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Regular Terms of Court. Third Monday of February. Fourth Monday of May. Fourth Monday of September. Third Monday of November.

Church and Sabbath School.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m. M. E. Sabbath School at 10:30 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. O. H. Nickle.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building. FOREST LODGE, No. 184, A. O. U. W. Meets every Friday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

WORLD'S FAIR OPENED.

President Started Machinery by Wire From Washington.

Japs Crossed the Yalu and Said to Have Won a Big Battle—Captain of the Petropavlovsk—After the Paper Trust—Testimonial to Speaker Cannon—Hiram Cronk 104 years Old.

Saturday at noon the great St. Louis exposition was thrown open to the world. At 9 o'clock in the morning all the high dignitaries of the exposition met at the administration building and, headed by a band, marched to the Plaza of St. Louis in the center of the exposition grounds.

The chorus "Hymn of the West," the words by Edmund Clarence Stedman and music by John Knowles Paine, was then sung, and addresses were made by the following gentlemen: Mayor Wells of St. Louis, Hon. Thomas T. Carter, president of the national commission; Senator Henry E. Burnham of New Hampshire, in behalf of the United States senate; Congressman James A. Tawney of Minnesota, for the national house of representatives; Commissioner General Albino R. Nunez of Mexico, in behalf of the foreign commissioners; E. H. Harriman of New York, for the exhibitors.

The last speech of the day was by Secretary of War William H. Taft, representing President Roosevelt, and at its conclusion the signal was given to President Roosevelt in the White House, the golden key was pressed, the cascades sent down their floods, the thousands of banners were unfurled and the great Louisiana Purchase exposition was open to the world.

The ceremonies were witnessed by about 250,000 people. Russians Routed at Yalu Crossing. After five days of continuous fighting, largely with artillery, the first Japanese army under General Kuroki has forced a crossing of the Yalu river and Sunday, with a gallant infantry charge covering a frontage of four miles, it drove the Russians from Chih Tien Cheng and the heights on the right bank of the Iho or Aida river, which enters the Yalu from the north almost opposite Wijn.

The Japanese turned the left flank of the Russian position, and in the battle of Sunday they swept away the new front interposed by the Russians to check their onward movement. The present position of the Japanese is a dominating one, and they may force the abandonment of the defenses erected by the Russians at Antung and other points lower down the river. The Japanese losses on the Yalu Sunday were about 700 killed and wounded.

The Russians lost over 800 men. The Japanese captured 28 quick firing guns, 20 officers and many men. The Russians made two stands but were driven from both. Captain Jakloeff Recovering. The correspondent at Port Arthur of the Ruskal Slawo of Moscow telegraphs that he has had an interview with Captain Jakloeff of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk. He says the captain will soon be able to start for St. Petersburg. His broken ribs are set and the fracture of his skull is healed.

Captain Jakloeff said that a few seconds before the explosion he ran from the conning tower to repeat an order to the man at the helm. On his way he saw Colonel Aganoff writing particulars of the fight which had just taken place. Next to him was Verestehagin, the artist, hurriedly drawing. All of a sudden the explosion occurred and the deck of the flagship was enveloped in a heavy mist pierced by tongues of fire bursting through all parts of the vessel.

Captain Jakloeff was then struck on the head and lost consciousness. The same correspondent describes the submarine boat experiments at Port Arthur for a considerable time, and that the boats were well handled and that there is a sufficient number of them to assure the protection of Port Arthur and the coast in its vicinity.

The Chinese in Manchuria, the correspondent further says, are praying for a Russian victory. No More Correspondents Wanted. The great number of correspondents dispatched to the Far East has overwhelmed the Japanese government and United States Minister Gireson has called the state department from Tokio that further applications in behalf of correspondents for permission to accompany the Japanese forces in

the field cannot be granted. It is estimated that there already are at least 200 American and European correspondents traveling with the Japanese army.

Ship Was Destroyed by Japanese. The finding of the court of inquiry that the Petropavlovsk was destroyed by Japanese mine has caused little surprise in St. Petersburg. This finding had been expected since Viceroy Alexieff's dispatch of April 21, in which Vice Admiral Togo's claim that he was responsible for the blowing up of the ship was practically admitted.

The publication of the findings of the court is pointed to as proof of the truth of the emperor to get at the purpose, no matter whether or not it shows a victory for the enemy, and to inform the people in order that they may know where to place the responsibility.

After the Paper Trust. Attorney General Knox has decided to start an investigation against the combination of paper manufacturers to determine whether the so-called paper trust is violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Knox received a delegation of newspaper publishers consisting of Don Seltz of the New York World, John Norris of the New York Times and Conde Hamill of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, who gave him an outline of evidence which they claim to possess showing that the paper manufacturers exist as a combination in restraint of trade and that the manufacturers are committing a violation of the Sherman law analogous to that which was found by the United States Supreme Court some years ago in the famous Addyston Pipe case.

The Attorney-General has more than once made the statement that the Department of Justice stands ready to investigate alleged cases of violation of the Trust laws whenever evidence is presented in due form by trustworthy persons. The publishers declared to Mr. Knox that the paper manufacturers have an agreement by which they divide territory among themselves, that they fix prices at an unreasonable and burdensome figure, and that their business is managed in violation of the laws regulating commerce between the states.

Less Than Usual May Day Unrest. Bradstreet's summary of the state of trade says: Distributive trade continues quiet at most markets, and April trade the country over has not equaled a year ago.

The absence heretofore of the usual volume of spring demand is depressing to dealers, who fear they will be obliged to carry over surplus stocks. Signs of improvement are, however, to be noted in the Northwest.

Collections are backward, as heretofore reported, though where weather has permitted distribution of goods, some improvement is noted. During the first four months of the year upward of 125,000 men have struck for various causes, but while there is considerable unrest, rather less than the usual May day disturbances are looked for.

The demand for pig iron is rather quieter, the lack of inquiry showing most effect in Bessemer pig, which is down to \$13 per ton, Valley furnace. Cotton has been depressed by poor trade reports, and print cloths have further weakened, without, however, encouraging much new business.

Business failures for the week ending with April 28 number 197, against 199 last week, 173 in the like week in 1903, 174 in 1902, 163 in 1901 and 153 in 1900.

Every Boston Bakery Closed. A strike of more than 1,400 bakers in Boston, Cambridge and Chelsea started Sunday night. Every bakery in the three cities is affected, with the exception of the Hebrew bakeries. The men quit work at 6 o'clock and the night shifts failed to appear.

The daily output of bread in Boston is from 300,000 to 350,000 loaves, and this supply will be practically cut off. In all bakeries the employers were making feeble attempts to keep their shops in operation but all admitted that the outlook was poor.

The master bakers say they will run their establishments as "open shops." Strikes were also ordered in Lynn, Salem and Brockton. In other East ern Massachusetts towns action was deferred a week.

Testimonial to Speaker Cannon. The closing of the second session of the Fifty-eighth congress was made notable by the demonstration which was evoked by a resolution offered by Mr. Williams, the minority leader, testifying to the courtesy and impartial manner in which Speaker Cannon had presided over the house.

The resolution was not of the perfunctory kind but was expressive of kindly feeling which men in the house of all parties entertained toward him. In a graceful speech the speaker declared his appreciation of the resolution.

Condition of Paul Kruger. While it is difficult to ascertain the exact state of the health of Mr. Kruger, former president of the Transvaal, it is stated at Mentone, France, on good authority that symptoms of a cerebral affection are apparent and that a consultation of physicians has been held. Mr. Kruger is extremely weak.

FIGHTING ON THE YALU.

Wild Rumors as to Extent of Russian Reverses.

St. Petersburg Censor Will Not Give Out Dispatches Received From the Front—Talk of Removing General Sasulitch For Opposing Crossing Cautious Advance of the Japanese.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—The interest of the public in the news of the fighting on the Yalu is at fever heat, especially since the last official report, which announced the fighting at Ching-Gow, was given out. To the general disappointment, no further telegrams from Gen. Kuropatkin have been published by the war commission, nor will the censor pass press dispatches wired from the front.

The absence of news led to the circulation of wild rumors. For instance, it was reported that General Sasulitch would be relieved of his command and court-martialed for making a too strenuous stand on the right bank of the Yalu. As a matter of fact, while the war office is surprised at the resistance made by General Sasulitch, a telegram from General Kuropatkin to the emperor on April 26 announced that Sasulitch, in view of the preparations which the Japanese were making to cross the Yalu, had begun to reinforce his troops on the Manchurian bank.

Another report says that the war office has been informed that the Russian casualties numbered 2,000. Should this be true it can be accepted as a certainty that the Russian plan of operations never contemplated such a sacrifice.

In view of the cautious advance of the Japanese it is not expected they will quickly follow up Sasulitch but will take a few days in getting the remainder of their troops and supplies across the river and in clearing the country of Russian detachments in order that their communication may not be exposed to attack.

PROGRESS OF CAMPAIGN.

Minister Hayashi Gives His Views of Immediate Results of General Kuroki's Victory.

London, May 3.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, gave to the press the following statement: "The immediate result of General Kuroki's success will probably be a movement on Feng Huan Chang, which the Chinese had fortified with their usual brick structures. Since the commencement of the war the Russians doubtless have added earthworks, but their loss of gun Sunday must seriously diminish their defensive strength."

"I understand that Russia had only 100 guns in Manchuria. If that is the case, her artillery strength has been diminished almost one-third. They fight well, those Russians, and Feng Huan Cheng will not be taken without a hard struggle unless General Kuropatkin again changes his plan of campaign. The announcement that the Russians would not contest the crossing of the Yalu has proved, as we thought, to be misleading. Thirty thousand men is far too large a body for any general to face the enemy with if it were merely intended to hamper his movements. Kuropatkin evidently meant to make a determined resistance, but he either underestimated our strength or disposed his forces in the belief that we would not venture a frontal attack."

Japanese Base at Antung. "I take it from the dispatches received that we have now practically secured control of both banks of the Yalu. In consequence, our base will probably be moved to Antung. "To be perfectly frank, I must say I expected the engagement would be more decisive, especially in view of the large number of Russian troops opposed to us. Its significance must largely depend upon our ability to pursue the enemy."

Reviewing the whole future of the struggle that has just commenced in such deadly earnest on land, Baron Hayashi said: "The duration of the war must lie rather with Russia than with Japan. For the moment the military advantage is with us, for Kuropatkin has extended his front and we can strike where and when we will. Our aggressive movement may be carried on to Mukden, perhaps to Harbin, or further, but before long there must come a stage of the campaign where Russia will assume the role of the invader and where we must act solely on the defensive. From the beginning it has been so, and our aggression is and has been but a means toward the eventual repulsion of an invading army."

General Kuroki himself probably cannot say at this moment at exactly what point our aggression will be changed into the defensive. Kuropatkin, so I believe, says he will not undertake to drive us back until he has 200,000 men ready to take the field. I think that at least 5 per cent of that force will die from sickness, so that to keep his force at the maximum required Kuropatkin will always have to be transporting 15,000 men from St. Petersburg—no small task.

"This year's harvest in Manchuria, I learn, promises to be bad. A million Russians there, in addition to the army, must be fed. We have or shall have closed every source of food supply except by the Siberian railroad."

Even with double tracks and no men or munitions of war to transport, the problem of feeding the Russian population and army now in Manchuria would be in itself intensely serious, but with a single track road, which is Russia's only vital sinecure, it seems almost impossible and famine appears inevitable.

Possible Manchu Rising. "With this dreadful accompaniment of war, there is only too likely to be a rising among the Manchurians. They may attack the Russians or they may attack us. Either case is bad enough to contemplate.

"To help us sit down and wait all these contingencies we are working day and night on the Korean railroad and by October the unfinished portions of the road between Fusan and Seoul will be completed and a new line from Seoul to Wiju will also be ready. Locomotives are coming from the United States and as soon as these arrive we will have a strong and rapid line of communications through all Korea, which will almost touch our own mainland, and we will not be likely to suffer from want of supplies or reinforcements.

"As regards Port Arthur and Vladivostok, the situation is somewhat different. I cannot say anything about the movements of our other armies that have been mobilized, but there is no doubt that the Liaotung peninsula will, if any success attends our land forces, be cut off from supplies.

"Neither Port Arthur nor Vladivostok can be taken from the sea front, but I think you will find Port Arthur either taken by our land forces or starved out by September. The Chinese are smuggling provisions into Port Arthur now from Chefoo but only to an immaterial extent and that will soon cease.

"Vice Admiral Togo will doubtless remain on watch outside Port Arthur. By September, when the hurricane season comes, he should be able to safely house his fleet in a Japanese port. No fleet, Russian or Japanese, could be particularly effective there. I scarcely think Russia will send her Baltic fleet to face our autumn hurricanes."

Referring to the long period which elapsed between the declaration of war and the land fighting, Minister Hayashi said: "That waiting which taxed the patience of the rest of the world has been a busy and exciting time for us. Our troops have been continually marching and working in anticipation of striking the blow which would initiate the campaign in Manchuria.

"The most unfortunate incident of the campaign up to date is Vice Admiral Kamimura's misfortune in missing the Vladivostok fleet. It seems from here that it was a pity the vice admiral did not stay outside that port instead of trying to find the Russians in the open sea."

GRETH'S AIR SHIP.

Started on a 50-Mile Trip but Failed Owing to Slight Disarrangement.

San Francisco, May 3.—Dr. August Greth, accompanied by an assistant, started in his air ship on a trip to San Jose, 50 miles south of this city. The ascent was made from the grounds in Eleventh street near Market, where the aerial craft has been located for some time.

After reaching an elevation of several hundred feet, Dr. Greth, the inventor, who acted as helmsman, caused the vessel to circle and move in various directions, demonstrating that it was under his control. He then headed it south almost directly against the wind and started on a bee line for San Jose, at which city he hoped to make a landing. The air ship, obeying the force of its light motor, made good progress and was soon out of sight.

After traveling about five miles, some slight disarrangement of the machinery was discovered and the aerial voyagers landed safely. Dr. Greth was accompanied by Engineer Frederic Bell. Greth was satisfied with the result of this experimental flight because he accomplished a good deal more than on former occasions and concluded that he was working in the right direction.

Break in Canal Repaired.

Fonda, N. Y., May 3.—The break in the Erie canal at Fort Hunter which was caused by the recent flood in the valley and which has cost the state of New York more than \$100,000 is repaired and the water is being let in this level. The canal will be open to traffic May 5.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Albany, May 3.—Court of appeals calendar for May 3: Nos. 236, 240, 237, 247, 275, 277, 285 and 304.

A Surprised Duke.

Just after the late Duke of Richmond and Gordon received the latter half of his title—he was created Duke of Gordon in January, 1876—he was sent to this country as president of the British commission to our centennial exposition. While in this country he heard of a certain picture owned by a country woman in which he thought to her, using the official stationery of the commission and signing himself, as a poor dove, simply by the names of his title, "Richmond and Gordon."

Much to his surprise and a good deal to his disgust—for he had precise ideas as to his dignity as a duke—the letter which he received in answer to his was addressed, "Messrs. Richmond & Gordon," and began "Gentlemen!"

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

Short Items From Various Parts of the World.

Record of Many Happenings Condensed and Put in Small Space and Arranged With Special Regard For the Convenience of the Reader Who has Little Time to Spare.

It is reported from Tien Tsin that the Japanese bombarded the town of New Chwang Monday night. Russia's Vladivostok cruiser squadron appeared at Wonsou, Corea, where it sank a Japanese merchant steamer. William R. Hearst has closed his political headquarters in New York and has sent his campaign managers and clerical force to other states.

The World prints a story to the effect that the family tomb of the Livingstons on the ancient manor near Hudson, was broken open and robbed of its dead.

Senator Hale, chairman of the senate naval committee, expressed his belief that the day of big battleships had passed and a radical change in the policy of naval construction was necessary.

Thursday. Senator Maura, the Spanish premier, was shot at but not wounded, while on his way to Madrid from the Balearic islands. President Loubet and the King of Italy visited the Roman Forum, where, in their presence, three prehistoric tombs were unearthed.

The collapse of a cage in the Robinson mine at Johannesburg, South Africa, precipitated 43 natives, 2,000 feet to the bottom. All were killed. A locomotive of the Baltimore and Ohio exploded in Braddock, Pa.; three men were fatally injured, three dangerously hurt and five buildings were wrecked.

Moses Thatcher, once an apostle of the Mormon church, told the Smoot investigating committee how he was stripped of his priesthood for asserting his political independence.

Friday. German troops in the field in Africa have lost 63 per cent of officers and 35 per cent of the privates, due to death, wounds and illness. Two hundred Japanese soldiers aboard the transport Kinshu Maru, sunk by two Russian torpedo boats, refused to surrender and went down with the vessel.

The second session of the Fifty-eighth congress was declared adjourned at 2 o'clock Thursday by President pro tem. Frye in the senate and Speaker Cannon in the house. Japanese troops which crossed the Yalu charged during the night on a Russian position and were repulsed, gunboats steaming up the river to their support being driven back by the Russian fire.

Eight thousand young women were made eligible to matrimony by the action of the New York board of education repealing the bylaw permitting charges against teachers who take husbands.

Saturday. Speaker Cannon's friends organize to head off his boom for the nomination for vice president. Bold raids of Cossacks and their appearance at Anju exposes Japan's lack of cavalry to pursue them.

It is reported from Shanghai that the Russians have suffered a disastrous repulse after two days' fighting west of the Yalu river. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darlington appeared before the house naval committee in opposition to the general staff bill advocated by Secretary Moody.

Dr. William D. Crum, a negro, was reappointed collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., by President Roosevelt within an hour after the senate adjourned without acting on his nomination.

Monday. James Henry Smith, according to report, paid more than \$2,000,000 for the late William C. Whitney's former home at No. 871 Fifth avenue, New York. Eight persons were killed, three fatally hurt and 26 less seriously injured in a railroad wreck near St. Louis Saturday while on way to attend opening of world's fair.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, D. C., gave a public exhibition of the tetrahedral kites, by which he hopes to solve the problem of aerial navigation. Cord Meyer of Queens county was elected chairman of the New York Democratic state committee and Senator McCarren of Kings county chairman of the executive committee.

Tuesday. New York leads all the states in the readiness of its building at the St. Louis fair. John A. Delaney was arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of forgery, committed, it is said, to support his young wife. Lyman J. Gage was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Bible class of J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the New York Fifth avenue Baptist church. Admiral Dewey and 17 other surviving officers of the battle of Manila bay, will celebrate the anniversary of that fight by dining together in Washington, D. C.

DIVORCED WIFE CAN INHERIT.

Will Made in Her Favor by Her Husband Before Divorce Must Stand.

Pittsburg, May 2.—Judge J. J. Miller handed down an opinion in the orphan's court which decides an important question affecting the inheritance of divorced persons. Under the decision Mary Brown Jones, the divorced wife of the late Thomas Mifflin Jones, nephew of the dead millionaire steel manufacturer, D. F. Jones, will get the estate bequeathed to her under a will written by her husband before the granting of a divorce.

Some years ago Mrs. Jones created a sensation in Pittsburg social circles by filing proceedings for divorce against her husband. Her husband died 20 months after the decree of divorce was obtained by his wife and another sensation was sprung when his will was filed and found to direct that one-third of his entire estate, worth at most a million dollars, be given to Mrs. Jones. When the estate came up in the orphan's court for distribution the question was raised: "Can a legatee, the former wife of a decedent, take under his will made when the marriage relation showed that there had been a divorce and separation of the couple?"

The court decided that the wife should get what the will called for.

JOHNSTOWN MORTGAGED.

Validity of Title to Valuable Property in City's Heart is Questioned.

Johnstown, May 2.—Sheriff Samuel Lenhart has served Levergood with a summons to appear in court at Ebensburg as the legal representative of the Levergood heirs and show cause why a mortgage that was filed in 1813 in favor of Peter Levergood, one of the founders of Johnstown, should not be marked satisfied.

The mortgage is on the land that is now occupied by the central portion of the city and was given by Thomas Burrell, George Brenner and the latter's son. The Levergood heirs think that the matter will bear looking into, as the mortgage was never canceled and as it is for \$10,500, with the interest for 91 years, would amount to a considerable sum.

Coxey a Financial Leader.

Cincinnati, O., May 2.—Jacob S. Coxey, who marched into prominence at the head of his rag-tag army some years ago, has made his debut in the financial world, representing the Coxey Steel and Silica Sand company. Coxey has closed a deal with the Union Savings Bank and Trust company whereby the latter guarantees the \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds on the plants of the company, due in 1964. Out of the \$500,000 bond issue, when sold, Coxey's company will deposit with the Union Savings Bank and Trust company \$112,650 to meet the principal of the bonds on maturity.

Wife's Mistake Causes Trouble.

Waynesburg, Pa., May 2.—Silas Rouse, a young farmer of James station, is under arrest for felonious shooting, through a mistake of his wife. A number of Italian laborers approached the Rouse home to apply for board and Mrs. Rouse, not knowing their mission, became frightened and started to scream. Rouse heard her and, seizing a revolver, fired several shots at the men, several of whom had narrow escapes. Rouse was held in \$400 bail.

Ill-Fated Mine Abandoned.

Greensburg, May 2.—The ill-fated Port Royal mine of the Pittsburg Coal company, in which three horrors occurred, is now out of commission forever. Thursday the mine was dismantled of all its interior fittings, the wagons taken out and everything of value brought to the surface. The body of John Peebles, who lost his life in June, 1902, when a score of miners were killed, still lies somewhere in the mine.

Deepest Coal Mine Shaft in the World.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 2.—The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company has completed arrangements to sink the deepest coal mine shaft in the world in Hanover township, near here. It will be 2,625 feet deep and will open up a virgin coal field, one of the richest in the region. The colliery will give work to about 2,000 men.

Jealousy Caused Two Deaths.

Philadelphia, May 2.—Otto Saladen, aged 35 years, shot and killed Mr. Maria Albrecht, aged 26 years, and then committed suicide at Woodside park, a suburb of this city. Mrs. Albrecht, who had separated from her husband, had been receiving the attentions of Saladen, and the latter is supposed to have killed her because of jealousy.

Serenader Badly Hurt.

Punxsutawney, May 2.—Death may be the result of a prank of boys who gathered outside the residence of Watkins Watkins at South Clayville to serenade him. Watkins rushed out with a club and is said to have struck Jacob Fink, 15 years old, son of J. R. Fink, on the head. The boy's skull was fractured.

Ohio Miners Quit Work.

Canton, O., May 2.—Miners of the Tuscarawas district, about 3,000 in number, quit work until an agreement is reached on the scale. The trouble is over the machine rate which a 10-day conference in Canton early in the month failed to settle.