

the injured. He had a part of the chair car and the berth in the sleeper cleared, and the victims were carried. The physician was without instruments or medicine and the only thing he could do was to bind up wounds with bandages, which he secured by tearing up sleeper sheets and pillow cases. The patients were given whisky to deaden the pain.

The young doctor found a fireman who was injured in the leg. An artery was ruptured, and he took it up with a penknife and tied it with a thread, probably preventing the fireman from bleeding to death. He performed innumerable acts of a like nature before the arrival of the Tepeka physicians.

Who Was to Blame?

None of the trainmen seemed to know who was to blame for the wreck. The El Paso train left Topeka about thirty minutes late, and the injured conductor, as he lay in a sleeper berth, said he had the right of way and the cattle train had no excuse for being on the main line.

He said that it should have waited for the passenger train at Maple Hill, six miles west of Willard. The El Paso train did not stop at Willard and was making up lost time. At the point where the wreck occurred there is a curve, and the engineers on the two trains barely had time to set the air brakes and jump before the crash came. The freight was an unusually heavy train.

Warning Came Late.

Those on the passenger train had little warning. The loud hiss of the air brakes was followed almost instantly by the crushing sound of telescoping cars.

Soon to the accompaniment of the groans and shrieks of the injured, the survivors began to crawl over the wrecked seats. Many of those who escaped serious injury, stunned and unable for a time to realize the situation, stood around helpless while others began using the tools at hand. Still others seized wooden levers and pieces of scrap iron. In an effort to break into the death trap.

Just before the car went to pieces a middle-aged German, who could not speak a word of English, came into the doomed coach with his family, consisting of a wife and five children, all under ten. They had with them a miscellaneous baggage and could find no place. Hardly a minute before the wreck the porter called to the German to go forward to the smoker. A man near by translated the request and the German and his family started forward. A moment later the agonized German, his face white with blood, from a dozen wounds, broke out of the car and began calling loudly for his family.

DR. BELL'S STORY

Hero of the Wreck Tells of the Rescue Work.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 6.—Dr. Bell, the hero of the wreck, has returned to give his version of the relief work. He said:

When the collision came we were all, of course, in our berths. I was thrown from mine and immediately got into my clothes to see what was wrong.

I saw that medical assistance was the first thing needed. There were two young women in my car who offered their services and they were immediately with the injured. I really did not do much but these other people did wonders. All the people in the sleeper berths, and the baggage room, were busy with the way of medical appliances but tore up sheets for bandages, stopped wounds as they could and made the injured as comfortable as possible.

With one exception the people in the sleepers devoted themselves unflinchingly to the care of the injured. That exception was a man who would not give up his berth. I told some men to jerk him out. They jerked him out and I haven't seen him since.

There was one young man who did heroic work with me. I should like to have known him. He seemed to be with a woman and a child. He got out safely and then he went back and climbed into the wreck after a lot of the injured, helping to get out a lot of people who were fastened down.

WENT TO JAIL SMILING

Woman Charged with Being Accessory to Husband's Murder.

Salem, N. J., Jan. 6.—A farmer named Ingersoll, living on Whig Lane, fifteen miles from here, is dying from gunshot wounds inflicted while sitting at his table by some one outside. He died last night. Ingersoll, who has been arrested as accessory to the crime.

Mrs. Ingersoll admits that she was implicated in the shooting, which was done by her lover, a shiftless country lad ten years her junior, named Dennelsbeck. "When I fell she laughed," said Ingersoll, "and she laughed at me as I went to her to help me." Dennelsbeck cannot be found. Mrs. Ingersoll went to jail smiling.

\$40,000 FOR SONG AND MARCH

Appraised Value of Song "Bedelia" and March Two-Step "Soko."

Detroit, Jan. 6.—In the consolidation of two well known music publishing houses, just completed, the value of musical compositions that reach the popular heart is well illustrated. The Whitney-Warner Publishing Company of this city, and Shapiro, Bernstein & Co., New York, have been combined under the name of Shapiro, Remick & Co. In fixing values, the composition "Bedelia" and "Soko" were rated at \$20,000 each. "Bedelia" is the song craze which is now sweeping the country, and "Soko" is the new two-step intermezzo that is making a tremendous hit. "Bedelia" and "Soko" promise to become the most striking successes ever known. The consolidation makes it the largest popular music publishing house in the world. They own all the popular hits, including "Hawath," "Dixie Girl," "Bedelia," "Navajo," "Soko" and "Peggy O'Neal Waltzes." The executive offices of the new firm are in Detroit, with large offices in New York and Chicago.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL COLLEGE YELL.

The students of the dairy department of the University of California have adopted the yell: "Whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk, cream, Bacteriological phenomena team, Strain-coccus, Keep 'em up a tree, U. C. dairy boys, Hoop."

A Bad Stomach

Lessens the usefulness and mars the happiness of life.

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions. Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn, belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervous headache.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the cure is permanent.

Accept no substitute.

GORMAN IS ENCOURAGED

Mr. Olney's New York Speech on Panama Affairs Gives Him Renewed Hope.

Will Again Seek to Line Up Democrats Against the Administration Policy.

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Walter Wellman, in a Washington special to the Record-Herald, says:

Echoes of Monday night's dinner in New York were heard at the national capitol yesterday. For one thing, the members of the minority in congress are taking heart as to the coming campaign and are making themselves believe that the old party is in truth getting "together" and preparing to make a royal against President Roosevelt. For another thing, there is a renewed interest in the canal question and a greater disposition on the part of the democratic senators to fight the treaty as the best way of hitting the president, who is practically certain to see their antagonist at the polls next fall.

To what extent the democratic senators will carry their war upon the treaty cannot as yet be told. They do not know themselves. They are talking the matter over and are long another caucus will be held in the hope of lining up two-thirds in favor of organized party opposition. Mr. Gorman adheres to his belief that the best way to fight Mr. Roosevelt is to fight the treaty; and he declines to admit, as some other democratic senators do in private, that the president's message of Monday has swept the ground from under the feet of critics of the administration policy and action in the isthmus. Mr. Gorman tells all his democratic friends that a successful fight can yet be made, but quite a number of democratic senators are not in favor of this as a party program, and will refuse to abide by the caucus action proposed by Mr. Gorman. It includes two-thirds of the senate minority to stand with him.

Little Doubt of Ratification.

There is very little doubt of the ultimate ratification of the treaty, though a long and provoking delay, during which the democratic party will break out on the isthmus, is to be looked for. President Roosevelt and his advisers do not fear for the ultimate fate of the convention. If worst comes to worst, they can get the canal legislation by joint resolution, requiring only a majority vote in each house. What they do fear is a delay to delay an opposition encouragement at Washington.

Senator Gorman and the other democrats who are trying to "play politics" on the canal treaty in the hope of embarrassing President Roosevelt feel much encouraged by the speeches made at the democratic gathering in New York Monday night. They are confident that the former Secretary of State Olney that the course of the administration in the isthmus has been "wanton." Mr. Gorman said that he would not count on so much as Mr. Olney, but he is high favor with any party or coterie of the democratic party at the present moment. But there is a respect in democratic circles for Olney, a diplomatist of high reputation, his words condemning President Roosevelt carry great weight with those who are looking for that sort of argument.

Gorman Is Encouraged.

The Maryland senator, whose leadership of the minority was threatened by a former fiasco on this very question, is again plucking up courage. He says he is looking for light. He believes there are chapters of Panama history still unpublished. He thinks Mr. Roosevelt has not been frank. He thinks there are damaging facts to come out, and he is trying to drag them out. Accordingly, he introduced a resolution calling upon the president for further information and specifying with almost unbroken regularity the sort of information he wants, the whole carrying by implication a suspicion that Mr. Roosevelt has up to this point been "looking for light" and even in honesty.

It is well understood that the senate chamber that Mr. Gorman's activity and persistency on this question are preparing by two means: First—His inordinate hatred of President Roosevelt personally, because Mr. Roosevelt once dared to deliver a speech in a speech delivered at Baltimore.

Second—His consuming desire to attach himself to some "issue," which will further his ambition to be the democratic candidate for president.

BLUNDERS AND INCOMPETENCY

Continued from First Page.

made the police were not notified when they persons sought were found. Thursday an official count of the dead in the various morgues was made by the police and it was announced that 522 bodies had been found. To this total have been added from time to time the names of those who have died of injuries received in the fire, until the police list reaches 531, and of these four bodies still remain unclaimed. So far as the police now know, there are but two persons missing, whose bodies have neither been recovered nor are among the unidentified dead.

Cafes Cut Down Help.

Scores of waiters employed to serve after-theater dinners, scores of musicians who played for them and the cooks who prepared the food, have been discharged from the hotels and cafes in the downtown district as a result of closing the theaters.

The palmroom in the Auditorium annex has been closed and the dozen waiters who were employed there have been told to seek employment elsewhere. The dining-room which faces Michigan avenue in the Auditorium is closed at 9 o'clock now when formerly it was open until 1 a. m. Ten waiters were employed there. The managers of the Stratford, Victoria, Wellington and the Great Northern are upon the verge of discharging some of their help.

Musicians Take Action.

With the purpose of protecting the members of the organization who are employed in the theaters, the Chicago Federation of Musicians has begun an investigation of the Iroquois theater fire. A demand has been made upon the union upon Coroner Traeger that members of the Iroquois theater orchestra be summoned to testify at the inquest. The musicians have also begun a crusade to secure the passage of an ordinance which

will provide for two exits from the orchestra pit.

Trouble Over Insurance.

Large sums of money in insurance on the lives of those who were in the fire, depend for their payment on the verdict of the coroner's jury and attorneys for relatives of those who died declare that a verdict should be given in each particular case of death, in order that collection of insurance may be possible.

The coroner said to-day: Hundreds of thousands of dollars which should be paid to the relatives of Chicago risks, in justice, may not be paid unless a particular verdict is rendered. I have talked with the superintendent of a New York insurance company, who thinks his company will waive receipt of a copy of certificate of evidence, but will insist on having a verdict of the coroner's jury before paying. He said the company must have a verdict of the coroner's jury in each particular case. If the verdict names the victims that will be sufficient.

CONTRACTORS' MEN ARRESTED

It Is Alleged That They Tampered With Skylights After the Fire.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Four employees of the Fuller Construction company—David Jones, Charles McKeon, Otto Reusch and John Kingston, ironworkers, were arrested yesterday, charged with having broken the skylights on the theater after the fire, in order to destroy possible evidence. It developed after the arrest of Jones and his men that the skylights were blocked by scantling and tied with wire to prevent their opening, and that neither of them had been opened since the theater was built.

Jones made a statement to the effect that he took the three ironworkers to the roof of the theater through an adjoining building. He said: "I removed the wooden scantlings which blocked the skylights. Then I found the lights were tied with wire inside and broke two panes of glass to get at the wires which were carrying the skylights. I was asked why he went to the roof of the theater, and he replied that he had seen the skylights and that he had cracked in the fire and went to see if it was true. He declared he had loosened the skylights because he feared that they might fall thru and injure somebody on the stage."

"Why did you take three ironworkers with you to inspect a brick wall?" asked Attorney Fulkerson of the fire department.

Jones was confused, but finally he answered that the men went with him thru curiosity. He admitted that the ironworkers helped him to get the skylights and worked with him about the roof for half an hour.

He denied that he had used any tools in forcing open the skylights, but this statement was denied by George Mueller, who, from an adjoining building, witnessed the breaking open of the skylights. Mueller declared that the ironworkers had made use of a crowbar and a hammer.

Numerous witnesses who were in adjoining buildings overlooking the theater testified that the skylights were not open during the fire.

THEATER PROPRIETORS SUE

City of Chicago Made Defendant Also—\$10,000 Claims.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—The first damage suit growing out of the Iroquois fire has been filed by Ivy Owens as administrator of the estate of Miss Amy Owens, Mrs. Frances E. Owens, her mother.

The action is for the recovery of \$10,000 damages and it is directed against the Iroquois theater, the city of Chicago and Will J. Davis and Harry J. Powers, manager of the theater. Miss Owens was a teacher in the Curtis public school.

MANAGERS GET BUSY

Driven Out of Chicago, They Seek "Bookings" Elsewhere.

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—The action of the council last evening, making the opening of any of the theaters inside of two weeks impossible, managers of attractions now here are beginning arrangements for placing their companies elsewhere. The first to take decided action was Henry W. Savage of the Yankovs Consul organization. He arrived from the east early in the afternoon, called the company together and informed the members that a week's rest would be taken until full salary and that next Monday the show would open in some place to be decided on, three routes having been offered. Jan. 18 a two weeks' engagement in St. Louis will be followed by a run in New York. The Studebaker will remain closed until it can be ascertained what the revised program will require. It is probable that the theater will not be opened before the middle of February, if then.

The Ward and Vokes company at the Great Northern will leave the city to-day and will open in Toledo next Thursday. The Bostonians, to have presented "Robin Hood," this week at McVickers, will be taken to the forced leisure to rehearsing, and it is understood that they probably will play one or two one-night engagements in town before they start their part of the week, and then resume their tour next Monday.

Mrs. Fiske, who was to have appeared to-day, and were taken under what will be done during the fortnight she was to have spent here, but the matter is under advisement and plans probably will be formulated to-day.

It is understood that Mr. Brady will send "The Pit" on the road next week, but definite arrangements had not been made last night.

HOTEL ENGINEERS STRIKE

Indifferent to Plea that Injured in Fire Will Suffer.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Peace negotiations between the stationary engineers' union and the Chicago Hotelkeepers' association regarding wages and hours were broken off to-day and a strike was at once declared.

Men were sent out by the union to notify workers to quit at all hotels controlled by the union.

The hotelkeepers made the plea that there were a number of sick persons, some of them injured in the Iroquois fire. In the hotels, and that the shutting down of the hotels would be a hardship. The union, however, was firm in its demands.

Mining for Jewelry.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Methods of the California placer miners are being used by the police in recovering valuables lost in the Iroquois theater disaster. Three big wagon loads of dirt and ashes were taken from the theater floor to-day and were taken under police guard to the basement of a store near by. A placer mining outfit, including sieves and gold pans, was erected and City Custodian Greiger started a search for valuables among the rubbish.

SAVING TIME.

She thored to death by visitor, who had called unexpectedly. Well, I'm awfully glad you called. I was waiting for you. Visitor—Well, I was calling on dear Mrs. Smith opposite, and thought I might as well call on you while I was there.

JAPAN NOW HAS RUSSIA'S REPLY

Continued from First Page.

and territorial integrity of China and Korea.

Second—To recognize reciprocally Japan the special interests of Russia in Manchuria, and to grant special interests of Japan in Korea.

Third—To engage mutually not to infringe Japan, the "commercial rights and immunities" acquired by Russia in Korea; Russia, the commercial rights and immunities acquired by Japan in Manchuria.

Japan wished not only to protect her own rights in China and those of Russia in Korea, but to consecrate by the occupation of a neutral zone the commercial rights of all nations in Korea and China.

The Russian Reply.

Russia declined the Japanese proposition and submitted a counter-proposition which contained a clause providing for the creation of a neutral zone extending from the China-Korea frontier to Wongtan on the east to Ping-Yang on the west. The zone comprised almost a third of Korea.

This Russian pretension took from Japan all guarantee of the protection of her rights in Manchuria and so constituted a considerable part of Korea where, without contradiction, Japan every nation recognizes as being within the legitimate sphere of Japan.

The proposal has exasperated Japanese public opinion and Japan could not accept it for these reasons:

Reasons for Refusal.

First—The definitive occupation by Russia of Manchuria would be a permanent barrier to the independence of Korea, which Japan has long desired at any price, for Korea is an advance post of Japan's line of defense and the second of her own.

Second—Japan has, as other powers, rights and immunities in Manchuria by virtue of treaties with China. These rights and immunities cannot be left to the mercy of Russia. The refusal of Russia to examine the Manchurian question denoted on her part the intention to observe the rights of all nations in the region of Korea and the re-occupation of Mukden. By the new treaties concluded by the United States and Japan with China, the two ports were to be opened to the commerce of the world. Ang-Tung-Tcheng and Mukden were the two points chosen. By the new treaties, Russia prevented China from fulfilling the obligations of her treaties.

Interference in Korea.

In Korea also acts of Russia have had, as a result, the closing of the ports to foreign commerce. Japan asked the United States to join with the United States and Great Britain, to open this region to international commerce. In occupying Yong Wai and Wampo, the only two ports in north Korea, Russia prevented the realization of this project. Japan had reason to fear that letting Russia alone would result in closing the Yellow sea and the port of Manchuria to international commerce.

In struggling with all her force against the menace of Russia in the far east, Japan would not risk herself for all nations. Japan does not ignore the dangers and risks of an alliance with Russia and she does not embroil herself in a heart or as a fanfare, it will be less a struggle between races than a struggle for the preservation of international commerce.

KOREAN TROOPS DISAFFECTED

American Minister at Seoul Asked Protection—Warships in Harbor.

Paris, Jan. 6.—A dispatch received by the French foreign office from Seoul gives the circumstances leading up to the landing of American marines in Korea.

The Korean army is seriously disaffected, chiefly because of pay arrears, and is threatening to engage in an outbreak at any moment, although no actual disturbance has occurred up to this time. As a precaution the American minister asked for a marine guard, which was landed. Two American warships, two Russian and one British are in the harbor of Chemulpo. The naval officers say they will remain at Chemulpo until the crisis is over. The Korean authorities admit they cannot answer for the loyalty and discipline of the troops, but the Americans insist on their maintaining the landing of marines necessary.

AMERICAN MARINES IN KOREA

Sent to the Capital to Guard the Legation Against Rioters.

Seoul, Korea, Jan. 6.—Prompt action was taken by the commanding officer of the United States steamer Vicksburg, lying at Chemulpo, yesterday, in view of the possibility of rioting here by Korean troops. A detachment of thirty-five marines was landed and sent here to guard the American legation.

Another body of seventy marines will arrive at Chemulpo. The United States transport Zaphiro also is at Chemulpo, where Russia, Japan and Great Britain each have one man-of-war. The Russian fleet is the largest and is heavily guarded by the Korean army.

The movements of the Japanese troops and fleet are unknown here. The attitude of the Korean government is unchangeable. Soldiers are shown as to what may happen on the arrival of Japanese troops.

BRITISH ENGINEERS LEAVE

They Set Out from Liverpool for Japanese Service.

London, Jan. 6.—The party of marine engineers from the Clyde district engaged by the Japanese government to go immediately to Japan presumably for service on board transports, sailed for Japan yesterday. Another party of British engineers left Glasgow quietly for Japan a week ago. The summons was so urgent that the men left without waiting for outfits.

The Japanese navy has a large number of British officers transferred to Genoa, Italy, to-day, to assist in the navigating work of the Japanese warships. The British officers are the Argentine navy. The station was crowded with sightseers who manifested great enthusiasm. Gallant were repeated cheers for the "gallant little Japanese."

LONDON APPROVES

United States Showing Intelligent Interest—Notes from the East.

London, Jan. 6.—The action of the United States in Korea is generally approved. The Morning Post says editorially:

"The landing of American marines proves that the United States is not waiting for the Russian army to move without intelligent interest. We hope they will be accompanied by British marines."

The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent says people are commenting

on the absence of Baron de Rosen (the Russian minister to Japan) from public functions for the last few days. The correspondent intimates that preparations are being made "for the removal of the seat of government and the headquarters of the army and navy to Hiroshima in the event of hostilities, as occurred during the war with China."

The Daily Mail's Tokyo correspondent reports that suspension of the steamer service from Kobe to Korea owing to the apprehension that hostilities will soon break out. The rumor that Russia has landed troops at Mokpho proves to be incorrect.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail learns that General Yuan Shih Kai, the commander in chief of the Chinese army and navy, has ordered the cruisers now in the Woo Sung river to be prepared for war.

"MANCHURIA IS RUSSIAN"

An Emphatic Declaration—Troops Moving Fast—Japan Warned.

Chefoo, Jan. 6.—War is imminent. Eight thousand Japanese troops are ready to land at Masampo.

A regiment of Cossacks is expected at Port Arthur, and reserves are being moved from Biogovestichensk to Ilimshar. The position of the troops in Manchuria is being rearranged, but their location is kept secret. Russian military telegraph wires run in all directions. There is greatly increased vigilance among port officials and military.

Meanwhile, the almost gaily prevailing, with balls, masquerades and theatricals.

Benov Kral emphatically affirms that Manchuria henceforth is Russian and will never be surrendered. Present the Russia-Japanese negotiations regard only Korea and will end with the evacuation of the latter. Korea keeps a powerful fleet at Port Arthur and 300,000 bayonets in Manchuria and warns Japan that any expectations of success over Russia is an idle dream.

CABINET IN COUNCIL

This Government's Relation to the Controversy Is Purely Commercial.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Long and careful consideration was given to the situation in the far east by the president and his cabinet yesterday on the receipt of a message from the commanding officer of the Vicksburg at Chemulpo, Korea, that rioting by Korean soldiers at Seoul is feared and that two officers and thirty-six men from the Vicksburg had started for Seoul to guard American interests.

The secretary of state said that the war will begin in Korea, whether each side now is rushing troops, ostensibly to prevent rioting by Korean troops.

This government's relations to the controversy are purely commercial. If war between Japan and Russia should result, while even in a remote way, the United States would not be drawn into it, efforts certainly would be made by this government to protect its commercial interests in the far east. To afford this protection in such a way as not to offend either party to the war will be a difficult task.

Disturbances in Korea.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 6.—A semi-official dispatch to a news agency from Vladivostok and private information from Mukden states that owing to disturbances between the Koreans and the Japanese in Korea, the Russian second rifle regiment, at its full strength, has been dispatched to Korea in order to protect Russian interests there.

Russian Buying Beef.

Denver, Jan. 6.—A packing company of this city yesterday made a contract with the representatives of the Russian government for 700,000 pounds of mess beef.

Japs Buy Another Ship.

Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 6.—In addition to the third-class battleship Captain Prat, the second-class cruiser Chacabuco also has been sold to Japan. The Chacabuco was originally built for Chile, but Chile bought it when war was feared with Argentina.

Another Boat in Rice.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 6.—Local importers of rice have been advised of a contract with the Japanese government, a total advance of \$10 since Dec. 15, bringing the import price to \$91.50 a ton.

Russian Paper's View.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Port Arthur says the Russo-Japanese crisis is commented on by Woodrow Wilson's organ, the Nova Krasnaya, as follows:

No threats can make Russia abandon her legitimate rights in Manchuria or in Korea. The interest of Russia and Japan can be reconciled only by recognizing Korea's sovereignty. The outcome of the negotiations depends on the number of ironclads at Port Arthur and of troops in Manchuria. Russia does not fear war, but she does not desire it and therefore is seeking to render it impossible.

War Sends Wheat Up.

London, Jan. 6.—Holders of American and other wheat put up on the Stockton corn market put up the price one shilling per quarter this morning in consequence of the far eastern situation.

In connection with the effect of the possible war between Russia and Japan on the food market Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister said to-day that he had been overwhelmed with offers from manufacturers of canned goods.

"People do not seem to understand," said the minister, "that our army does not need such rations. From the private to general we live on rice and dried fish which necessitate practically no transport."

This Is Significant.

Peking, Jan. 6.—A dispatch received here from Niu Chwang to-day announced that the Japanese commercial houses had instructed their agents to send their families away from Manchuria.

TO CURE A BOLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Men's Shoes \$1.98

Men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Goodyear Welt Shoes in box calf, vicid, velvet calf and patent; leather—Also any pair of our Men's regular \$2.50 shoes in the store now. Choice at pair. \$1.98

This is only one of our many Salvage Sale Bargains. Come and see what immense values they are.

Home Trade Shoe Store
215-223 Nicollet

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?



Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing case. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Gentlemen—I attribute my present good health to Swamp-Root. I suffered many years with kidney trouble and had an almost constant pain in my back. Your great remedy, Swamp-Root, cured my troubles, and I have since been perfectly well. Yours truly,

B. H. Chalker, Chief of Police,
Ozark, Ala.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, back-ache or soreness in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, salt complexion.

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

In taking Swamp-Root you afford a natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science. 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 for any derangement of the kidney, liver and bladder.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Minneapolis Journal.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores everywhere. Do not make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

AGAINST GENERAL WOOD

Minority of Military Committee Prepares to Press Charges.

Washington, Jan. 6.—A brief has been prepared by the minority of the senate committee on military affairs, protesting against the confirmation of the nomination of General Leonard Wood to be major general.

The brief follows the testimony introduced before the committee, emphasizing the charges made. It declared that most of the important matters brought out in the hearing carried to public knowledge subsequent to General Wood's promotion to brigadier general, and that no competent investigation has yet been made in regard to his military career and experiences.

BY THE RED OAK GLOW!

They were sitting by the old fireplace. "Our kisses are like velvet," he whispered; "soft and sweet." "Velvet?" she said sweetly. "I think they are like felt." And the winter wind sighed.

WHY HE DIDN'T WORK.

Washington Star.

"Why don't you try to earn your own living?" "I have, answered Meade's wife. "I have tried to earn my own living, but I can't. I have tried to earn my own living, but I can't. I have tried to earn my own living, but I can't. I have tried to earn my own living