldiers were exposed to peculiar wrongs from their foes. They fought in dense tropical jungles against enemies who were very treacherous and very cruel, not only toward our own men, but toward the great numbers of friendly natives, the most peaceable and most civilized among whom eagerly welcomed our rule. Under such circumstances, among a hundred thousand hot-blooded and powerful young men serving in small detachments on the other side of the globe, it was impossible that occasional instances of wrongdoing should not occur. The fact that they only occurred in retaliation for well-nigh intolerable provocation can not for one moment be admitted in way of excuse or justification. All good Americans regret and deplore them, and the War Department has taken every step in its power to punish the offenders and to prevent or minimize the chance of repetition of the offense. But these offenses were the exception and not the rule. As a whole our troops showed not only signal courage and efficiency, but great humanity and the most sincere desire to promote the welfare and liberties of the islanders. In a series of exceedingly harassing and difficult campaigns they completely overthrew the enemy, reducing them finally

Fifty Years the Standard



to a condition of mere brigandage; and wherever they conquered, they conquered only to make way for the rule of the civil government, for the introduction of law, and of liberty under the law. When, by last July, the last vestige of organized insurrection had disappeared, peace and amnesty were proclaimed.

Civil Government Supreme.
"As rapidly as the military rule was extended over the islands by the defeat of the insurgents, just so rapidly was it replaced by the civil government. At the present time the civil government is supreme and the army in the Philippines has been reduced until it is sufficient merely to provide against the recurrence of trouble. In Governor Taft and his associates we see the Philippines as upright, as conscientious, and as able a group of administrators as ever any country has been blessed with having. With them and under them we have associated the best men among the Filipinos, so that the great majority of the officials, including many of the highest rank, are themselves natives of the islands. The administration is incorruptibly honest; justice is as jealously safeguarded as here at home. The government is conducted purely in the interests of the people of the islands; they are protected in their religious and civil rights; they have been given an excellent and well administered school system, and each of them now enjoys rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness such as were never before known in all the history of the islands."

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

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

Jose Rizal's Advocacy.
"Remember always that in the Philippines the American Government has tried and is trying to carry out exactly what the greatest genius and most revered patriot ever known in the Philippine Islands—Jose Rizal—steadfastly advocated. This man, shortly before his death, in a message to his countrymen, under date of December 16, 1896, condemned unparaphrasingly the insurrection of Aguinaldo, terminated just before our Navy appeared upon the scene, and pointed out the path his people should follow to liberty and enlightenment. Speaking of the insurrection and of the pretense that Filipino independence of a wholesome character could thereby be obtained, he wrote:

"When, in spite of my advice, a movement was begun, I offered of my own accord, not only my services, but my life and even my good name to be used in any way they might believe effective in stifling the rebellion. I thought of the disaster which would follow the success of the revolution, and I deemed myself fortunate if by any sacrifice I could block the progress of such a useless calamity.
"My countrymen, I have given proof that I was one who sought liberty for our country, and I still seek it. But as a first step I insisted upon the development of the people in order that, by means of education and of labor, they might acquire the proper individual character and force which would make them worthy of it. In my writings I have commended to you study and civic virtue, without which our redemption

does not exist. . . . I can not do less than condemn, and I do condemn, this absurd and savage insurrection planned behind my back, which dishonors us before the Filipinos and discredits us with those who otherwise would argue in our behalf. I abhor its criminal and diabolical kind of connection with it, regretting with all the sorrow of my soul that these reckless men have allowed themselves to be deceived. Let them return, then, to their homes, and may God pardon those who have acted in bad faith."

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

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

"Moreover, the last Congress enacted some admirable legislation affecting the Army, passing first of all the militia bill and then the bill to create a general staff. The militia bill represents the realization of a reform which had been championed ineffectively by Washington, and had been fruitlessly agitated ever since. At last we have taken from the statute books the obsolete militia law of the Revolutionary days and have provided for efficient aid to the National Guard of the various states. I believe that no other great country has such fine natural material for volunteer soldiers as we have, and it is the obvious duty of the Nation and of the states to make such provision as will enable this volunteer soldiery to be organized with all possible rapidity and efficiency in time of war; and, furthermore, to help in every way the National Guard in time of peace. The militia law enacted by the Congress marks the first long step ever taken in this direction by the National Government. The general staff law is of immense importance and benefit to the Regular Army. Individually, I would not admit that the American regular, either officer or enlisted man, is inferior to any other regular soldier in the world. In fact, if it were worth while to boast, I should be tempted to say that he was the best. But there must be proper training, proper organization and administration, in order to get the best service out of even the best troops. This is particularly the case with such a small Army as ours, scattered over so vast a country."

Don't Need Large Army.
"We do not need a large Regular Army, but we do need to have our small Regular Army the very best that can possibly be produced. Under the worn-out and ineffective organization which has hitherto existed, a sudden strain is absolutely certain to produce the dislocation and confusion we saw at the outbreak of the war with Spain; and when such dislocation and confusion occurs it is easy and natural, but entirely improper, to blame the men who happen to be in office, instead of the system which is really responsible. Under the law just enacted by Congress this system will be changed immensely for the better, and every patriotic American ought to rejoice; for when we come to the Army and the Navy we deal with the honor and interests of all our people; and when such is the case party lines are as nothing, and we all stand shoulder to shoulder as Americans, moved only by pride in and love for our common country."

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SORRY HE DID IT

MAN SHOT HIMSELF FOUR TIMES AND THEN HE REPENTED HIS RASH ACT.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7.—After shooting himself four times, once in the head and three times in the abdomen, Walter Hickley sat down beside the railroad tracks in Milford to die. Regretting his act, he struggled to his feet and with two sticks of wood in his hand, which he grasped as he fell, he waved frantically at an express train speeding toward this city. He then fell over as though dead.

The engineers saw the apparently dying man and stopped the train. The trainmen rushed to Hickley's side. Hickley was hardly able to speak from loss of blood. He was put aboard the train and brought to this city where, at the hospital, it is said he will probably recover.

PIONEER OF THREE STATES.
HELENA, Mont., April 8.—John J. Hall is dead at Jefferson, aged 73. He was a native of West Dover, Vt., and was a pioneer in three states—Minnesota, Washington and Montana. He settled in Minnesota in 1856, and next year left for Walla Walla, Wash. He came to Montana in 1862 and was one of the foremost miners in Alder Gulch, the scene of the first gold discoveries in Montana.

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And while not always painful are aggravating beyond expression. With few exceptions they are worse in spring and summer when the system begins to thaw out and the skin is reacting and making extra efforts to throw off the poisons that have accumulated during the winter. Then boils and pimples, rashes and eruptions of every conceivable kind make their appearance, and Eczema and Tetter—the twin terrors of skin diseases—Nettle-rash, Poison Oak and Ivy, and such other skin troubles as usually remain quiet during cold weather, break out afresh to torment and distract by their fearful burning, itching and stinging. A course of S. S. S. now will purify and enrich the blood, reinforce and tone up the general system and stimulate the sluggish circulation, thus warding off the diseases common to spring and summer. The skin, with good blood to nourish it, remains smooth and soft and free of all disgusting eruptions.



I suffered with Eczema of the hands and face over a year. It was not only annoying and painful but very unsightly, and I disliked to go out in the streets.
I tried at least a dozen ointments and salves and became very much discouraged until I read in the paper of the cure performed through the use of S. S. S. I had little faith at first but determined to give it a month's fair trial at least. I am pleased to state that I soon noticed a slight improvement, sufficient to decide me to keep it up. After the use of six bottles my skin was as smooth and soft as a baby's. This was a year ago and I have never had any trouble since.
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