

PRESIDENT TALKS TO TWENTY THOUSAND

BUTTE, Mont., May 27.—President Roosevelt arrived in Butte at 3:30 this afternoon. He came on a Great Northern special from Helena. He was met at the B. & P. depot by Mayor Mullins, escorted by a company of militia, a platoon of police and the Spanish war veterans, who are holding their state convention in Butte. United States Senator Clark of Montana was one of the first to greet the president. Mr. Roosevelt then entered a carriage in which the senator, Mayor Mullins and a secret service man were seated. The drive through the streets of Butte was one long ovation. Such a crowd has never been seen in the history of the city. The neighboring towns for 50 miles had poured in their thousands, and the thoroughfares over which the line of march lay were crowded to suffocation.

From the depot the president was driven to the courthouse. Veterans of the American civil war and the Spanish-American war, militia and police formed the escort. Carriages containing a hundred distinguished citizens lined up in front of the courthouse. The Spanish war veterans were the guard of honor, and Col. C. F. Lloyd of the First volunteers acted as marshal of the parade. At the courthouse 2,000 school children appropriately dressed in the national colors saluted the president. He stopped a few minutes and spoke kindly words to the little ones.

Two squares further down Granite street the citizens of Ansonia, who had come over 1,500 strong, presented the president with a handsome vase made of silver, copper and sapphire. The line of march was then started to the Plimlin hotel, where the president made a five-minute speech.

The banquet at which 150 plates were laid was given at the Thornton hotel. Mayor Mullins presided and the guests included Senator Clark and other distinguished Montanans. As the guest of the labor and trades assembly of Silver Bow county, President Roosevelt tonight addressed 20,000 people at the Columbia gardens. Senator William A. Clark, of Butte, and Mr. C. F. Lloyd of the First volunteers acted as hosts. The president, with an escort of sixty riders and a number of mounted police, left the banquet hall at 7:45 p. m. and left for the Columbia gardens. With the president rode the leading labor men of the city, prominent citizens following in carriages. Frank A. Boyle, president of the Silver Bow labor and trades assembly, in a few words introduced the president, who spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, and you, my fellow-citizens: It would have been a great pleasure to have come to Butte in any event, but it is a double pleasure to come here at the invitation of the representatives of the people of this state. I do not say merely "workingmen," because I hold that every good American who does his duty must be a working man. There are many different kinds of work to do, but so long as the work is honorable, is necessary, and is well done, the man who does it well is entitled to the respect of his fellows. It is a great pleasure to come here to see this marvelous city, which has thriven and grown to a degree which is unparalleled in the past, and which I do not see how it can be paralleled in the future. I have come here to this meeting especially as the guest, and I am happy to be able to say that the kind of speech I will make to you I would make just in exactly the same language to any group of employers or to any set of our citizens in any corner of this republic.

Ours is a government of liberty, truth, and under the law. No man is above it and no man is below it. The crime of cunning, the crime of greed, the crime of violence, are all equally crimes, and against them all alike the law must set its face. This is not and never shall be a government of the plutocracy or the mob. It is, as it has been, and it will be a government of the people. In making alike the people of great wealth, of moderate wealth, the people who employ others, the people who are employed, the mechanic, the farmer, including them all, protecting each and every one if he acts decently and squarely, and discriminating against any one of them, no matter from what class he comes, if he does not act squarely and fairly, if he does not obey the law.

While all people are foolish if they violate or rebel against the law, wicked as well as foolish, but of all foolish persons the most foolish man in this republic is the man of wealth who complains because the law does in fact protect him and his property. We have the right to ask every decent American citizen to rally to the support of the law. If it is the law, let us have the interest of the rich man; and we have the same right to ask that the rich man cheerfully and gladly acquiesce in the enforcement against his seeming interest of the law. If it is the law, let us have the interest of the poor man; and we have the same right to ask that the poor man cheerfully and gladly acquiesce in the enforcement against his seeming interest of the law. If it is the law, let us have the interest of the rich man; and we have the same right to ask that the rich man cheerfully and gladly acquiesce in the enforcement against his seeming interest of the law. If it is the law, let us have the interest of the poor man; and we have the same right to ask that the poor man cheerfully and gladly acquiesce in the enforcement against his seeming interest of the law.

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It is true in civil life, as it was true in the great days of the civil war in

the military life, that in the last analysis a man is a good citizen, as a man was a good soldier, only because of the qualities in his own breast. There were other men whom nothing could keep down from leadership, whether they showed that leadership in a squad on the firing line or at the headquarters of the lieutenant-general. So here in civil life each man must in the last analysis be the architect of his own fate. You can help him in the only way by which in the long run man can be helped—by helping him to help himself. Give the man the capacity for self-help, self-reliance, self-mastery, and he will then have it himself in the making of a good citizen. You cannot give him these qualities, all the help else you can give him will slip off and leave him no better than before.

Let me dwell on one more lesson taught by the men of the civil war—the lesson of brotherhood, the lesson of accepting each man on his own merits as a man. Remember that there are two sides to this question. It is a basic principle of the American spirit, a spirit of arrogance to look down upon and still more to oppress another because he is less well off, less successful, and it is just as basic, just as wicked, in any one to look with rancor and envy and hatred upon another man because he is better off than you are. The two crimes are simply different manifestations of the same feeling and one is as bad as the other. It is intensely destructive of the principles that lie at the base of our American republic. I want to make clear one point. If you have only enough self-respect you will not envy or hate another man because he is better off in the world's goods; because you will be too proud of yourselves as American citizens, because you will have too much confidence in yourselves, because you will not admit the inferiority that necessarily implies envy. If you envy and hate another man you thereby admit that you are inferior to him, and it is not only a baseness of attitude toward him, but it is an admission of inferiority in yourself.

You veterans of '61 came out of the civil war and formed this brotherhood—the Grand Army brotherhood; and the newest and youngest recruit who was a private in the ranks became a brother of Grant or Sherman, or Thomas, or Sheridan, or Farragut, a brother respecting him and receiving his respect in return, because the all-important fact was not where you fought, not the rank in which you fought, but whether you fought well; whether you did your duty well. If you did your duty well you held a position which entitles you to the homage of all our people for all time. In the ranks there were men of every soil, of every station, of every creed, from every part of the country, men of wealth and men who each day earned that day's livelihood by that day's work. The man on your right or your left, what difference was it to you whether at home he was well off or not? What difference did it make to you as to the creed according to which he worshipped his Maker? What did you care as to whether he was a worker or a man of letters? What you wanted to know was whether he would do his duty, whether you could count on him in camp, on the march, in battle, whether when the order came to move he would move right away. What you wanted to know was whether in a crisis he would "stay put." That is exactly what we want to know about our fellow-citizens.

I ask that we see to it in our country that the line of division in the deep-seated matters of our citizenship be drawn, never between section and section, never between creed and creed, never between class and class. But that the lines be drawn on the lines of conduct, cutting through sections, cutting through creeds, cutting through classes, the line that divides the honest from the dishonest, the line that divides good citizenship from bad citizenship, the line that declares a man a good citizen only if, and always if he acts in accordance with immutable law of righteousness, which has been the same from the beginning of history to the present moment and which will be the same from now until the end of recorded time.

DECLINED TO INTRUDE.

"On the night after the unsuccessful attempt upon the rebel batteries at Secessionville," said a member of a Rhode Island Grand Army post, "an incident occurred which tended to enliven for a moment our depressed spirits, notwithstanding our sad surroundings. Our wounded were being brought from the battlefield to be cared for in a large old building which stood near headquarters, and which gave evidence of having been used in former times for storing the products of the plantation on which we were camping. Those whose wounds proved to be fatal were accustomed to spread their blankets at night to avoid the heavy dew. The night in question proved to be dark and rainy, and the big tree was hastened to, as usual, by one

the unions of Silver Bow county presented the president with a unique souvenir for Mrs. Roosevelt, consisting of a miniature gallows frame, modeled after that in operation in the famous Ansonia mine. The model is made of native copper as taken from the mines, and the miniature sheaves are hammered from pure silver. On a cathode, containing gold, silver and copper, resting on the gallows, was a portrait of the president's portrait is burned deeply into the metal with acid, and is practically able to withstand the ravages of time forever. The ladies of Butte also presented the president with a beautiful bouquet of American Beauty roses.

At the conclusion of the president's address, as the executive was leaving the platform, a secret service man, holding the stair roughly covered, a militiaman of the stairs out of the way. The president saw the act, and calling to that officer to desist, said any man in the uniform of a United States soldier is my friend. I want to shake hands with him." The president extended his hand, greeted the soldier and took his name.

A hurried drive was then made from the gardens to the train, where the president thanked the rough riders for their attention. During the trip to his train immense bonfires flamed on every mountain peak, illuminating the way. The president left for the south at 10 p. m.

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You are saying: The old process of grinding and preparing corn meal is good enough for us. No doubt you will go down to your grave thinking thusly unless you take our advice and try

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Sole by your grocer in 10 and 25 lb. sacks, white and yellow.
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HIS LAST SHOT.

Vigan, Zapote, the Tlilad Pass, Batac, Catubigan, Cagayan, and a string of others are all names that recall incidents of a long and glorious history. It was at Vigan that Sgt. Spencer of Co. B, Thirty-third United States volunteers, showed the stuff of which they make men in Texas. He was one of 19 men who tried to hold a position held by scores of Filipino insurgents. Four of the 19 were dropped almost at the first fire. Spencer was one of the four, and he was mortally wounded. When the rest of the party fell back, Spencer proved to be a brave and a true soldier. He crawled under cover about 20 yards in rear of where he lay, and then discovered that he was not with them. They called out to him to get out of the way so that they could open fire, and he replied, "I can't. I'm hurt." Then he realized what the situation was, and tried to crawl out of the line of fire. He made about 20 feet in a direction that would have put him out of the way in a little more, but he could not go on. "I can't make it," he called out to his comrades. Then he turned around and emptied his magazine at the insurgents. A minute later he was dead—Everybody's Magazine.

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"A year ago I was taken sick and tried the three doctors in our town," writes Mrs. Archie Gordon, of Oak Street, Broomfield, New Jersey. "They did not help me any. One said I had something else, and the last one told me he could not tell just what was the matter with me, but advised me to go to a hospital. I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and about the case of a lady in Kansas, very much like my own. I suffered so, could hardly endure to have any one walk across the floor as the least jar hurt me. Sent to our drug store and got a bottle of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and when I had taken one bottle began to feel better. I took five and a half bottles, and to-day I can work all day and feel no bad results. None of my neighbors thought a year ago that I would be here to-day to write anything, but I say, every woman who suffers should never give up until Doctor Pierce's medicines have been given a fair trial."

"Your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription,' has helped me greatly in time of suffering," writes Mrs. Minta Wright, of Edwards, Indiana. "Last winter I was unable to do my work, was to be confined in February, and a lady in Illinois wrote and told me about your medicine. I used three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' and will say I had the easiest and quickest confinement I ever had. Had three children before, and would suffer from twenty-four to thirty-six hours before birth, but this time only two hours. Have a fine baby girl and she is the most healthy one of all. I am still using the 'Favorite Prescription' as a tonic."

"A long time ago I suffered very much from female weakness, and decided to write Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription,' of 340 E. Green Street, Louisville, Ky. 'I received a kind answer telling me what to do. Followed your directions, commenced taking your 'Favorite Prescription,' and was cured, after trying many other remedies, and different doctors. I have been told there is better medicine, but I have not found it, although have been told some. I use no medicines like Dr. Pierce's, after all. I can't write how I suffered, was of no account to myself or

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Time Table

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ARRIVE.
From Ogden, Portland, Butte, San Francisco and Omaha 8:30 a.m.
From Ogden and intermediate points 9:10 a.m.
From Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo, and intermediate points 9:35 a.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver and intermediate points 12:01 p.m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco 4:05 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Portland, San Francisco 4:10 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Portland, San Francisco 4:10 p.m.
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DEPART.
For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis 7:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Portland, San Francisco 7:30 a.m.
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