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TIONESTA, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1905.

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Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February, Third 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 10:00 a. m.; Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. W. O. Calhoun. Preaching in the P. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. R. A. Zahniser, Pastor. Services in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning and evening, Rev. Dr. Paul J. Sionaker, Pastor. The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

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 I. O. O. F. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening in each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta, Pa.

TIONESTA TENT, No. 164, K. O. T. M., meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening in each month in A. O. U. W. hall Tionesta, Pa.

T. F. RITCHEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Tionesta, Pa.

CURTIS M. SHAWKEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Warren, Pa. Practice in Forest Co.

A. C. BROWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Arner Building, Cor. Elm and Bridge Sts., Tionesta, Pa.

J. W. MORROW, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Dentist. Office and Residence three doors north of Hotel Agnew, Tionesta. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours.

D. R. F. J. BOVARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA.

D. R. J. C. DUNN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and DRUGGIST. Office over store, Tionesta, Pa. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours of day or night. Residence—Elm St., between Grove's grocery and Gerow's restaurant.

D. R. J. B. SIGGINS, Physician and Surgeon, OIL CITY, PA.

H. E. MCKINLEY, Hardware, Tinning & Plumbing, Tionesta, Pa.

S. J. SETLEY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Keeps a complete line of Justice's blanks for sale. Also Blank deeds, mortgages, etc. Tionesta, Pa.

HOTEL WEAVER, E. A. WEAVER, Proprietor. This hotel, formerly the Lawrence House, has undergone a complete change, and is now furnished with all the modern improvements. Heated and lighted throughout with natural gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. The comforts of guests never neglected.

CENTRAL HOUSE, GEORGE GEROW Proprietor, Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public. First class livery in connection.

PHIL EMEIRT, FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER. Shop in Walters building, Cor. Elm and Walnut streets. Is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

LORENZO FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in HARNESS, COLLARS, BRIDLES, And all kinds of HORSE FURNISHING GOODS. TIONESTA, PA.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

TAKE OATHS OF OFFICE

Inauguration of President and Vice-President.

President Sworn in to Succeed Himself on a Handsomely Decorated Stand at East Front of Capitol—Impending Parade of 30,000 Marching Men—President's Inaugural Speech.

Washington, March 6.—On an immense stand erected on the east front of the Capitol, before a crowd of record-breaking proportions, and amid propitious weather conditions, Theodore Roosevelt Saturday afternoon was formally inaugurated president of the United States.

Gathered around him and filling the stand behind was assembled the greatest collection of notables, native and foreign, that has ever lent its presence to an inauguration ceremony. Our insular possessions were all represented by delegations, many of whom had never before seen the president or witnessed an inauguration.

The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller, being the fourth and last inauguration at which he will officiate.

Oath of the President.

The oath of office taken by the incoming president of the United States is the shortest and the simplest required of any ruler on earth. It is prescribed by the constitution and is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and, to the best of my ability, protect, preserve and defend the constitution of the United States."

This oath was solemnly repeated by President Roosevelt after Chief Justice Fuller.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the crowd gave vent to its enthusiasm. Their high tensioned nerves were relaxed and a roar of cheers went up that seemed to shake the very walls of the Capitol. After quiet had been restored President Roosevelt stepped to the front of the stand while the formal taking of the oath by the new vice president occurred in the senate chamber shortly before noon. Here all the dignitaries of Washington were assembled, including members of the cabinet, justices of the supreme court, the senate and house of representatives.

Adjournment of 58th Congress.

It was exactly 12 o'clock when Senator Frye as president pro tempore of the senate rapped with his gavel and announced the adjournment of the 58th congress.

Senator Fairbanks, who had previously been escorted by the committee on arrangements to the platform on which sat Senator Frye and Speaker Cannon, arose and repeated the oath of office as administered by Senator Frye.

The senator then handed the gavel to Mr. Fairbanks, who called the assemblage to order. The opening prayer of the first session of the new senate was delivered by Dr. Edward Everett Hale. The organization of the senate was then completed by the senators taking the oaths administered by Mr. Fairbanks, who concluded the ceremony and the senate adjourned to witness the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

The Inaugural Parade.

In point of beauty, the military display has never been equalled. The regular contingent of cavalry, infantry and artillery were uniformed as though for the most exact official inspection and their discipline was beyond question. The same could be said with equal emphasis of the naval contingent.

The parade was divided into a grand military division and a civic division. The military division was led by the cadets corps of West Point and Annapolis and the severe simplicity of their uniform, the quick, snappy action and machine-like accuracy with which they performed every evolution elicited unstinted applause from the spectators.

This division was larger than has ever been seen in a Washington parade, and the impression it produced reflected the highest credit on the naval officers who had brought their commands to such a state of efficiency. The police arrangements were exceptionally effective.

The features of the parade of most interest to the spectators were the famous Apache chief Geronimo heading a score of red men, the Porto Rico Provisional regiment, a battalion of marvelously drilled Philippine scouts, Seth Bullock's cow punchers, the Irish infantry, German artillery and Hungarian Hussars, all marching beneath the stars and stripes.

The parade started at the Capitol and moved down Pennsylvania avenue, passed the Treasury, White House, State, War and Navy buildings, a distance of about two miles. Throughout the mile and a half between the Capitol and White House the procession passed between long lines of huge stands filled with people.

In the evening the city was illuminated by hundreds of thousands of electric lights, artistically grouped and arranged, and a display of fireworks was given on the Ellipse south of the White House. At 5 o'clock the doors of the Pension building were thrown open for the reception of guests for the inaugural ball, the culminating event of the inaugural festivities.

As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls in the sumptuousness of arrangements, in bewildering splendor of decorations and marvelous electrical effects and in the countless throngs taking part in the spectacle.

The illumination increased in power as the east end of the building was approached, where the bands were located, where there was a burst of light of surpassing beauty and brilliancy. The ball was opened at 8 o'clock by President Roosevelt and on the stroke of 11 "Home Sweet Home" was played by the musicians and the festivities concluded.

President's Inaugural Speech. My Fellow Citizens—No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently. In no spirit of boastfulness in our strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good, who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness.

To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort which the mauler and harder virtues wither away.

Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgement of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forsooth, by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must behave as becometh a people with such responsibilities.

Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights.

But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid.

No weak nation that acts rightly and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger.

Our forefathers faced certain perils which they have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the half century are felt in every fibre in our social and political being.

Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic. The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, also have brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers.

Upon the success of our experiment much depends; not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and therefore our responsibility is heavy to ourselves, to the world as it is today, and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged.

We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its

affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the free men who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwanted and enlarged to our children and our children's children.

To do so, we must show, not merely in great crisis, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

SUBWAY FOR CLEVELAND.

Street Railway Company Will Build at Its Own Expense at Cost of Over Five Millions.

Cleveland, March 4.—To secure a 25-year extension of its franchise, the Cleveland Electric Railway company will make a proposition to the city, offering a fare considerably lower than the present 5-cent rate, liberal transfer privileges and a subway for all lines through the heart of the city.

The subway will include a grand central underground station at the Public Square, with underground lines in all directions for the distance of a mile or more. It will remove all surface tracks, poles and wires. The company expresses its willingness to construct the subway at its own expense, make the concessions mentioned and at the end of 50 years turn the subway over to the city. The cost of the proposed improvements is estimated to exceed \$5,500,000.

TO REPLACE STEEL.

Pennsylvania Railroad Lets Big Contracts For Stone Bridges.

Philadelphia, March 4.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company will spend \$1,000,000 in building new bridges over the Juniata river near Lewisport, Pa., completing the four trackage of the middle division and minimizing the curve at that point. Yesterday Chief Engineer Brown of the Pennsylvania let the contracts for this work to the Tyve Construction company.

The contract provides for two stone bridges of eight arches each, to take the place of the present steel structures, and as soon as the new bridges are put up the additional tracks will be run over them, making a straight stretch of four-track roadway. The present steel structures would not admit of the additional tracks.

COLLIDED WITH FREIGHT.

Two Men Killed and Two Injured in Northern Pacific Accident.

St. Paul, Minn., March 6.—General Manager Horn of the Northern Pacific has received information that passenger train No. 3 which left St. Paul Friday night for the Pacific coast, was in a head-end collision with a freight train near Bear Mouth, Monday, and two persons were killed and two injured.

The dead: Chief Clerk Wilcox of the railway mail service, with headquarters at Helena; Fireman Belton of the westbound train, of Helena.

Injured: Engineer James, Helena; Engineer Sherman, Helena. Mr. Horn said that none of the passengers of the eastbound train was injured.

Preferred Girl to Title.

Highampton, March 6.—Joseph Smethurst, who might have been an English lord, died in this city Sunday, aged 83 years. He belonged to a noble family of Manchester and would have succeeded to the title had he not fallen in love with a servant girl, to which his people objected. He married the girl of his choice, renounced the title and came to this country 20 years ago, where he lived as a country gentleman until the death of his wife two years ago. He was prominent in Masonic circles and was well known to Masons throughout the state.

Secretary Shaw Subpoenaed.

Cleveland, March 4.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has been subpoenaed as a witness at the trial of Mrs. Chadwick and asked to bring along the charter of the Oberlin National bank. It is thought, however, that the secretary will not come in person. Nothing except sickness on the part of Mrs. Chadwick or one or more of the important witnesses can now prevent the trial from starting on next Monday.

Flannagan's Way.

Cassidy—Flannagan's thinking of going into the haulin' business. He brought a foine new cart today. Cassidy—But shure he has no horse. Flannagan—No, but he's goin' to buy wan. Cassidy—Well, that's loike Flannagan. He always did git the cart before the horse.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hardly.

"The old, old story," exclaimed the husband with a long drawn sigh, as he laid down his paper. "Another man committed suicide because his home was unhappy."

"And did that make his home any happier," asked his wife, "or doesn't the paper say?"

"When we do not spend our money," says an old gentleman, "we are economical; when other people do not spend their money, they are stingy."

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Pointed Paragraphs Chronicling the Week's Doings.

Long Dispatches From Various Parts of the World Shorn of Their Padding and Only Facts Given in as Few Words as Possible For the Benefit of the Hurried Reader.

Berlin's new cathedral was dedicated with great ceremony in the presence of the emperor and court and American and other delegates. George S. Boutwell, former governor of Massachusetts, United States senator and secretary of the treasury, died of pneumonia, aged 87 years. It is reported in St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin has advised the emperor that it is necessary to withdraw his army from the Shakhe river to the Tse pass.

The Russians report that the Japanese are in possession of Ta pass, and also the pass between Ta pass and Katou pass. The possession of Ta pass threatens Fushan, Tse pass and Hlegessway. Thursday. The New York Central has signed contracts for the erection of eight electric storage reservoirs on its lines that are to be electrified. Mrs. William F. Cody denied the witness stand that she ever gave her husband, "Buffalo Bill," any love potion or any poison to get control over him.

By the records of the weather bureau this winter has been the coldest yet, which was last year, that New York has seen since the bureau was established 34 years ago.

General Kuropatkin has answered Kuroki's advance on the east by a counter attack on the Japanese left, threatening Sandepu and seizing the railway bridge over the Shakhe river.

Friday. The New York Canadian camp feasted last night at the Hotel Astor on roast rhinoceros, gift of Prince Henry of Prussia. Objection by Representative Baker of New York prevented the house from providing for an increase of the president's salary to \$75,000 a year. Mr. Hay has assured the Haytian minister that the federal government contemplates no encroachment on Haytian or Dominican independence.

The chemist's report of the analysis of the bicarbonate of soda, of which Mrs. Leland Stanford took a dose shortly before her death at Honolulu, states positively that the soda contained strychnine.

Saturday.

Japanese are continuing their flanking movement on both left and right of the Russian lines, and have entered Simindin, west of Mukden. Although it is not officially admitted, it is regarded as certain that General Kuropatkin is directing all his efforts to the withdrawal of his army to the Tse pass.

It was announced in Honolulu that Mrs. Stanford's bottle of bicarbonate of soda contained 662 grains of strychnine, and traces of poison were found in her body.

The British claims as a result of the North sea incident, as finally submitted to Russia, total \$329,000. This amount, it is understood, will be paid in a few days without demur.

President Roosevelt transmitted to congress the report of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield upon the beef industry, from which it appears that profits are not excessive.

Monday.

Both the isthmian canal and the statehood bills died in conference committees with the adjournment of congress.

The civil marriage of Miss Elsie Porter, daughter of the American ambassador, and Dr. Edwin Mende of Switzerland, was celebrated in Paris.

Congressman Blinger Hermann is indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington on a charge of destroying public records while he was commissioner of the general land office.

Minnesota house passes a resolution favoring a state implement factory, to compete with the harvest combine. The measure is held up in the senate for debate.

Emperor Nicholas' rescript promising a representative assembly has made a deep impression in St. Petersburg and a feeling of relief prevails, the expected disturbances not having occurred.

Tuesday.

Department of agriculture reports a gain in exports of farm and forest products, and that since 1890 the balance of trade has favored exports over imports.

The president sent a large number of nominations to the senate, including all of the members of the present cabinet, except Postmaster General Wynne. George B. Cortelyou was named for that office.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was placed on trial in Cleveland, charged with conspiring with national bank officials to use the bank's funds unlawfully. Andrew Carnegie was in the court, but was not recognized by defendant.

Fate of Kuropatkin's army hangs in the balance as the result of a surprising attack by General Nogi's Port Arthur veterans, who have forced the fighting almost to the gates of Mukden. The carnage is described as awful.

March Crop Conditions.

The weather bureau's monthly summary of crop conditions follows: East of the Rocky mountains, February, 1905, averaged very cold, with much more than the average precipitation in the South Atlantic and Gulf districts, and decidedly less than the average over the greater part of the Central valleys, Middle Atlantic states, New England and lake region.

During the greater part of the month there was ample snow covering over much of the winter wheat belt, but much snow disappeared after the 20th, leaving the southern and western portions without protection. In California the month was abnormally warm with plentiful rains in the southern districts. Unusually heavy precipitation occurred in New Mexico, Arizona and portions of Colorado and Utah.

In Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas winter wheat has passed the winter thus far in good condition, but some doubt is entertained as to what its condition in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio will be when snow disappears. The crop has, however, been generally well protected in those last mentioned states and also in the middle Atlantic coast districts. The condition of winter wheat on the Pacific coast is favorable except in Washington, where it experienced severe freezing weather.

The intensely cold weather in the states of the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys is reported to have caused injury to fruit buds, principally peaches, but in the Atlantic coast districts fruit buds are believed to have escaped material injury thus far.

Nelson Beat Young Corbett.

Battling Nelson of Chicago and "Young Corbett," ex-champion featherweight of the world, met for the second time at Woodward's pavilion in San Francisco Tuesday night in a contest to determine which of the two shall meet Champion Britt in a return match. Between four and five thousand persons witnessed the spectacle, which resulted in the knocking out of Corbett in the ninth round.

Loan of 1812 Repaid.

The state of New York has recovered \$120,000 from the United States government, which has been allowed in the omnibus claims bill which has just passed congress. The money will not be available before the end of the year. This sum was allowed on a claim for \$20,773, with interest, moneys which the state loaned to the government during the war of 1812.

Church Floor Collapsed.

Eleven persons were killed and 50 others injured, some probably fatally, by the collapse of the flooring of the Fleet Street African M. E. Zion church in Brooklyn Monday night. Of those killed eight were women, two men and one child.

The building was an ancient ramshackle frame structure erected 60 years ago in the heart of the colored section of Brooklyn, in Fleet street near Myrtle avenue.

Industrial Chaos in Russia.

Clouds again are lowering over the industrial situation of Russia. The strike at Moscow has resumed on a large scale; anarchy reigns in the Caucasus and at St. Petersburg the measures which the government advanced to quiet discontent and restore good relations between masters and men appear to have failed, with the probability of causing the storm to break anew.

Zion's Banker Withdraws.

Dissension again is racking Zion, and Deacon J. Barnard, minister of finance and keeper of the strong box, has left the colony in disgust. A dispute with John Alexander Dowie was the cause, and the question now agitating the disciples of the first apostle is whether the financier resigned or was retired by special edict.

Oil Trust Inquiry.

Commissioner James R. Garfield of the bureau of corporations has instituted a rigid investigation of the oil industry in Kansas and contiguous states. In response to a resolution of the house of representatives introduced by Representative Campbell of Kansas the investigation will be carried on as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness.

Injunction Against Municipal Plant.

An injunction, issued by Justice Foote of Rochester, was served on Medina village board by attorney of the Medina Water company restraining it from letting contracts for constructing a municipal water plant. The matter will be heard in a few days. The board opened thirty bids for the work, ranging in price from \$79,000 to \$150,000.

Message on San Domingo Treaty.

President Roosevelt sent to the senate a special message relating to the Santo Domingo treaty which is pending before that body. The message presented in concrete form the circumstances of the negotiation of the convention and the arguments on which its ratification is urged by the administration.

Mrs. Stanford's Tragic Death.

The body of Mrs. Stanford, who died in Honolulu after taking bicarbonate of soda, which was found to contain strychnine, has been embalmed and probably will be shipped to San Francisco on March 10. It is due to arrive at San Francisco on March 17.

RUSSIAN FLANK TURNED.

Japanese Say Oyama Has Kuropatkin Enclosed.

Central's Comprehensive Plans—Czas's Liberal Rescript—Sever Deaths on Train Near Pittsburgh Church Floor Collapsed—Mrs. Stanford Died of Poison.

Field Marshal Oyama of the Japanese army is continuing his great drive around both flanks of the Russian army. His front is now a huge bow the base on the Shakhe river, the right arm reaching a point east of Fushan and the left arm extending to a point west of Mukden. He is steadily tightening the great cordon of men and steel.

General Kuropatkin is striving desperately to check the Japanese advances, contesting the flank encroachments and hammering the Japanese center. The Japanese are making heavy gains of ground west of the railway and have captured great quantities of stores and other spoils. There has already been bloody fighting and heavy losses and this will be vastly increased when the masses of infantry meet.

The carnage at the center and on both flanks has been enormous. The Japanese at many places simply throw away their lives, beating against the Russian powerful fortifications in attacks, which, in the center, apparently were intended chiefly as a demonstration to cover the driving home of General Nogi's bow.

Estimates of General Kuropatkin's force between Shakhe and Tse pass, made at Tokio, give a total of slightly more than 400,000, composed of 335,000 infantry, 33,000 cavalry and 35,000 artillery with 1,504 guns. This estimate does not include troops at Vladivostok and other garrisons, railway guards and other employees. The grand total east of Lake Balkal is estimated at 700,000.

Jap Squadron East of Hong Kong.

The German steamship Hubla, according to the correspondent of the London Daily Mail at Hong Kong, reports having sighted two Japanese squadrons on Saturday 100 miles southeast of Hong Kong. The first squadron, comprising nine battleships and cruisers, was seen at 2 o'clock in the morning going at full speed, with all lights out, and the second squadron of 13 large warships was sighted in the afternoon.

National Republican Editors.

The program of the Republican national editorial convention at the New Willard, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday March 8, has just been announced by A. O. Bunnell, editor of the Des Moines (Ia.) Advertiser, secretary of the association, and it includes addresses by Vice President Fairbanks and Senator Dewey and a paper by Dr. A. E. Winslow of Boston on "Why the East is Republican," and one by W. S. Capper of the Mansfield (O.) News on "Why