

#### 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.

#### Owes Costly Book.

The Duke of Devonshire possesses, an heirloom, Claude Lorrain'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 Rossire, 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.

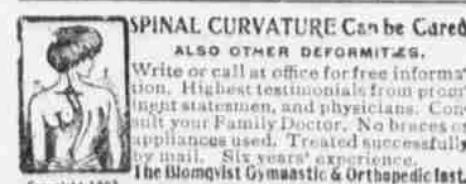
The very art of life, so far as I have been able to observe, consists in fortitude and perseverance.—Walter Scott.

Defiance Starch is put up 16 ounces in a package, 10 cents. One-third more starch for the same money.

Probably the undertaker looks somewhat 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.—JAMES E. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1904.

There would be no debtors if promises were legal tenders.



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16 TO 21 ARLINGTON BLK., OMAHA, NEB.

LEWIS'S SINGLE BINDER  
THE BEST QUALITY  
STRAIGHT CIGAR ALWAYS RELIABLE  
Your jeweler or direct from factory, Peoria, Ill.

#### 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 diaries 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.

#### Return Courteous.

Sandy McNah 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. "Hullo, 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 just an acquaintance like yourself."

#### 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 Culey of this place has found a complete cure for all his aches, pains and weakness, in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Naturally Mr. Culey feels much elated over his cure and gives great credit to the remedy that gave him health.

"Yes," Mr. Culey 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 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 with a possible dispensation 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 at Tie Pass and the Russians destroyed vast stores.

General Kourapatkin and the remnants of the army which was defeated by the Japanese on the Shakh 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. Kourapatkin 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 hill 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 Kalyan, 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 Kalyan, 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, out 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.

Assassination is Attempted.

ST. PETERSBURG—Colonel Prokofitov, governor of the province of Koutais, has been the object of an attempted assassination by two men at Sukhum. The would-be murderers fired six shots from revolvers at the governor, but he was not struck.

Orders Schools Reopened.

WARSAW—The authorities have decided to order the schools to reopen on Tuesday, and unless the boys return within a week to expel them. It is expected that the majority will continue on strike.

Kaiser Praises the Japanese.

BERLIN—Emperor William, addressing the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven, held up the Japanese soldiers as a luminous example of patriotism and soldierly fidelity.

Kuropatkin Has Enough.

LONDON—The St Peterburg correspondent of the Times says: General Kuropatkin has asked the emperor's gracious permission to hand over his command, alleging that he is in urgent need of physical and mental rest. It is said that Japan has twice approached Russia through informal channels on the subject of peace, but that in each case the proposal failed because Japan demanded an indemnity and a pledge that Russia would not exceed those of the former great battles even General Kuropatkin'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 combatted the statement that the diplomatic service is mostly recreation. He declared that no country does so much as ours to protect adopted children.

#### MAIN ARMY IS AT TIE PASS

Remnant of Kourapatkin'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 Okuma 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 Sungmin road, while the Russian army necessarily is dependent on one base and one line of communication, and therefore may be outflanked.

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.

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