

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Hon. C. M. Idleman, Ex-Attorney General Delivers Interesting Discourse Before Women's Club in City Hall Yesterday—Large Crowd Present

(From Sunday's Daily.)

"Civil government" was the theme of a very excellent address delivered before the Women's Club in the city hall yesterday afternoon, by the Hon. C. M. Idleman. A small but very appreciative audience greeted the ex-attorney general and listened to his remarks with the closest attention throughout.

He said in part: "How to best govern the human race remains a problem unsolved, and will so remain until all of the nations and all of the peoples of the earth shall have reached such a stage of intellectual development that each individual shall understand and interpret every proposition precisely the same."

"This is not enough, it must be coupled with sufficient wisdom to recognize and know that which is right, and at the same time be accompanied by sufficient moral courage to carry into execution."

"This undoubtedly is theoretical and chimerical and may never be realized, yet the principle is the correct one, and in conception and in the means of all material development in the science of government, and always will be the inducement for future advancement."

"Until the individual as a member of society shall be able to invoke the golden rule in every act toward his fellow man, power must be the dominating factor in government."

"One of the principal objects of civil government is the protection of the personal and property rights of the subjects, and in order that this may be accomplished, in order that the wicked and lawless may be restricted and punished, power must be lodged somewhere within the provisions of a government to carry this into effect."

"There are other functions of government, however, which are necessary in this advanced age, and which the commercial and intellectual development of the people have made necessary and which were unknown to the earlier civilizations."

"In the first formation of government power was the dominating principle. Reason had not yet ripened, the higher and broader principles of humanity had not been developed, restraint was necessary and the rule that might make right was the universal creed of all governments."

"Absolute monarchy is the form of government best calculated to carry this principle into effect. Under this form of government, all personal and property rights of the subject, are immediately under the protection or disposition of the ruler. His word is the law."

"He possesses supreme and unlimited authority and any and all personal rights enjoyed by the people, must emanate from, and be handed down to, the individual from him."

"If a comparison might be made of this authority, with the power exercised by our government, it would be as follows: The monarch would represent the United States supreme court, the president and all of the power of the people, with the additional right of vetoing himself, overruling himself, dissent from his own opinions and refusing to carry into execution any law which would be the fear of being beaten by a packed convention or losing his job at the next general election."

"It is difficult for the individual born and raised under our form of government, where all of the power and authority is lodged in the people, to realize the concentration of power of such magnitude in one person or ruler, however, where the sword is the final arbitrator, where the creed practised is 'that might makes right,' this is the most effectual of all governments."

"It is the concentration of power, the directing and executing from one central point, the elimination of all red tape and the most pronounced and simplified manner for the speedy execution of law."

"It is, however, as dangerous to the liberties of the subject as it is powerful and speedy in the execution of the law, and for its existence it depends upon the ignorance and the credulity of the subject."

"It is the earliest form of government of which we have anything like an authentic account, and was in active operation in Egypt before Abraham visited that country, and exercised many principles in the administration of government which were of high order long before Moses delivered the ten commandments to the children of Israel."

"The delivery of this creed by this greatest of all military captains and legislators was the first substantial basis for government. The first in which morality and decency were to be administered by force and power."

"I care not whether the great fundamental truths were written by the hand of the Almighty and personally delivered to this great leader, amid smoke and thunder and lightning and the quake of Mount Sinai, nevertheless they are so marvellous, so wonderful in their wisdom and truth, and have had such an effect upon the civilization of the world, as to warrant the belief that they are of more than human origin."

"For more than thirty-five hundred years they have formed the basis of that which was intrinsically right in government, and much of that which is to be found upon the statute books of every civilized nation of the world today."

"These rules and laws laid down by this great legislator, while molding and bringing to a higher conception the principles of right and justice, have not yet been fully reached."

"They are not beyond us today in many of the great problems of truth, and in their fulfillment no one can say, I have observed all the law."

"Absolution has ever had, however, one stubborn effectual enemy, that of intelligence, and as the people have progressed in knowledge and civilization, there has been developed a definite and fixed purpose to obtain more freedom and liberty for the individual."

of the ruler be curtailed and eliminated and that the individual have certain prescribed rights over his own. "Interesting and fascinating as it is, it would be impossible as well as impracticable at this time to follow these two principles through the past centuries for the struggle for mastery."

"The world has been their battleground, their victims have been millions upon millions, and the historians of ancient and medieval times have done little but to chronicle these savage butcheries."

"Thousands upon thousands of horrible tragedies have been played by the glaring light of magnificent cities on fire, orchestraed with the fierce and hideous war cry, mellowed and tempered only by the moans of the wounded and dying."

"But we turn from this hideous picture and contemplate with some satisfaction at least the result. This has always been upon the side of intelligence and against that of absolute power."

"Slow and with measured tread it has marched onward and onward in its invasion, winning one victory after another."

"It has encroached again and again upon the royal prerogative, and limited in their power, with a form of government created in which the subject enjoys some of the fruits which intelligence has wrought, and are known as limited monarchies."

"Onward again this encroachment proceeds, and without stopping to record the different steps and victories gained over absolutism we have another form of government involved in which the people have as much to say in the administration of power as the ruler; this is a constitutional monarchy, and so effectual, so persistent has been the march of intellectual development in the past few centuries that the monarchies of Europe today have been forced to surrender all their power to the people."

"This is literally true with but one exception and this great potentate, this ruler by divine right, now sits upon his wrecked throne hiding his pallid face behind his bloody hands, issuing edicts which are not obeyed."

"On again this encroachment proceeds, until it has finally wrested all power from the ruler and is taken possession of by the people, and the officers and administrators of the law exercise such power as the people in their sovereign capacity choose to grant."

"This creates a form of government known as a republic or representative democracy. Many centuries have been required to bring about this result, but it has been accomplished, and though the government reversed; all the power of absolutism once exercised by the monarch is now in this country, in this United States of America, for the first time exercised by all the people."

"This, however, has not all been brought about by the people arrayed on the one side, against monarchy or the other, for in fact some of the most important steps have been assisted in bringing about their own limitation of power, and others have voluntarily surrendered many rights to the people."

"One of the first monarchs to sow the seeds of democracy was King Alfred the Great; he may not have been conscious at the time that he was doing more than that which seemed to him righteous and just for his subjects, but this was always foremost in the mind of this most worthy of all Saxon rulers."

"In his anxiety for the good of his people, more than a thousand years ago, he issued a proclamation to the effect that youths of all the freemen of his kingdom should be taught to translate Latin into English, and that the English could understand and to be taught the Latin language."

"This was one of the first efforts for universal education, for universal enlightenment, and it was the first proclamation in its fruits directed against absolutism."

"The effect of the promulgation of this doctrine may have had upon the people at that time, we have no means of knowing, but its results are most potent."

"Enlightenment and intellectual development of the Anglo-Saxon race have ever been most dangerous to the exercise of unrestricted domination. In fact it is this race which has made possible the problem of individual liberty."

"We find this same principle of improvement and development advocated by King Alfred growing and bearing fruit among this same people, and first taking substantial form a few hundred years thereafter at the battle of Runnymede, when King John was forced to surrender to the people many important and substantial rights."

"Developing still further it brought about the great commonwealth of England, drove her monarch from the throne, called a tribunal, beheaded him, and gave a constitution to England."

"Without stopping to discuss this great event in the history of the English people, it must be admitted that the effect produced upon the world was most potent and that its ultimate fruits were the declaration of independence and the formation of this government."

"I am not sure, however, but Charles II, upon coming to the throne after the downfall of the commonwealth, by his infamous treatment of those who were engaged in the uprising, did not contribute nearly as much by establishing a venomous and bitter hatred for monarchy, as had been done by Cromwell in giving a taste of liberty."

"However this may be, most of those coming from England to this country about that time had a most vivid recollection that Charles I had been righteously beheaded, that liberty was possible even among a people that had been born and bred and saturated in the dogmas of the divine right of kings, and that Charles II was a monarch to be despised."

GRAND OLD MAN EXPIRES

GENERAL JOSEPH ROSWELL HAWLEY DIES IN WASHINGTON.

SENATOR FOR QUARTER CENTURY

For Half Century Has Been Prominent in Political Life of Country.

Washington, March 18.—General Joseph Roswell Hawley, for nearly 24 years United States Senator from Connecticut, died this morning, aged 78 years.

General Hawley was born in Stewartsville, N. C., October 31, 1826. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1847 with a high reputation as a speaker and debater. After his graduation he taught school in the winters and studied law at Cazenovia and Hartford, being admitted to the bar in 1850.

He at once entered into an active political life and was made chairman of the Free Soil state committee. He wrote for the Free Soil press and spoke in every canvass. He stoutly opposed the Know Nothings, and devoted his energies to the union of all opponents of slavery.

The first meeting for the organization of the Republican party in Connecticut was held in his office at his call on February 4, 1856. Among those present were Gideon Welles and John W. Niles.

In February, 1857, he abandoned law practice and became editor of the Hartford Evening Press, the new distinctly Republican paper. His partner was William Faxon, afterward assistant secretary of the navy.

He responded to the first call for troops in 1861 by drawing up a form of enlistment, and, assisted by Drake, afterward colonel of the Tenth regiment, raised Rifle Company A, First Connecticut volunteers, which was organized and accepted in twenty-four hours. Hawley having personally engaged rifles at Sharpe's factory. He became the captain, and is said to have been the first volunteer in the state. He received special praise for good conduct at Bull Run from General Erasmus D. Keyes, brigade commander. He directly united with Colonel Alfred H. Terry in raising the seventh Connecticut volunteers, of which he was lieutenant colonel. It went south in the Port Royal expedition, and on the capture of the fort was the first sent ashore as a garrison. Hawley succeeded Terry, and commanded the regiment in the battles of James Island and Pocotaligo, and in Brantley's expedition to Florida. In February, 1864, he had a brigade under General Truman Seymour in the battle of Olustee, Fla., where the whole national force lost 38 per cent. He went to Virginia in April, 1864, having a brigade in Terry's division. Tenth corps, Army of the James, and was in the battles of Drewry's Bluff, Deep Run, Derlytown Road and various affairs near Bermuda Hundred and Deep Bottom.

Before the end of the war he was successively made brigadier general and major general upon the recommendation of his immediate superiors.

In April, 1865, he was elected governor of Connecticut, but having been defeated in 1867, he united The Press and the Courant, resumed editorial life, and more vigorously than ever entered the political contests following the war.

In 1872 he was elected to fill a vacancy in congress. He was re-elected to the forty-third and forty-sixth congresses. He was elected senator in 1881 by unanimous vote of his party and re-elected in like manner in 1887. The Connecticut delegation in the national convention of 1884 unanimously voted for him for president on every ballot.

He received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton and Yale.

Gen. Hawley, an ardent Republican, a believer in universal suffrage, and the American people, was a "hard money" man, would have adjusted the tariff so as to benefit native industries and opposed the tendency of federal centralization.

DEPEW FALLS TO ANSWER. Order May Be Issued Declaring New York Senator in Contempt of Court.

New York, March 17.—An application for an order declaring Senator Chauncey Depew in contempt of court for failing to obey a court order directing him to appear for examination in the trial of a suit for damages, was denied today by Justice Dowling, in the supreme court. Justice Dowling informed counsel for the plaintiff, however, that if the senator did not appear next Friday, when the case came up, another similar application could be made to the court.

The application was brought by James F. Muldoon, Jr. As administrator of the estate of Arthur Muldoon, he brought suit to recover damages for the death of Arthur, who was killed by a New York central train in this city. When the case was called for trial today it was found that Senator Depew, who had been summoned for examination, was not present. C. C. Paulding, who appeared as counsel for Senator Depew, explained that the senator was attending a special session of the United States senate.

INTEREST IN LIVESTOCK SHOW. Leading Associations and Firms Contribute to Prizes for Exhibit at Lewis & Clark Fair.

Portland, March 17.—Interest in the livestock show to be held in connection with the Lewis and Clark exposition, which will be held in Portland from June 1 to October 15 next, is increasing daily, and the inducement of over \$50,000 in prizes, which is of

fered stockraisers, is certain to attract all the leading stockmen of the country to the exposition. The managers of the western world's fair have decided to hold the horse show from August 28 to September 8, and the shows of cattle, swine, sheep and goats from September 19 to September 29. The other dates will be announced later.

The leading stockraisers' associations of the country have shown their interest in the exposition's enterprise by contributing generously to the fund set aside for prizes, and their hearty co-operation is assured. The National Livestock association has appropriated \$2500, Melancthon Bros. of Kansas City \$2500, the Percheron Horse Registry association \$2000 for premiums on Percheron horses, the American Shorthorn Breeders' association \$3000 for premiums on shortorns, and the American Hereford Breeders' association \$1000 for premiums on Hereford cattle. This, with the \$40,000 appropriated from the exposition funds for the purpose, brings the grand total of prize money up to \$51,000. The premiums offered by the Lewis and Clark fair management are divided as follows:

For horses \$12,000
For cattle 10,000
For sheep and goats 10,500
For swine 6,500
For poultry and pets 1,500

The American Angora Goat association, whose annual shows at Kansas City have attracted a good deal of attention both among raisers of goats and among people generally who have watched the progress of the comparatively new industry of goat raising will hold its annual show this year for the first time west of Kansas City. The show at the Lewis and Clark exposition will be the greatest goat show ever held.

While the interest in the stock show has been general throughout the United States, and a generous participation by all the large stockraisers of the Union is assured, the show will especially interest eastern visitors to the fair on account of the fact that at the exposition the stockraisers of the Oregon country will be more generally represented than ever before. The value of the livestock in 1904 in the state of Oregon was nearly \$34,000,000. There were almost 125,000 dairy cows in the state, almost 300,000 horses and mules, over 3,000,000 sheep and lambs and almost 300,000 swine.

SCOFF AT IDEA. HONOLULU PHYSICIANS SURPRISED AT JORDAN'S TALK ABOUT NATURAL DEATH.

Characterize Statements as Astonishing and Reiterate Their Finding That Strychnine Was Cause of Mrs. Stanford's Death.

Honolulu, March 17.—Edmund Shorey, chemist of the United States agricultural station, and Drs. Wood, Murray and Humphris, have signed a statement replying to Prof. Jordan and Timothy Hopkins, who recently announced their conclusions that the death of Mrs. Stanford was due to natural causes. They characterize the statement of these gentlemen as astonishing, and reiterate their finding that strychnine was the cause of the death. They say that the publication of the Jordan-Hopkins opinion makes it incumbent upon them to reply, and they give the following reasons why the death must have resulted from strychnine poisoning:

1. Mrs. Stanford died during a characteristic strychnine convulsion, which was seen by Drs. Humphris and Murray.

2. A post-mortem showed rigidity identical with that peculiar to cases of this class of poisoning.

3. The post-mortem revealed no other cause of death, from any affection of the stomach or intestines. They contained no undigested food, and were in a healthy condition.

4. The post-mortem confirmed in every respect the evidences of authenticated cases of strychnine poisoning, and these, combined with the fact that strychnine was found in the bicarbonate of soda which was used by the deceased, furnish a chain of evidence that will withstand the fiercest assaults.

Continuing, the statement goes on to discuss the testimony of Miss Berner, Mrs. Stanford's secretary; of May Hunt, her maid, and that of Drs. Humphris and Murray. It quotes medical authorities regarding the symptoms of poisoning by strychnine, and reaffirms the positive opinion that strychnine poisoning caused the death.

BY TRAINLOAD. RUSH OF HOMESEEKERS FROM EASTERN STATES HURRYING TO THE NORTHWEST.

Reports From Eastern Railroad Centers and Terminals Say Equipment of Companies Is Sorely Taxed to Carry Enormous Crowds.

CHICAGO, March 18.—As a result of homeseekers rates established March 1, a rush to the western states has set in which promises to tax the equipment of many railroads.

From the northwest word was received that the movement begun promises to increase largely the population of North Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Prospective settlers are passing through St. Paul over the Northern Pacific by trainloads. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are all contributing many practical farmers said to be supplied with sufficient money to enable them to develop farms.

CASTORIA. Bears the Name of the Kind You Have Always Bought.

WILL OCCUPY HARBIN SOON

OSAMA PROMISES TO BE THERE BY APRIL TENTH.

THREE WEEKS IS THE LIMIT

Russia Still in the Dark Concerning the Status of the Manchurian Forces.

Mobilization of New Army for East Being Pushed With all Expedition—Cause None of Expected Uprisings—Still Negotiating for Loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The reports of the retiring commander-in-chief and the new commander in Manchuria issued here yesterday, while relieving the immediate fear of the Russian people that the Manchurian army was already out on and confirming the information, already received, that the retirement is in full progress, throw no further light on the condition or losses of the army, and contain no disquieting information.

How far or how rapidly Osama may be able to continue the pursuit remains to be seen, but the Chinese at Harbin expect him there by April 10. Many persons, remembering the judgment of Osama's successors regarding the occupation of Mukden on March 19, are inclined to name three weeks as the limit.

The Russian government continues to declare, whatever the fate of Harbin and the present eastern army, that war will continue and that Admiral Rojevsky's order to try issue with Admiral Togo is not cancelled. Preparations for the mobilization of a new army is continuing and the finance department is busy with measures to provide the necessary funds.

The lapse of a full week since the beginning of the retreat from Mukden finds Russia in almost complete ignorance of the details of the reverse. The public simply knows the list of killed and wounded and that the prisoners are great and is prepared to believe them to be enormous, though one Russian correspondent expresses the belief that they will not exceed 80,000.

Though mobilization orders may bring on disturbances and even uprisings for the moment the internal condition is somewhat quieter. Though sporadic disorders still exist, there has been no general spread as dreaded, but the authorities have manifested their ability to cope with the situation. The strikes have also largely ceased and the industrial activity has been resumed.

The chief storm center seems to be Moscow where the police are discovering evidences of a widespread terrorist plot. The explosion of a bomb in Theatre square Monday night is not yet explained, but numerous arrests in connection with the discovery of a depot in a suburb of Moscow, in which were bombs and explosives, have been made.

The police are making practically no progress toward unravelling the plot which resulted in the death of Grand Duke Sergius. The assassin is to the authorities another "man with an iron mask."

The question of the sinews of war, declared the ministry of finance, is being arranged satisfactorily. Negotiations for a domestic loan, which is not an expedient adopted from any fear of failure in the French market, are proceeding to a favorable conclusion and the minister of finance insists that the French engagement will be signed shortly. It has been determined that new domestic bonds shall be run for a period of eight years.

ITS STRONG ARM. ROOSEVELT SAYS NATION'S DEFENSE IS TO BE FOUND IN ITS NAVY.

Wants to Increase Number of Battleships in Order to Prevent War—He Makes Speeches Before Son of American Revolution and St. Patrick.

NEW YORK, March 17.—President Roosevelt was the guest of honor tonight at the One hundred and twenty-first annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He was roundly cheered by more than six hundred members of the society and its guests. He made a speech before the society, closing a day full of friendly greetings, during which he gave his niece, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, in marriage to her cousin, Franklin Roosevelt, son of Mrs. James Roosevelt.

Soon after the conclusion of his address at Belmont's tonight, President Roosevelt left for the banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution at the Hotel Astor. He was received by the guests standing. "America" was sung and then the president was presented with a badge of the society which he himself pinned on.

President Roosevelt said: "We rank as one of the great naval powers of the earth and we rank as a power for peace. The navy is the arm of all the support on which this nation must depend to defend it against all foreign aggressors. I want to increase the number of our battleships because they are preventative of war with other nations."

WOODMEN OF WORLD CELEBRATE. Thousands Will Gather in Portland on March 27 to Attend Monstrous Demonstration.

PORTLAND, March 18.—Woodmen of the World from every part of Oregon are expected to gather in Portland March 27, to celebrate the initiation of nearly 1,000 candidates, who have been secured as a result of a campaign conducted for months past. Parades, initiations, banquets and other entertainments will constitute the celebration. The celebration was to have taken

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A new stock of wallpaper, of a great variety of patterns. Also a late shipment of house lining and tacks.

Bed Room Suites

Our stock of bedroom suites is most complete. Also our stock of chairs and furniture of all kinds.

CARPETS RUGS, ETC

We have added largely to our stock of carpets, rugs and floor coverings of all kinds.

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place a month ago, but was postponed owing to the death of Head Consul F. A. Falkenberg.

The parade will be made a prominent feature of the celebration, and it is expected that several thousand Woodmen will be in line. There will be five brass bands in the parade, and the line of march will be illuminated by red fire and Roman candles. The parade will start promptly at 7:30 o'clock from Tenth and Washington streets, and will consist of four divisions.

The following business houses have notified the executive committee of their intention to decorate their places of business on the 27th, emblematic of the W. O. W.

Meier & Frank Co., Olds, Wortman & King, Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Roberts Bros., McAllen & McDonald, Hewitt, Bradley & Co., Sam Rosenblatt & Co., A. B. Steinbach & Co., The Famous Clothing Co., F. Dresser & Co., L. Garvitz & Son, Goddard, Kelly & Co., Tull & Gibbs, Allen, Gilbert Ramaker & Co., Shanahan Co., Handley Cigar Store, B. B. Rich Cigar Store, Woodard, Clarke & Co., J. Lesser, Abendorff Bros., Swetland Candy Co., and several others.

FORGETS GRUDGE. KAISER PUTS ASIDE OLD FEELING AND DINES WITH FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

This Action Taken as Straw Indicating Return to Better Relations Between France and Germany—First Occasion of Kind Since Franco-Prussian War.

BERLIN, March 17.—Emperor William dined with P. L. Bihourd, the French ambassador, tonight. As this is the first time since the war with France that a Prussian sovereign has eaten at the French embassy, a certain political interest attaches to the incident, though it can only be taken as a straw indicating that the French government is willing to give and receive a significant courtesy.

The emperor has desired better relations with France, but the French have been reluctant to show that they even in small things have forgotten the past. The suggestion that the emperor dine with Ambassador Bihourd came from the French side. During a conversation last March between Chancellor von Bulow and M. Bihourd some allusion was made to cookery at the embassies and the ambassador remarked:

"I have a cook who is the best in Berlin. I think perhaps that his majesty would like to make a comparison."

The chancellor replied that his majesty liked good cooking, and would doubtless appreciate an opportunity to try the Frenchman's cooking. Some days later Chancellor von Bulow told M. Bihourd that the emperor would not dine out any more that season, but would be pleased to try his cook next year.

Ambassador Bihourd has the reputation here of giving jolly bachelor dinners.

Red Seal 2:10

Beautiful dark bay horse. Stands 15.1 hands high and weighs about 1100 pounds.

Registry No. 14113. Trial Speed, 2:06.

Red Seal 2:10; 3 Years Record 2:10 1/2.

He is a stout, muscular built horse. No description of his build or racing qualities is needed, as he has always been on the grand circuit and is known to every lover of the turf. He has been 1 mile July 23, 1899, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 2:06; half in 1:00 net; quarter in 29 seconds, timed by a number of watches. His greatest feat was in Terra Haute, Indiana, August 23, 1899, when he took the 14th heat, which took three days to finish, in 2:13 1/2, against twenty-seven starters.

Sire Red Heart; dam Alice M., by Markfield; Red Heart, by Red Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes, by Hambleton 10.

GRAVE FEARS EXPERIENCED

DECIDED ANXIETY FOR FATE OF MANCHURIAN ARMY.

KUROPATKIN HOMEWARD BOUND

Linevitch's Appointment Made Because all Other Russian Generals Declined Responsibility.

Over 250,000 Men in Manchuria at New General's Disposal—Expected This Number Is Able to Hold Japanese in Check, Who Now Push North.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18 (1:50 a. m.)—Decided anxiety is felt regarding the fate of the Manchurian army under its new commander, no news of the military developments during the last three days having been received. The only dispatches from the front are the brief announcements of yesterday that General Linevitch had assumed command and that Kuropatkin was departing for St. Petersburg, disposing of the rumor that Kuropatkin had committed suicide, and that of the Associated Press from Changtun on the morning of March 16 and written at the station of Kai Yuan which was then held by the Russians. In this correspondent's opinion there was no pause in the Japanese advance probable for some time. The Russians are losing heavily in the rear guard actions and the Japanese columns are reported to be pushing northward as fast as possible to complete the enveloping movement of the Russians.

St. Petersburg, March 17.—A dispatch from Changtun reports that Kuropatkin left there tonight for St. Petersburg.

London, March 17.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to The Times says that Gen. Linevitch's appointment to succeed Kuropatkin was decided on at the last moment because all the other generals Emperor Nicholas consulted declined to assume the heavy burden.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—Military officers declare there are now 268,000 men at General Linevitch's disposal in Manchuria and it is believed that those forces will be sufficient to cause the Japanese to exercise greater caution in their pursuit.

Throat Sore? There is no telling what a sore throat will do to you if you give it "right of way." Uncertain remedies often cause dangerous delay. Make a cure sure with Painkiller, known for half a century as a specific for sore throat, croup, coughs, and all kindred troubles. Keep it by you for an emergency. It never fails. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis'. 25 cents and 50 cents.

Red Seal 2:10; 3 Years Record 2:10 1/2.

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