

HAD TO GIVE UP.
Suffered Agonies from Kidney Disorders Until Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

George W. Renoff, of 1953 North 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa., a man of good reputation and standing, writes: "Five years ago I was suffering so with my back and kidneys that I often had to lay off. The kidney secretions were unnatural, my legs and stomach were swollen, and I had no appetite. When doctors failed to help me I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and improved until my back was strong and my appetite returned. During the four years since I stopped using them I have enjoyed excellent health. The cure was permanent."

(Signed) George W. Renoff.
A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

Owns Costly Book.
The Duke of Devonshire possesses, as an heirloom, Claude Lorraine's "Book of Truth," which is said to be one of the rarest, and most valuable volumes in Europe. It is worth six times as much as the "Mazarin" Bible, the most costly book that the British Museum can boast. The former Duke refused an offer of \$100,000 for it.

Frightful Capacity.
My little sister Marion, when four years old, was feeding some greedy hens in the back yard one day at noon. She was called to dinner, and, on taking her chair at the table, exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, I'm as hungry as a chicken with a hundred tongues."

Comments on the Wildcat.
A wildcat was caught in a trap in Rosshire, Scotland, recently, and is to be carefully stuffed and preserved. The Westminster Gazette says a wildcat is "beautifully remarked," and adds that "it is more dangerous for game or man than the fox."

Duck is Natural Surgeon.
A hunter who lives at Kustrin, Germany, shot and wounded a wild duck. When he came across it, after a long search, he found that it had tried to stay the flow of blood under the wing by stuffing in a number of grass-blades.

Sermon on Cleanliness.
Once a year the archbishop of Tuam preaches a sermon on health and cleanliness. The national board of the Catholic Truth society of Ireland has issued a sanitary sermon as a pamphlet which sells at a penny.

Greatest Slaughter of Officers.
The greatest proportionate loss of officers to men in any battle was at the capture of the Redan, in the Crimea, where three officers were lost to every twenty-two men.

Apples in China.
Apples, in central China, are soft, lack flavor, and have no keeping qualities. Imported American varieties are doing comparatively well, but soon lose their best qualities.

If you can't attend the heavenly feast because you've got a new yoke of oxen, take the oxen along for the feast.—E. G. Holden in "The Sunday Magazine."

You may have observed that certain people who believe in saying only some are said to be lucky because they have good sense.

There is no stage of life in which we are safe; the young are impetuous, the middle-aged stubborn, the old weak—all dangerous.—Bishop Hall.

Every great man is always being helped by everybody, for his gift is to get good out of all things and all persons.—Ruskin.

We have all heard of wolves in sheep's clothing, but the wolf at the door generally comes disguised as a bill collector.

When a woman talks a great deal about a certain man she wants others to think that it is purely a case of accident.

The very art of life, so far as I have been able to observe, consists in fortitude and perseverance.—Walter Scott.

Defiance starch is put up 15 ounces in a package, 10 cents. One-third more starch for the same money.

Probably the undertaker looks solemn at a funeral because he is afraid he will not get his money.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOSEPH P. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1904.

There would be no debtors if promises were legal tenders.

SPINAL CURVATURE Can be Cured
ALSO OTHER DEFORMITIES.
Write or call at office for free information. Highest testimonials from prominent statesmen and physicians. Consult your Family Doctor. No braces or appliances used. Treated successfully by mail. Six years' experience. The Biomechanical Gymnastic & Orthopedic Inst. Copyright 1902. INCORPORATED. CAPITAL \$25,000.00. 16 TO 21 ARLINGTON BLK., OMAHA, NEB.

LEWIS'S SINGLE BINDER
THE BEST QUALITY
STRAIGHT 5 CIGAR ALWAYS RELIABLE.
Largest assortment of direct from factory, variety, etc.

Warsaw a Milk Town.
The town of Warsaw may be called the milk producers' Eden, although the milk consumers' Eden it certainly is not. There is probably nowhere such a "milk town" as this. Restaurants are little frequented. On the other hand, the public frequent the various dairies in great numbers in order to chat with friends or read the newspapers; to the accompaniment of a black or white coffee or a glass of cold or warm milk.

Retort Courteous.
Sandy McNab was boastful of his ancestors and of the noble connections of his family. A tourist who was spending a week in the village where Sandy lived met that individual driving a pig. "Hallo, Sandy," said the visitor. "Is this one of your noble relations?" "Na, na, sir," was Sandy's reply. "She's no relation at all, she's shut an acquaintance like yersel'."

Lives of Men and Women.
No man, even the most wretched, would change with any woman, even the most fortunate. And this is not an illusion. He is instinctively right. He gets more out of life. He knows this, and it helps him to bear much without complaint.—Referee.

Found at Last.
Alston, Mich., March 13th.—(Special.)—After suffering for twenty years from Rheumatism and Kidney Troubles, and spending a fortune in doctors and medicines that brought him no relief, Mr. James Culet of this place has found a complete cure for all his aches, pains and weakness, in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Naturally Mr. Culet feels much elated over his cure and gives great credit to the remedy that gave him health. "Yes," Mr. Culet says, "my rheumatism and Kidney Troubles are all gone and I feel like a new man. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it. Before I used them I spent a small fortune on doctors and one remedy and another. I cheerfully recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from Rheumatism or Kidney Trouble." Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure sick kidneys. Healthy kidneys take all the uric acid—the cause of Rheumatism—out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism.

The first robin will arrive foolishly early, but he would have to wear furs and gum boots to get here ahead of the first spring bonnet.

COMMISSIONER GARFIELD'S REPORT ON BEEF INDUSTRY.

The report of Commissioner Garfield on the beef industry has at last been published. It must be somewhat of a surprise to those who have been indulging in wholesale adverse criticism upon the methods of the Chicago packers, as it discloses facts and figures which clearly show that the great food producers have been innocent of the serious offenses with which they have been charged. They have been for a long time accused by newspapers all over the country of extortionate prices demanded, and obtained, of depression of values of cattle at the various stockyards where their business is conducted, of enormous profits wholly disproportionate to the capital employed, and, in general, of so carrying on their business that the public, under an organized system of spoliation, were being robbed for their exclusive benefit. We find now, however, that not a single one of these charges has been sustained but, on the contrary, that rigid and searching investigation, officially made, has resulted in complete acquittal. Instead of extortion it is shown that no industry can be found where so narrow a margin of profit prevails—the actual records and original entries, to which the commissioner had free access, showing that the highest net profit of any of the packers made on their sales of beef was two and three-tenths per cent in 1902 and in one instance that the profit realized in 1904 was one and eight-tenths per cent. The variations in the market prices for cattle are exhaustively treated and no evidence of any kind was discovered, or even hinted at, tending to show that values of cattle are in the slightest degree improperly affected or controlled by packers at any of the chief centers of the industry. On the whole, the report completely dissipates the prevalent idea that great fortunes are being amassed by illegal and improper methods employed by western packers, showing that notwithstanding the high prices for beef prevailing in 1902 the business was less remunerative than in years characterized by normal values, both for cattle and product. He says "that the year 1902, instead of being one of exorbitant profits, as has been commonly supposed, was less profitable than usual. In fact, during the months when the prices of beef were the highest, some, at least, of the leading packers were losing money on every head of cattle slaughtered. It was not possible to advance the prices of beef in full proportion to the great advance in the prices of cattle at that time." After all that has been written reflecting upon the great business interest engaged in the marketing and distribution of the product of one of the greatest of our national industries, it is gratifying to all fair minded people that the prejudiced attacks upon it have failed of verification; and the great western packers may be congratulated for having passed through such a searching and thorough official investigation unscathed. The results of this investigation, based as it is upon exhaustive data, officially obtained and verified by United States government experts, must be accepted without hesitation, as the investigation was made under circumstances that guaranteed complete accuracy with a possible disposition, indeed, to arrive at entirely different results.

Blessed is he who puts a line of wisdom in a line of type.

SLAVS IN FLIGHT

JAPANESE IN FULL CONTROL OF TIE PASS.

RUSSIAN ARMY IS IN RETREAT

The Movement is Now Toward Harbin—The Muscovites Have Been Slightly Reinforced, but There is Little Hope of Their Escape.

TOKIO—The Japanese occupied Tie Pass at midnight, March 15. Details of the occupation have not yet been received at Imperial army headquarters. An official bulletin reports the action and that the Japanese are in hot pursuit of the retreating Russians, but it does not mention any particulars about the fight.

The Japanese captured many prisoners of Tie Pass and the Russians destroyed vast stores.

General Kuropatkin and the remnants of the army which was defeated by the Japanese on the Shakhe and Hun rivers, and again around Mukden and Tie Pass, are now in the mountains a few miles north of the southern entrance of the Pass trying to shake off their pursuers, who apparently are not going to repeat the mistake of Liao Yang and allow the Russian army to escape. Kuropatkin has been reinforced by the garrisons of Tieling and other northern towns and a few new troops who were on their way from Russia when the battle of Mukden began.

But even with these there is little hope for him. True, he has some thirty or forty miles of hilly country extending from Tie Pass to Fenghuatsien, which might enable him to hold off the enemy for a time, but once out of the hills he has before him nearly 300 miles of flat, open country and innumerable rivers and streams to cross. This is what is termed the great valley of the Sungari, but is in fact an immense plain, bounded on the east by high mountains and extending northward into Siberia and westward into Mongolia. Kirin, east of the railway and Harbin, the most northerly point on the railway where it branches off to Vladivostok eastward and to Siberia westward, are the centers of this wonderfully rich country, resembling in many respects the northwest territories of Canada. From Tie Pass the railway runs over a hill known as the Divide of Kaiyan, twenty miles, then striking into a valley, on either side of which rise high hills, emerges onto the plain just northeast of the important Chinese city of Fenghuatsien. From there to Harbin hardly a hill can be seen from the railway train, the line running almost straight, except where an occasional curve is necessary to reach a city or favorable crossing of a river. Beside the railway there is a splendid wagon road from Tie Pass to Kaiyan, where it branches, one branch making a detour to the westward, skirting the mountains and running almost direct to Harbin; the other branch passes through the mountains to Kirin, from which center there are many roads. The distance from Tie Pass to Harbin is very little less than 300 miles, and except for the first few miles every acre is under cultivation or supporting herds of cattle, sheep and horses. So far as the commissariat is concerned the Russians need have no fear. Hardly a pound of last year's crop of beans, millet or wheat left the country, the Russians buying it all, storing it in stations along the railway, immense shelters being erected for its reception. They also purchased all the cattle and horses and have Cossacks herding them.

PEABODY WINS HIS CONTEST

Colorado Legislature Declares He Was Duty Elected Governor of State.

DENVER, Colo.—James H. Peabody on Thursday won his contest for the office of governor, from which he retired on January 10 after serving a term of two years, but his victory was achieved only after he had given his pledge to resign and surrender the chair to Lieutenant Governor Jesse E. McDonald.

The vote in joint convention of the general assembly by which Governor Alva Adams was ousted and Governor James H. Peabody installed was 51 to 11. Ten republicans voted with the democratic members for Adams. Governor Adams, who had spent the day packing his effects, surrendered his office to Governor Peabody shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Scores of letters, telegrams and telephone messages had reached the executive chamber during the day urging Governor Adams to hold his seat by force, but he decided to ignore this advice. In conversation he said he felt outraged at the action of the general assembly and expressed surprise that Mr. Peabody should become a party to what he termed a conspiracy to secure the office of governor for a man who had no claim whatever to the place. Governor Adams will issue a formal statement to the people upon the result of the contest.

FRANCE STOPS THE LOAN.

No More Money for Russia if She Persists in War.

PARIS—The postponement of the Russian loan is definitely confirmed. This is likely to exert a powerful influence towards peace as it is the first time the French financiers have shown an indisposition to advance funds while the uncertainties of war continue. A committee representing the syndicate of French underwriters went to St. Petersburg to arrange the conditions with the minister of finance and a contract was drawn up for a loan taking the form of treasury bonds running seven years at 5 per cent. The contract was then brought back to Paris for the approval of all the underwriters.

In the meantime the disastrous events in Manchuria naturally aroused doubts on the part of the financiers as to whether Russia would make peace or pursue the war. The influence of the financial elements was almost unanimous for peace but Russia's disinclination to consider peace appears to have induced the decision not to proceed with the contract and accordingly the signing, which was expected yesterday has been postponed and all the pending negotiations are also postponed.

Disaster Grows in Magnitude.

MUKDEN—Every hour increases the magnitude of the disaster suffered by the Russian armies. It is said 25,000 dead are known to have been left on the field, making the casualties at least one hundred thousand. Between fifty and sixty thousand prisoners, some seventy guns and enormous quantities of ammunition and provisions fell into the hands of the Japanese. The Japanese losses do not exceed those of the former great battles, even General Kuroki's army losing only five thousand.

Service Needs Reforming.

WASHINGTON—Hon. Andrew D. White, formerly American minister to Germany, delivered a lecture here under the auspices of the regents of the Smithsonian institution on the subject of the diplomatic service of the United States, with hints towards reform. Mr. White charged that residence abroad makes men un-American, and combated the statement that the diplomatic service is mostly recreation. He declared that no country does so much as ours to protect adopted etc.

MAIN ARMY IS AT TIE PASS

Remnant of Kuropatkin's Force Reaches Refuge Among the Hills.

ST. PETERSBURG—Russia's "grand army," with the exception of the thousands killed or taken prisoners on the plains and mountains around Mukden, is gathering slowly behind the fortifications of Tie Pass, which were built as a refuge before the battle of Liao Yang, and is feverishly engaged in the work of reorganizing and further strengthening its lines. According to the general staff, the main body has already completed its retreat and the rear guard southward is falling back slowly, keeping in touch with the pursuing columns of Japanese. In the complete absence of further information, it is difficult to say whether the pursuit has slackened or is being conducted by only a portion of the Japanese and military officials here hope that, as after the Battle of Liao Yang, Field Marshal Oyama has paused to give his weary troops a momentary breathing space, while extending his railroad and other lines of supply to his new position and preparing for the next blow.

To the Russian army every minute is now valuable and the footsore and disheartened detachments have been given scarcely an hour's rest before being set at work with spade and pick improving the defenses of the pass. It may be, however, that even now they are being turned out of these positions. Rumors are current that a wide eastward flanking movement which was begun before the battle, is still in progress, and on the other side it is feared that columns are moving north of Fakoman to take a position in the Russian rear.

NOW AT TIE PASS

RUSSIAN REMNANTS BEING REORGANIZED THERE.

ORDER COMING OUT OF CHAOS

Japanese Said to Be Slow to Follow Up Their Advantage—Rumor That a Wide Turning Movement May Be in Progress.

TIE PASS—As after the battle of Liao Yang, the advance of the Japanese army against the new positions of the Russians at Tie Pass is very slow. The leading columns are eight or ten miles southward, and in touch with the Russian van posts, but the operations at present are not serious. Field Marshal Oyama shows slight intentions of pressing his advantage in an immediate attack on Tie Pass. It is possible, however, that a wide turning movement of which reports are current is in progress. In such movement the Japanese have the immense advantage of several bases and the lines of supply, to which is now added the Simintin road, while the Russian army necessarily is dependent on one base and one line of communication, and therefore may be outflanked.

In the grand army order is being brought out of chaos with remarkable celerity. The plain in front of Tie Pass which on March 11 seemed like a nest of ants with the dense and confused mass of transport artillery and troops, corps, divisions and regiments being scattered and parties inextricably mingled, has been cleared, the regiments reorganized, stragglers sent to their respective commands, organizations have taken their assigned positions and today the same soldiers who on March 10 became a terror-stricken, surging, disorganized mass of gray at a few shots from a little detachment of Japanese, or who even fled in panic, firing indiscriminately in all directions as they ran, at the mere baseless cry of "Japanese cavalry," are now gathered, singing about the campfires with new courage, ready to oppose with stubborn resistance an attack on Tie Pass. It is unfair to accuse the entire army of this panic. General Linevitch entered Tie Pass with his regiments in perfect order with music playing and the men singing, and scarcely a straggler was lost in the long, difficult march. Other organizations made equally worthy retreats, and especially the rear guards of all the armies who performed their difficult task steadily and resolutely.

There is much to be said also for the panic-stricken condition of the troops. They were largely composed of undisciplined men and wagon drivers were mingled with the soldiers, who for fifteen days were under constant fire, crowded together in a mass from whence egress was impossible. It is one of the odd facts of warfare that the morale of the beaten Russian army has been largely restored, while the Japanese, through the victories, apparently are so broken and have incurred such heavy losses that they are unable to press the advantage. Otherwise it is inexplicable why the Japanese have not followed up their vigorous pursuit with an attack on Tie Pass, when they might have taken the position almost without a struggle. It is now too late for easy success.

The struggle for the possession of Mukden cost both sides close upon 200,000 men. The Russian loss of officers includes a large proportion of the regimental commanders and field officers.

FIX DATE FOR REVOLUTION.

May 1 Declared to Be Time for Russian National Rising.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A special to the Dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, says: Aron Enden, who came from Russia four months ago and joined the Russian colony here, received a letter from a member of the Russian revolutionary party saying that April 18 of the Russian calendar, or May 1, American calendar, has been named for the opening of the national revolution. Since the St. Petersburg massacre the revolutionists in the cities have been repressed until orders could be conveyed to all the cities and provinces for a universal rising on such a scale that to cope with it would be impossible. All railroads and industries will be tied up and mobs will take possession of every city.

Gompers Makes His Report.

WASHINGTON—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor on Tuesday, submitted his annual report to the executive council of that organization, now in session in this city. It gives the details of the settlement of a number of disputes and shows the finances of the organization to be in excellent condition. The invitation of the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore., to transfer the federation's exhibit at the St. Louis exposition to Portland was declined.

Changes on the Tribune.

NEW YORK—Whitelaw Reid's retirement from the editorship and directorship from the New York Tribune owing to his having taken office abroad under the government makes necessary the reorganization of the editorial department. Hart Lyman, long a member of the editorial staff, succeeds Mr. Reid as editor. Donald Nicholson, who has been connected with the Tribune for thirty-five years, retires at his own request from the managing editorship and is succeeded by James Martin.

JOVIAL SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Lightsome and Gay and a Fine Old Scottish Gentleman.

Every one may be said to know the author of "Waverley," but George Croal of Edinburgh, who has been interviewed by the Dispatch of that city, enjoys the distinction of having talked to the man in the flesh and of being probably the sole survivor among those who heard Sir Walter Scott declare himself the author of "Waverley" at a public dinner in the assembly room in 1827.

"The announcement did not come quite as a surprise," says Mr. Croal, "for it had been hinted that Sir Walter would reveal himself. I can recall the suppressed interest of the gathering throughout the dinner proper. It was in reply to the toast of his health that Sir Walter admitted the soft impeachment. I can remember his closing words exactly. They were: 'I am the sole and undivided author of "Waverley."' Needless to say there was great enthusiasm. The company rose en masse and I thought the roof would come off."

Scott, Mr. Croal adds, was congratulated all round. "It was a gay night and the utmost conviviality prevailed."

Asked whether he recollected the personality of Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Croal replied that he did so vividly.

"He was lightsome and gay and looked the real type of a fine old Scottish gentleman, chatting animatedly with one of the low lords sitting next to him. He made a first-class after-dinner speaker and, young though I was, I carried away a last impression of his kindly social disposition."

In the course of the evening Sir Walter complimented Charles Mackay, the comedian, who was present, upon his success in the role of Ballie Nicol Jarvie. Mackay was embarrassed and Mr. Croal distinctly remembers him saying: "Who would have thought I would get such a compliment from the great unknown?" "Not unknown now, Mr. Ballie," jocularly retorted Sir Walter.

A Case of Cowardice.

"Did you advertise for a boy?"

"Yes. Have you answered the advertisement?"

"I have. But I'd like to know what you mean by saying you want a boy who ain't afraid of work."

"It's plain enough, isn't it?"

"Maybe it is, but I should think you'd rather have a boy that was a little afraid of work. Just enough afraid of it to catch hold of it quick and wrestle with it, and down it and jump on it, and get the best of it, and show it that it won't get a chance to prove too much for him. That's the kind of a boy I should think you'd like instead of the kind that ain't afraid of work. Why, I knew a boy once who wasn't the least mite afraid of it, and he'd rub up against it and let it eat off of his hand, and at the same time never meddle with it enough to soil his finger tips."

"That's enough, young fellow. The job is yours."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Waves That Rise and Fall.

Every once in a while a wave of public sentiment sweeps across the country, as definable in its movement and character as any other real and physical thing. Generally speaking, this popular feeling finds expression in suggested legislation or constitutional amendment. Any student of American history, viewed from its political and legislative standpoint, knows that an examination of congressional records presents a panorama, so to speak, of great public movements, culminating sometimes in actual legislation, but more frequently subsiding without definite result. It is a good thing to clear the political and social atmosphere with these upheavals. Stagnant air is fatal, and even a cyclone, with all its accompanying trouble, is preferable to an atmosphere so heavy that it has lost all its vitality.—Washington Post.

Poet's Tranquil Evening of Life.

Swinburne, the poet, spends his declining years in tranquil pursuit of the simple life, although it is doubtful whether the book or the fad has ever disturbed his peaceful retreat. A friend says of him that he lives in possession of his needs. "Bounded on all sides by the best books, enjoying the close companionship of the truest friend ever given to a man of genius, and finding in a long walk at postman's pace a full satisfaction for the body's craving after exercise, he lives through the twilight of his days in a greater security and under the spell of a deeper peace than he knew in the boisterous dawn of his life."

John Morley on Golf.

Mr. John Morley addressed a meeting of his constituents in Montrose the other night, and at the close a "heckler" rose and said: "I wish to ask the right honorable gentleman an important question." The audience was all attention. "I wish to ask Mr. Morley why he does not play golf." Mr. Morley, however, was equal to the occasion. "Golf!" he exclaimed. "Oh! I don't think I'm old enough to begin that yet."—Dundee People's Friend.

Too Well Done.

She loved him. And her life would be as merry as a marriage bell if she had loved him just enough. But, oh, alas! she loved too well.

She talked so cleverly, they say. That none her cleverness could touch. She would have been so popular. If she had never talked so much.

The things she did were wonderful. Her work was held in high regard. She would have won renown, perhaps. If she had never worked too hard.

For things in moderation done. Are very often good, 'tis true; But naught worth while beneath the sun. Is gained by those who overdo!