

A STRONG MAN WHO WILL LEAD RUSSIA

Kouropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, Is Considered One of the Most Able of the World's Generals—His Life.

(Journal Special Service.)
London, Feb. 25.—Gen. Alexei Nicholaitch Kouropatkin, the Russian minister of war, who is directing the operations against the Japanese, is easily Russia's foremost fighter. The best authorities of Europe concede that no one in the entire world is better equipped in every branch of military knowledge. Educated in the theory of arms at the best of the Russian military schools, trained to practice under the greatest of modern Russian warriors, Gen. Mikhail Skobelev, he made a glorious record in every important Russian war since 1866, and worked his way up from sub-lieutenant in that year to the command of the army in 1897.

His Decorations.

He has received more decorations than any one breast could wear at any one time. He was born on March 17, 1848, and obtained a commission as sub-lieutenant in the Turkestan rifles when he was only 18. After the brilliant Turkestan campaign which added to Russia's Asiatic possessions, Kouropatkin returned to St. Petersburg a lieutenant, to continue his military studies. In 1871, as the most brilliant graduate of the academy of the general staff, he was sent abroad to study military conditions in various European countries. In France President McMahon invited him to take part in the maneuvers at Metz. Here he displayed such strategic ability that he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, being the first Russian to win that distinction. When war with Turkey broke out in 1877, Kouropatkin was summoned back to Russia. Constantinople was to be taken. Between Russia and Constantinople lay three great barriers—the river Danube, the Turkish strongholds in Bulgaria and the Balkan mountains. The first barrier was passed with ease. Osman Pasha had been hurrying from Widdin with 60,000 trained soldiers. Reading that he was too late to defend the river he threw his entire force into Plevna, thus menacing the line the Russians must follow from the Danube to

the Balkans. It was a brilliant strategic move, for until Osman was dislodged no forward move could be made by the main army of the Russians. Twice they hurled themselves against Plevna, and were twice repulsed with great slaughter. Between Plevna and Shipka pass lay Loehva, held by 15,000 Turks. This stronghold must fall before both wings of the Russian army could close in upon Plevna. Skobelev and Kouropatkin were dispatched against it. After three days of hard fighting, Loehva was captured, and the third attack on Plevna was begun. It raged furiously for five days, but ended in another repulse of the Russians.

Fought Side by Side.

Skobelev and Kouropatkin fought side by side during those bloody days and were frequently precipitated into hand-to-hand conflicts with the enemy. Their most terrible experiences were on September 11 and 12. Skobelev assaulted one of three Turkish redoubts on green hillsides. He was within an hour, but with a loss of 3,000 men. The redoubt was imperfectly constructed, and left Skobelev exposed to fire on three sides. The Turks saw the opportunity and made a sortie. Thereupon Colonel Kouropatkin, the only officer on Skobelev's staff who had not fallen, rushed to meet them in the open with some 300 men. A desperate fight at short range ensued. Kouropatkin's little band was almost entirely cut to pieces, but not until it had driven the Turks back into their redoubt. During the day Kouropatkin received three wounds, but he never ceased fighting until the victory was assured.

Such is the man against whom the Japs will have to contend when the real land fighting between the belligerents begins. He is a man of great energy and with a determination to meet and overcome every obstacle, the Russian minister of war, in the opinion of British military authorities, can be counted upon to contest every inch of Manchuria against the Japanese forces.

REPUBLICANS OF POLK STIRRED UP

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY HART SAID TO HAVE THINGS AGAINST HIM THAT MAY INTERFERE WITH HIS RENOMINATION—THE GORDEN GAMBLING CASE RECALLED.

(Journal Special Service.)
Independence, Or., Feb. 25.—The political cauldron is approaching fever heat in Polk county, and the candidates who are willing to become heroes of self-sacrifice for their country's cause are legion. In Polk county each party has to place in the field its best men, for no great difference in the strength of the two parties is noticeable. The Republicans have a weak candidate in the present prosecuting attorney, Hon. J. M. Hart, of this county, who many believe can win at the polls if pitted against him, but some are of the opinion that McNary, Wyatt or Eddy will come into the convention with strong support. The prosecuting attorneyship is an office that has a list of public records back of it, and it is stated that some of the old Democratic war horses of this county are hovering over these records with thumb marks planted upon many little sections which they may quote in campaign time, if Hart should receive the renomination. One states that there is a mine of campaign material in the case of "State of Oregon vs. Burt Gordon." This was the case of a row between the shufflers of the celluloids on the green cloth in the gilded palaces where the Kentuckian takes his morning draught. Baldy Gildner was the complaining witness in the case and it is stated that he had charge of one of the principal gambling games at Dallas, and some state that he still conducts his game.

Gave Gordon Money.

This man stated that he gave Gordon money to go into business with, and that at different times he had given something over \$100 to Gordon for this purpose. Gordon came to Independence and opened up a game of Twenty-one in one of the saloons here, where he made and lost money, so he stated on the stand at the preliminary. It seems that after the game had been spinning for some time, the harmony that usually exists between men of the same calling became ruffled, and Gordon went to Dallas to see his two friends, Gildner

Makes Work Easier.

Portland People are Pleased to Learn How it is Done.

It's pretty hard to attend to duties with a constantly aching back; with annoying urinary disorders. Doan's Kidney Pills make work easier. They cure every kidney ill. George Rutter, who is employed with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company, and resides at 291 Second street, says: "I had more or less trouble with my kidneys for a year or more. My back bothered me with sore, irritating pain. Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me, and I got a box at the Laue-Davis Drug company's store, corner of Yamhill and Third streets. I commenced to use them as directed, and to my surprise when I had taken about half the box the pain left my back. Every kidney sufferer should know about Doan's Kidney Pills."

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and Wilkinson, who were understood to be partners in business, and one Coleman was left in charge of the game. After the consultation Gordon returned to Independence, and Gordon took charge of the game again, and told Coleman that everything was all right, and that he would be in the hour of 12, or about that time he betook himself to greener pastures, presumably en route to Cottage Grove. But at Salem he was arrested, returned to Independence, tried before Justice Wilson on a charge of stealing money, the sum of \$62.50 was found on his person, which the record in the justice court state were alleged to have been stolen. He was bound over, the crime was grand larceny under the information by the state laws, and punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. He failed to secure bail, was placed in the county jail, and was bonded for a week by the sheriff of Polk county. During that time, through some mysterious influence, in some mysterious manner, and for some mysterious cause, the defendant was persuaded, or persuaded himself, that it was advisable under the circumstances to plead guilty of petty larceny, and this appearing satisfactory to the parties prosecuting, he was accused of stealing something in the neighborhood of \$100 only. This crime, punishable by a fine, and this was fixed at \$50 and costs, estimated at more than \$100. Gordon was returned to jail, kept there for two or three days, and then secured his liberty. The questions that are now being asked are: Who paid his fine? and how did it happen that he was not tried for stealing \$52.50 or more? and other questions of a like nature.

At the Trial.

At the trial at Independence many swore they were running gambling games. Some would not answer those incriminating questions, some would not answer when asked what the business was that they advanced money to Gordon to go into, and a listener stated that the prosecuting attorney said that they were incriminating themselves. He wanted to or some words that he thought had that meaning. But the defendant said that he was running a gambling game, and that he was given money to gamble with, that he had a partner named to assist him in gambling, that others were as deep in the mire as he was in the mud, and many other statements of a similar nature. And the spectators said that a person coming into a court of justice to seek private remedies should come in with clean hands, and some had the temerity to insinuate that there was evidence enough brought out to cause others to be prosecuted for gambling, and some even stated that the case looked corrupt to them.

What was the immediate result of the case? I am told that all of the gambling houses in Dallas and Independence closed up their games until after the circuit court met. And some have been asking who notified them to close, and did they close through respect to the poor gambler whom they had under lock and key at Dallas for stealing, or was it from fear of punishment for the transgression of the laws? Some even state that the prosecuting attorney went around and notified some of the saloons that their games must be closed, but we don't believe he would publicly recognize that there was a public game in existence.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS IN NEW QUARTERS

This is the story of a history of a crime and shows how justice was administered in Polk county, and some say that this material would make good campaign literature when the fight is on. Some of the Republicans have state that they hope it will not have to be used.

Next Sunday for the first time the First Church of Christ, Scientist, will hold services in its new quarters. The church building, 149 Twenty-third street north, is too small to accommodate the growing congregation. To relieve the pressure the trustees by an arrangement approved by the congregation, engaged the lower hall of the Scottish Rite Cathedral, at Morrison and Lowndale streets. Two services on Sunday and the Wednesday night prayer-meeting will be held in this hall. Special music will be a feature of the opening services next Sunday. Miss Barstow will sing solos and Mrs. William Reed will play the organ.

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COMPETITION FOR NEW MILL SITE

SELLWOOD AND ST. JOHNS CITIES HOLD MEETINGS AND PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS FOR THE WOOLLEN MILLS SITE—OTHER OFFERS ARE ALSO MADE.

A mass meeting was held last evening in Firemen's hall, Sellwood, by the residents for the purpose of taking steps towards rebuilding the Portland Woolen mills, which was recently destroyed by fire. A mass meeting was also held at St. Johns for the same purpose. St. Johns has made a strong bid for the factory. This site and that of Sellwood, the two which are being seriously considered by the management, although a number of other offers have been made. The company has been offered a subsidy of \$25,000 to leave Portland. E. L. Thompson, manager of the Portland Woolen mills, said this morning that the company wanted to do what was best by the people of Sellwood, but that no definite conclusions in regard to the matter will be reached for some time.

D. M. Donough, president of the local board of trade, presided at the Sellwood meeting. In a brief address he set forth the seriousness of the situation: "We must not allow the plant to go elsewhere," said Mr. Donough. "It was located here first because of the advantages we were able to present. The owners made a success of their enterprise, and this justified their wisdom in selecting Sellwood. I do not know what the company desires as a condition for rebuilding, but I believe we can meet any just conditions."

A committee of five, consisting of Edward Curtis, D. M. Donough, J. M. Nickum, A. N. Willis, John W. Campbell and J. F. Kirchem, was appointed to find out from the company what conditions must be fulfilled in order to have the factory rebuilt.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS

An interdenominational prayer meeting will be held this afternoon in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church at 2 o'clock, by the Evangelical churches of the city. The day has been set apart as a day of humiliation and prayer for missions. Mrs. W. S. Ladd, president of the Women's North Pacific Presbyterian Board of Missions, will preside at the meeting. Mrs. W. S. Holt has charge of the arrangements.

Taking No Chances.

From the Columbus Dispatch.
"I saw a fine pair of ear muffers about the house the other day and will hunt them up so you can wear them during the next cold snap," remarked a loving wife, who believed that her husband was free from bad habits.
"Don't exert yourself, my dear, I beg of you, for I would not wear them even if you found them. I wore them once and paid the penalty for the folly."
"What penalty did you pay?" inquired the loving wife.
"A friend asked me to take a drink and I could not hear him."
That ended the conversation until the shades of evening fell, when there was a certain lecture.

FOR EXCELLENT REASONS.



MINISTER—You seem to be glad to have me visit your home.
YOUNG HOPEFUL—Yes, sir. When ever you come we have a bully dinner.

THE ALLIANCE OF KOREA AND JAPAN

Remarkable Diplomatic Move Which Causes Surprise to the Powers—Results May Be Drawing of France Into Action.

(Heart Special Service.)
Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—Korea and Japan have entered into a surprising alliance. Japan guarantees Korea's independence and integrity. She received in return the right to operate her military forces at will within the hermit kingdom. That Japan will get the consent of the emperor to fortify Mafampo, commanding the straits of Korea, is considered certain. The state department today received its first information of this alliance through United States Minister Allen at Seoul. It came as a surprise to nearly every one in Washington. Further details are eagerly awaited.

The consummation of this alliance is generally regarded as a death warrant of Korean independence if Russia, victorious in the present war, in such event Russia doubtless will occupy Korea and make it a Russian province. The emperor of Korea declared neutrality several weeks ago. Alliance with Japan nullifies neutrality. Russia has already protested to the powers against the Japanese attack on Russian ships in Chemulpo, a neutral harbor. Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, conveyed this protest to Secretary Hay. The alliance has been in practical effect for

at least a fortnight. Pavlov, the Russian minister at Seoul, was invited to leave by the Japanese. He eventually learned that Korea could not or would not protect him, so he proceeded with his legation staff to Shanghai. Apparently the influence of Yi Yong Ik, the famous Russian protegee over the emperor of Korea, has been weakened. All powers have tacitly recognized that Korea would be a part of the battleground in this war. A determined effort by Korea to maintain her own neutrality would possibly have occasioned a tendency by the powers to prolong her independence after the war. There is much anxiety to see how Russia's ally, France, will accept this Oriental alliance against Russia.

The Japanese are expected to undertake the control of the Korean army, which can easily be recruited up to a strength of 30,000 men. Offered by Japanese, this force might be a sufficient menace to Russia to cause France to protest that the principle of confining the struggle to the two powers—Russia and Japan—was being violated. The note which Hay sent to the powers indicated that the purpose of uniting for the preservation of China's integrity was to prevent that power being involved.

JUDGE SAYS JAIL ODORS ARE AWFUL

"As I came down to the court this morning I smelled the same aromatic airs floating from the city jail," remarked Municipal Judge Hogue, just before the mill of justice began to grind. "But while the odors are bad enough, I am thankful that no smallpox has been reported among the prisoners." Judge Hogue says that something should be done toward cleaning up the city's prison.

When prisoners come out of that foul hole, the airs they bring with them are far worse than the odor that one enjoys while standing on the lee side of an onion patch on a windy day. I am sorry for the men and boys who have to spend a day or more in that hole, because many of them like to keep clean. "One thing is sure, if something is not done toward cleaning up or tearing down the city jail, the insects and bugs that inhabit the place set aside for prisoners will occupy all the space and the arrested men will have to be sent elsewhere."

SHAVE A REPUBLICAN; LO, A DEMOCRAT

No, the story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is not being enacted with Portland instead of Soho square, the scene of Mr. Bryson's operations. Williams Jennings Bryson is still in Nebraska. The person to whom attention is here drawn is Attorney C. M. Idelman, who is being warmly saluted by Democrats now-days. Mr. Idelman entered the state circuit court room yesterday and rose to address the court in connection with an ex parte proceeding. He had spoken but a few words when Presiding Judge Cleland politely inquired if he were attorney in the case.

"Certainly," answered Idelman, looking bewildered. In the meantime everybody else in the courtroom was gazing attentively at the lawyer. "Must be a relative of Bryan," tentatively whispered a Blackstonian, covertly nudging the man sitting next him. "I am sure I know that man," said another, addressing Arthur C. Spencer, the assistant prosecuting attorney. The secret of the remarkable resemblance came out afterward. Attorney Idelman, "while suffering from a lapse of reason," as he expresses it, shaved off his mustache. He is a Republican, but it is a 16 to 1 bet that he could collect Bryan's bills.

NEW ROAD FOR AGENT GORHAM

GENERAL AGENT OF ROCK ISLAND IS APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE OF CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS, A LINE BETWEEN TWO BIG SYSTEMS IN THE EAST.

L. B. Gorham, general agent of the Rock Island and Frisco systems, has received notice of his appointment to the general agency of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. General Passenger Agent W. H. Richardson of this road has notified Mr. Gorham that taking effect with the notification he will handle in his territory all business for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

This line is the connecting link between the terminals of the Rock Island and the Frisco systems. It connects with the Rock Island at Chicago and with the Frisco at Grays Point, 100 miles or so south of St. Louis. The line also runs to Terre Haute and La Crosse and will enable the Rock Island route business from Chicago over several new routes and to compete much more directly with eastern and trans-continental lines.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois is also building a direct line from Chicago to St. Louis, which will be completed probably this year. It is a part of the present line above Shelbyville, Ind., and enters into direct competition with the Wabash, Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central in the Chicago-St. Louis field. In the near future, Rock Island officials say, the direct line of the Rock Island between St. Louis and Kansas City will be completed and the Rock Island system will be able to compete much more directly with eastern roads for a share of the through business than it has before. With the addition of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois to the lines already represented by him, Mr. Goddard has more than 10,000 miles of railroad system included in his program, the Frisco system, of which the Chicago & Eastern Illinois was a part, including 5,074 miles.

OPEN SEWER UNTIL THE RIVER FALLS

The cave-in of the sewer main at Sixteenth and Alder streets, closed by the recent heavy rains, cannot be completely repaired until the high water in the Willamette goes down. City Engineer Elliott said: "We have the loose earth cleared away and the sewer is in working order, except that it is open. The break occurred at a fill and leaves a hole about 40 feet square. At least 1,000 yards of earth was carried away by the break." The Alder street sewer at the point where the damage occurred is six feet in diameter.

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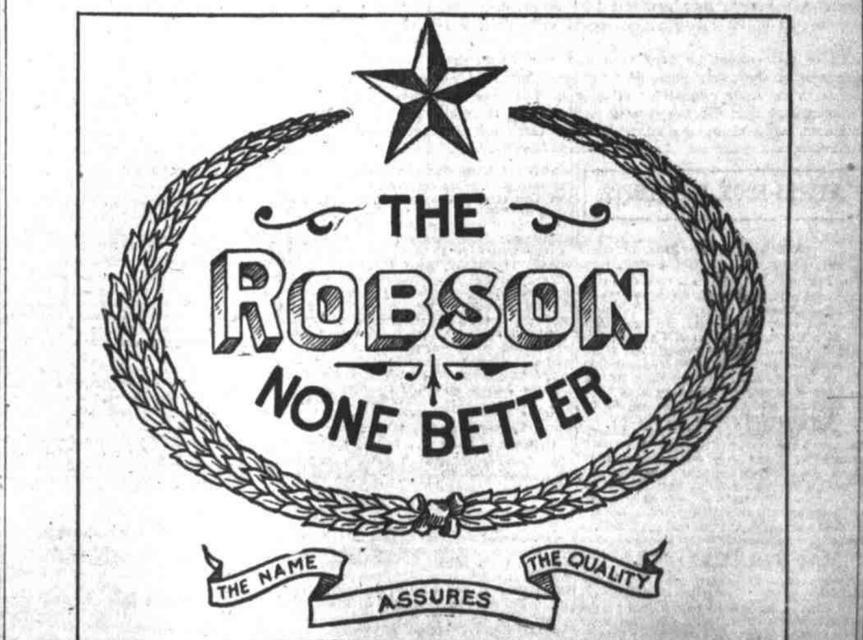
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on July 2, 1901. It is alleged that \$4,000 principal was paid on October 9, 1902, and \$59 interest on July 29, 1901. This action is to recover \$6,000 principal, interest at 8 per cent from July 29, 1901, and an attorney's fee of \$750.
GILLEAN COUNTY COAL
Coal will be provided from Oregon mines in various localities in the near future. Of the coal mines south of Fossil the Journal says: "Development has ceased for the present, the owners having tunneled far enough into the mountain to make sure that coal is there in abundance. An immense coal seam, plainly visible and increasing from the tunnel's mouth, seems to penetrate the easily traced round the hillsides by even a novice in such matters. Machinery will be hauled out in a few weeks and coal mining commenced in earnest with a large force of men."

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