# VICTORY IS BARREN

Russians Able to Retire in Good Order.

#### TZENTI PASS THE OBJECTIVE

Siege Guns Captured at Port Arthur Are Now Turned On Old Owners by General Nogi's Experienced Artillery Men.

SPECIAL CABLE TOK10, Feb. 27.—The reports that are arriving from the front indicate that the severe engagements of the last few days are the prelude of what now seems will prove one of the bloodiest battles of the A large portion of General Kuroki's army has been engaged since Thursday, and the latest reports indicate that the

fighting still continues, with the advan-tage on the side of the Japanese. The capture of Beresneff by the Japanese, while a brilliant exploit, was practically barren of results, in that the Russians were enabled to retire in good order and concentrate at Tzenti Pass, which is now being attacked.

According to the latest reports from the front that the public is permitted to have access to, General Kuroki's column has been heavily reinforced, especially with artillery, and many of the siege guns of heavy caliber which were used by the Rousians at Port Arthur, and fell into the hands of General Nogi's men after the fall of the "Gibraltar of the East," are w being trained against General Kuro-

The fighting in the vicinity of Tzenti Pass, which began Saturday with a long-range artillery encounter, and which was poseding at last accounts, soon was ransformed into a general 'skirmish in orce," along the entire front of the Jap-nese right. The Japanese, following out enese right. their usual tactics, are hammering away at the objective, the key to the Russian front, and expect to capture it, even though many men are necessarily sacri-ficed in the attempt.

With the taking of the present Russian

positions, it is expected Field Marshal Marquis Oyama will bring his left and center into play and make a final desperate attempt to drive the Russians beyond Buckden.

It is believed here that orders have been cent to the Japanese commander to momove, as it is felt here that decisive de-feat for Kuropatkin would force the Czar to negotiate for peace, in view of the internal conditions in Russia at the present

#### RUSSIAN LEFT IS CRUMPLED UP \*Counter-Attack of the Japanese Results in Great Loss of Life.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27 /1:25 A M.).—An action of no mean propor-tions is in progress on the Russian left flank. The advantage thus far is on the side of the Japanese, though at a heavy cost. From advices from the front it is difficult to say how severe the losses have been or how decisive the reverse, and whether the Japanese sare likely to attempt to drive in the

Russian left much further.

General Kuropatkin evidently has been trying to establish his left flank far in advance, to command the crossings of the Taitse River, the operation being a counterpart of General Grippenberg's movement on the right flank to secure the fords of the Hun River preparatory to the breaking up of the

ice in the Spring.

The zone of the operations is 50 miles southeast of Mukden, beyond Da Pass, an important defile commanding the road to Fushun. Both armies occupying apparently impregnable positions on the centers, General Kuropatkin evitently planned to inaugurate widely sweeping operations on both flanks, but SLAUGHTER OF THE HEBREWS

the Japanese countered hard. Associated Press dispatches from the front indicate that the weather is fine and favorable for operations and that all is quiet on the Russian right.

According to a Vladivostok report the Associated Press, the entrance to that harbor is open and the squad-ron, which is seaworthy, is apparently taking no risks, but is saving its strength for co-operation with Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron.

#### HAMMERING WITH BIG GUNS Japanese Are Evidently Preparing for a Determined Advance.

WULITABLEU, Manchuria (undated), via Port Dalny, Feb. 27.—The Japanese have scored in the initial conflict of the first great battle of the year south of Mukden, and the "advance of skirmishers in force" ordered by General Kuroki has resulted in the capture by the Japanese of most of the permanent outposts along the Japanese left

ral Kuroki is now following up his advantage, and, judging from reports from the Japanese headquariers on the Fight and center, the two main armics will be soon in another death-clutch. The chief Russian position is threatened and the Japanese force now confronting General Kuropatkin numbers among it nearly all of the victorious troops who wrested Port Arthur from General Stoes-

Field Marshal Oyuma's army is numer ically superior to that of his Russian an-tagonist, and the latter will have to fight bard if he is to retain his permanent de-fenses. It is assumed that the Russians will not withdraw again, but will attempt to crush the Japanese should they try to penetrate the permanent works on which General Kuropatkin's most able engin eers have been at work for some months. The Russians enjoy the advantage of helding a decidedly strong position, and, judging from the roar of artillery heard from the front, the Japanese are depending on their artillery to demolish the Russian positions before bringing into action the "human hammer" of infantry and cavalry with which the Russian army is expected to be crushed.

## MAIN DEFENSES ARE IN DANGER

Japanese Are Showing Very Great Activity-Veterans From Arthur. MUKDEN, Peb. 28.-Fighting continues in front of and west of Tie Pass. On the extreme cast, the Japanese have taken the outlying positions, and they now is quiet and regular, though the streets threaten the main defenses. Owing to their formidable attack, it is thought the absence of noncombatants. Japanese artillerymen are veterans from Port Arthur, commanded by General

Forty wounded Russians arrived at Mukden today, and 400 are expected to-morrow. Other indications point to auunusual struggle.

blustering snow storm all day is ended in a littler wind, which may modify the threatened conflict. The region Japanese attack is in lightly wooded and high mountains, favorable to the Russian

force of Japanese of unknown agth, joined with Chinese brigands

west of Kungchialin, is still menacing the Russians in that region. The cannonade along the Russian cen-

the Japanese, who were strongly strengthening the site of the Russian operations toward Liao Yang in the latter part of

DRAWING IN HIS OUTPOSTS

Kuropatkin Would Not Fight With Widely-Spread Force.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.-Reports received late Sunday night from the Manchurian beadquarters of the Russian army show that the fighting continues. Some minor Japanese successes are admitted, but the decisive conflict is yet to come. It is believed the Japanese have resumed the advance in force, the Russians having been forced to evacuate some temporary ositions at the extreme front.

The opinion prevails here that the Japanese casualties during the fighting of the past two days far exceeded those of the Russians, the latter having the advantage of choice of position and of being able to fight from cover, while the enemy was ompelled to advance across the country. The reports dealing with the resistance offered by the Russian troops holding positions at the extreme front tell of great valor displayed by the Russian soldiers against vastly superior forces.

The capture of every position by the Japanese was attended with great losses by the enemy. Saturday two Japanese divisions advanced against the west flank of the Russian right. They met with stubborn resistance and in the course of a angulnary conflict lost several hundred killed and wounded.

The Russians were eventually forced to abandon their position, but they retired in good order, carrying with them all their wounded. The Russian lesses, while considerable, were far exceeded by those

In accordance with orders issued by General Kuropatkin, Tsinkhetchen, where a considerable Russian garrison was located, has also been abandoned by the Russiaus. The commander-in-chief has decided to evacuate several other advanced positions also, so soon as they are attacked by the enemy, in order to avoid a general attack, while his forces are still scattered over a wide area. He evidently intends to concentrate his lines.

#### TROOPS ARE MOVING SLOWLY Large Body Will Not Reach Kuropatkin Before April.

LONDON, Feb. 27 .- The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Times, says that the government is making concessions to the railway men and placing the railways under martial law with a view to expediting the transportation of troops to the Far

correspondent adds that the The South Rifle brigade, which left Odessa two months ago, is still near Omsk: that the Fourth Army Corps, which left Minsk a month ago has not yet reached Siberia and that the Third Rifle Brigade, mobilized last year, is

nly now leaving Kieff.
The latest units ordered for service include some 25,000 men and 48 guns from Caucasian garrisons. They can-

#### HEAVY PERCENTAGE OF KILLED Kuropatkin Unable to Give Definite Account of Losses.

not reach General Kuropatkin before

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.-General Kuropatkin has telegraphed to the Emperor, under date of February 25, as fol-

"At 5 o'clock this morning the enemy occupied Tsinkhetchen. Exact reports of our yesterday's losses have not yet been received. There are 12 officers and about 200 men wounded in hospitals at San Lunyu. The percentage of killed is very large. The commander of the detachment reports acts of bravery by many detached

odies of troops."

General Kuropatkin instances many General cases of close fighting and bayonet charges, and concludes: "This morning a battalion of the enemy

advanced in the direction of Papin Pass, six miles southwest of San Lunyu, and this evening the enemy's outposts commenced to approach the passes

Ten Killed and Sixty Wounded in

Anti-Semitic Riots at Theodora. LONDON, Feb. 28.-A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa says: It is reported here and ten Jews have be killed and 60 wounded in an anti-Jewish riot at Theodora.

## Vessels Caught by Ice.

TOKIO, Feb. 25.-The identity of the deamer caught in the ice north of Hokkaido is as yet undetermined, owing to the fact that it is impossible to approach the vessel, which is firmly held in the ice floe, drifting about, propelled by the wind and tide. It is reported that two other vessels, in attempting to pass through Soya Strait, were caught and are held in

It is understood that Japanese warships are watching the imprisoned vesels, and the selzure of all is expected when they are freed from the ice.

# Japan Builds Her Own Ships.

TOKIO, Feb. 26.—The report that Japan has ordered four battleships to be con structed in England is incorrect. It is probable, unless circumstances compel her to do otherwise, that Japan will in the future construct all her warships at home. She has extensively equipped yards, shops and gun and armor foundries. There is also a strong and growing ent in the navy and nation in favor of home construction exclusively, The navy-yards are already engaged on an extensive building programmic, includ-ing two large armored cruisers.

Miller Is Missed at Niuchwang. NIUCHWANG, Feb. 28 (via Tien Tsin).

The American Consulate at Niuchwang is in charge of a local English merchant who is also representing Germany and the Netherlands. In view of American interests in Manchuria, local residents regard it as a mistake to have no Consul at the only treaty port. A repetition of the Russian raids might

at any time bring the fighting to Yinkow, at which time it is felt that a strong man's presence would be necessary.

### No Evidence of a Blockade.

VLADIVOSTOK, Feb. 26.—The report from Tokio that Russian cruisers had left this harbor and were met by Japanese blockaders and obliged to retire is incorrect. The cruisers occasionally so out-side to maneuver, but thus far no blockaders have been seen, and there are no evidences of a blockade. Life in the town is quiet and regular, though the streets

#### Frosty Nights and Warm Days. DACCHOANHE, Feb. 25 (Delayed, in

vails on the right flank of the Russian army. The nights are frosty, but the days

A dispatch says the Japanese are well fed, but are required to labor hard and constantly on fortifications and are cruelly punished if they do not complete their

# Russian Infantry Driven Off.

TOKIO, Feb. S (6 P. M.)-Manchurian army headquarters reports that two in-fantry attacks by the Russians in the neighborhood of Maiton Mountain, Friday ter diminished considerably today. There neighborhood of Maito is no evidence of activity on the part of night, were repulsed.

# TELLS OF STRIFE

Conflict Between Russia and the Zemstvo Explained.

PEASANTS WANT EDUCATION

Teachers Are Little Less Than Martyre and Poorly Paid, but Consider They Do Sacred Duty in Educating Masses.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4 - (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)-Another review of the present political situation in Russia is contributed to the Associated Press by a prominent Russian writer, Alexander Stolypin, who has made a special study of questions of local self-govrument and has himself taken conspicuous part in the work of the Zemstvo. Mr. Stolypin is political editor of the Novoe Vremya. Mr. Stolypin attaches the greatest importance to "the part played by the Zemstvo in the political development of Russia," under which heading he writes as follows:

as follows:

In discussing the political development of Russia with especial reference to self-government, I propose to devote myself exclusively to the Zemstvo (land council) since the political significance of the Douma (town council) is with rare exceptions practically nil, and it is only lately that the town Councils of certain large cities have joined in the general movement and have even assumed a prominent part. But even if the political importance of Russian cities should at any time develop, we shall witness only its beginning while the significance of the provincial institutions or Zemstvos, as factors of great political importance, is proven by 49 years of struggle for a predominance which the state has never been willing to grant. As a matter of fact, the establishment of the Zemstvo on January I (13th), 1864, brought the germ of conflict in the vagueness of the organic legislation, which, fearing "unrealizable expectations and liberal tendencies among the various classes," limited the Zemstvo to an agricultural sphere of activity, but, at the same time, yielding to the spirit of the time, allowed the Zemstvo almost unlimited independence in this sphere.

Such liberty, placed in artificial frames, such complete competency to a certain limit where began complete negation of rights, such an attitude toward the people, now treating them as grown-up men, now as children, all this bore the stamp of unprecedented disregard of practical considerations.

#### Accusations Against Zemstvo.

Accusations Against Zemstvo.

The inevitable consequence was that the administration and the free Zemstvo, piaced side by side, began to trespass on each other's ground. It was not to be expected that the administration would woluntarily surrender a part of its political rights to the Zemstvo and thereby extend this latter's powers, and it was equally difficult to expect that the Zemstvo would allow this administration a free hand in the matters which had been placed within its full control. And the event justified these apprehensions. No sooner had the Zemstvo begun its work than accusations came from all sides that it was arrogating to itself a political character; on the other hand, the Zemstvo retorted with sincerity and justice that its work was being interfered with.

The most striking example of this was given in connection with its efforts for national education. The Zemstvo had been empowered to deal with this question, but under the foggy, bureaucratic proviso within the limits defined by law. Now the law, not having been drafted with prophetic provision of the newly-created institution, was mute on the subject of "limits."

institution, was mute on the subject of "limits."

But when the Zemstvos began to build schools and seminaries, organize libraries, stc., the satisfaction which the Ministry of Public Instruction should have felt on seeing a great share of its work assumed by other shoulders, quickly gave place to dread lest the ministerial progress of education might be disregarded, and chiefly lest such a powerful weapon for political evolution, as the education of the younger generation, might fall into other hands.

Restrictions followed. With the aid of

other hands.

Restrictions followed. With the aid of legislative measures and circulars, public and secret, the Ministry of Public Instruction brought matters to such a pass that tion brought matters to such a pass that the Zemstvos, after voting the money and building the schools, were forced to sur-render them to the Ministry.

### Peasants Desire Education.

Peasants Desire Education.

It is of interest to follow the course of school evolution in Russia, which is of such special importance for this country, since it is the lack of education that keeps Russia a laggard among the European nations. Every peasant instinctively feels the necessity of education.

Pienty of devoted schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, unable to endure the government yoke, were willing to serve the Zemstvos, however humble and narrow might be the sphere of the Zemstvo school. But the Zemstvo budget is modest. It could pay the teacher not more than an average of 25, sometimes 35, 30—more often is runess a month.

The mortality among the teachers is enormous, still more become incurable invalids. They receive no pensions. Students, both in the capitals and in the provinces, consider it an honor and a secred duty to take the places of those who drop out of the ranks, and enthusiastically forsake their chances of a brilliant career in order to teach the children of Russia to prepare the coming generation for better times than the present.

It is natural that these self-imposed

it is natural that these self-imposed it is natural that these self-imposed martyrs are not prone to bend the knee before their administrative superiors. Indeed, it may be said, that the government does not find in them the plinble material it seeks for its purposes. Latterly, their efforts to units theimelves into an organization have caused great apprehension to the government, and, it may be added, the apprehension was not unfounded.

### Teachers Called Godless.

Panic-stricken provincial authorities and the reactionary press had for years been trumpeting the intelligence that the Zemstvo teacher was a godless revolutionary who was demoralizing the people, till at last they succeeded in frightening all-powerful Petersburg. The priesthood, through the mouthpiece of the strong, bureaucratic organization of which Pobedonostzeff is chief procurator, took up the cry, declaring that the parish priest was powerless to cope with the godless teacher since the latter was in constant touch with the children, and urging the transfer of the village schools to the church.

to the church.

But here arose a difficulty. The schools belonged to the Zemstvo. This three-cornered conflict between the ministry, the church and the Zemstvo went on for years; so long, indeed, that its petty, departmental origin was lost sight of: the idea was spread abroad that the Zemstvo schools were hotbeds of atheism and that popular education must be entrusted to other hands, capable of uphelding the ideals and spiritual requirements of the people.

people.

There was no way of dispossessing the
Zemstvo of its schools, so it wan finally
decided to establish a large number of
rival institutions entirely under the control of the church. trol of the church.

## Conflict Not Against Monarchy.

Conflict Not Against Monarchy.

It is demonstrable that the conflict now proceeding in Russia is nowine directed against the monarchical principle, to which the people are very devoted, but against the usurpation by the burcaucracy of all the vital functions of the nation. The pensants have come to believe that their former owners have, since the emancipation of the serfs, been concentrating offices and influence in their own hands and have thus practically usurped the power of the Emperor. It is a common saying among the peasants that the government "stands like a wall between the Emperor and his people."

The Zemstvo cannot be a revolutionary and still less anarchistic element, for the simple reason that it is composed of landholders, and the ideals pursued by the proletariat of labor-aithough they may be temporarlly adopted by the Zemstvo in its campaign for freedom—are nec-



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SPECIAL SALE this week, at discounts ranging from 25 to 40 PER CENT.

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No. 801-Reclining Go-Cart,

ish. Adjustable front and back, standard elastic gear, with patent footbrake, fin-

ished in fine green enamel, steel wheels,

with rubber tires, cushions upholstered in fine Bedford cord, ruffled satin parasol

with fancy ruffled lace cover and patent adjustable attachment,

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Fancy reed body, with cane seat and

back and fine shellac finish, back and front are adjustable, automobile cushion

gear, with patent footbrake, finished in

fine green enamel, steel wheels with rub-ber cushion tires, patent axle attachment

and rubber dust caps, cushions uphoistered in fine novelty cloth, ruffled sat-

een parasol to match, with patent adjust-

Special Price \$12.75

Reed body, with cane seat and shellac fin

Here's a new way to start Spring trading in BABY CARRIAGES. OVER ONE HUNDRED HIGH-GRADE GO-CARTS on

Last year we bought very heavily of Go-Carts-enough to last us for two seasons. Now at the beginning of this season we find our Eastern buyers overestimated our floor space and that we need the room occupied by these carriages for new goods now

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ent adjustable attachment.



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NO. 6510-Reclining Go-Cart. Fancy reed body, with cane seat and back, and fine shellac finish, adjustable front and back, automobile gear, with patent footbrake, finished in green enamel, steel wheels with rubber cushion tires, patent axie attachment and rubber dust caps, upholatered in fine corduroy, ruffled per-callne parasol to match, with patent ad-

Special Price \$13.50

justable attachment.



Regular Price \$18.50

NO. 0568-Reclining Go-Cart. Fancy reed body, with fine shellac finish and adjustable front and back, automobile cushion gear, in green enamel finish, with patent footbrake, rubber cushion tires, steel wheels, with patent axle at-tachment and rubber dust caps, cushions upholstered in fine Bedford cord, mercerized sateen parasol to match, with pat-ent adjustable attachment.

# Special Price \$11.50



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Fancy reed body, with cane seat and back, finely finished in shellac, adjustable front and back, automobile gear, finished in fine green enamel, with patent cootbrake, steel wheels, with rubber cushion tires, patent axle attachment and rubber dust caps, cushions uphoistered in handsome colored and figured tapestry, ruffled satin parasol, with patent ad-

Special Price \$13.75

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In ordering by mail be sure and give second and third choice, as these bargains will not remain long unsold, Best order at once.

FILLED PROMPTLY

essarily objectionable and even terrible



## MAIL ORDERS

During this sale we will accept mail orders for any of the Go-Carts and give them the came attention as personal sales.

FILLED PROMPTLY

After the reactionary reforms of 1890 the proportion of nobles in the Zemstvos increased over that of the first Zemstvos, showing that the reforms, dealing principally with the method of execution, chiefly affected the pensants. fire was blown from the stove in some way so as to catch the child's clothing and as no one was near her at the time | men." Policy Does Not Change.

Policy Does Not Change.

The government hoped to find in the nobles a conservative element which should relieve it of all apprehensions from a nelective institution. But the reformed Zemstvo did not display the slightest change of policy, and the late Minister Plehve found to his astonishment that the sophisticated body was just as resolute an opponent as its predecessor. It may even be confidently asserted that had Piehve done the very reverse, had he increased the proportion of peasants, he would have done much more to achieve the desired result.

The main point in this Zemstvo programme is national participation in self-government. This will give the peasant a preponderant vote and at once give rise to an agrarian movement, the peasant seeking to increase his holdings from the land belonging to other classes and to the state. Of course, this can be settled by means of gradual expropriations, but it is difficult to expect such a peaceful adjustment. This interesting social question is destined to assume unexpected forms in Russia.

### Arrested With Gun in Hand.

Victor Hoski was arrested at 2 o'clock this morning at Sixteenth and Thurman streets as he was about to enter a lodg-ing-house with a loaded revolver in his hand. He was muttering threats against someone unnamed and on the way to the police station spoke volubly about a girl. He is considered partially insane.

Caught Fire From a Stove.

she was burned badly before the flames could be put out. Dr. Black was the attending physician but medical aid was BEST WORK BEFORE FORTY

Bloomquest, who lives on Fourth Plain was badly burned day before yesterday.

from which death resulted today. The

## Dr. Osler Denles Saying Sixty-Year Olds Should Be Chloroformed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.-Dr. William Cs. er, of the Johns Hopkins University, whose "age-limit" address at the commemorative exercises at the university last Wednesday has been the subject of widespread comment, today gave out the fellowing statement:

"I have been so misquoted in the papers that I should like to make the following

"First-I did not say that men at 60 should be chloreformed. That was the point in the novel to which I referred and on which the plot hinged. "Second-Nothing in the criticisms have shaken my conviction that the telling work of the world has been done and is

done by men under to years of age. The exceptions that have been given only illustrate the rule. "Third—it would be for the general good if men at 60 were relieved from active work. We should miss the energies of some young old men, but on the whole it would be of the greatest service to the

atively useless. He answered: "In many cases the work done by those men could be better done by younger

Italian Strikers Dodge the Law. ROME. Feb. 37.-In order to escape the enalties of striking the railway employes throughout Italy have engaged in a har- ment for rallway employes who engage

assing system of literal and exaggerated in strikes.

and Prosidents who have been named as obedience of rules and orders, which is contradictions to his theory were comparprovoking indignation on the part of the public. The effect has been the cancella-tion of some trains and delays of others. The passenger traffic has been in consequence reduced about 60 per cent, at a time when the tourist aeason is at its height. The employes demand certain concessions from the railroads and the re-peal of the law prescribing severe punish-

# Twenty Years of Success in the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc. Kidney and Urinary Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured.

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Diseases of Men

Diseases of Men

potency thoroughly cured. No failure. Cure guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains,
bashiulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS
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HIDDLE-AGED MEN, who from excesses and strains have lost their
MANLY POWER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorthoea, painful, bloody urine,
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Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical
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answered in plain envelops. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Cali
on or address

answered in plain envelops. VANCOUVER, Wash, Feb. 28-(Speci- sexagenary themselves, al.)—The 12 year old daughter of H. Dr. Osler was asked if the Senators DR. WALKER, 181 First Street, Corner Yamhill, Portland, Or.