

CARTS CROWDED WITH WOUNDED.

Far as the Eye Can Reach They
Can Be Seen Carrying Away
Disabled Russians.

EVERYWHERE CORPSES, CORPSES

No Quarter Asked for or Given by
Either Side—Fighting Hand to
Hand With Bayonets.

Headquarters of Gen. Rennenkampf, Near Oubenevna, Saturday, March 5, 8 a. m. (via Mukden, March 6).—The road northward is crowded so far as the eye can reach by a continuous file of two-wheeled Chinese carts full of Russian wounded, the best testimony of the valor with which the army of the east, fighting continuously for a fortnight, has defended every inch of the ground over which it has been compelled by superior numbers to retire. Each cart bears from three to five wounded men, whose exhaustion is almost too utter for them to feel pain. Scarcely a groan or cry is heard—not even the moans of the dying—only the dismal creak of the rude wheels and the thud of the ponies' hoofs are audible.

Most of the wounded have their heads covered with Chinese blankets or dirty coats stiff with congealed blood, and many are dirty faced and distorted with pain, sunken eyes and expanded nostrils. Here and there is seen a cart with two wounded men between whom is a corpse, which with every jolt pounds against the hapless living comrades of the man on whose face death has sealed the distortion of unbearable agony.

The valley in front of the Russian position has become a valley of death. Corpses at the roadside, from which neither side can remove its dead.

Again and again the Japanese charged down the slope and up the hill. Again and again the Russians counter-attacked, trying to gain possession of the "hill with the tower." No quarter was asked for or given by either side. The enemy ceased only in death.

Here sits a Japanese upon a stone, a moment's pause for rest having stretched him out into eternity. There lie two foes with bayonets sheathed in each other's breasts.

Everywhere corpses, corpses, corpses. For two days the Russians had been concentrating a heavy artillery fire on "the hill with the tower," stopping the Japanese sapper work. At 2 o'clock in the morning yesterday the Russian skirmishers heard a noise at "the hill with the tower."

Creeping forward, they discovered that the Japanese were heaping up corpses as defenses. The Russian field batteries immediately opened fire and forced a cessation of the work.

At dawn yesterday the Japanese attacked the Russian positions near Oubenevna. The Russians were scarcely recognizable as valiant Japanese, so mechanically did they move forward and with undying persistence attack, only to be thrown back. They repeated this at 10 in the morning, after a preparatory artillery bombardment, and reached the Russian trenches, where a bayonet fight ensued. At the crucial moment, Gen. Alexieff, commanding the vanguard, arrived on the scene with two companies and turned the scale against the Japanese. Among the wounded was Lieut. Col. Horvitzsky, of the general staff, who nevertheless remained at the front.

Toward evening the fight slackened. The Japanese employed an ingenious scheme to deceive the Russian artillery, whose shells, though having the ranges, appeared to be exploding in the wrong direction. The officers were ordered to resort to experimental firing when skirmishers reported that the Japanese were exploding small mines and even throwing dirt in the air with spades to effect a deception.

15 YEARS OF TORTURE

Itching and Painful Sores Covered
Head and Body.

CURED IN WEEK BY CUTICURA

"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of sores, and my body was covered with sores. Words cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I had given up hope when a friend told me to get Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days, my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

FIRST BUSINESS DAY OF NEW ADMINISTRATION

Washington, March 6.—This was the first business day of the new national administration and President Roosevelt disposed of an immense amount of accumulated work. Hundreds of visitors called at the White House, and despite the pressure of executive business the president found time to receive and extend a cordial greeting to most of them. At one time the crowd was so large that it filled the reception hall of the executive offices and extended in a long line toward the Pennsylvania avenue gate to the grounds.

James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, had a brief talk with the president about some matters relating to his bureau. He was followed by Atty.-Gen. Moody, who discussed with the president appointments in his department.

At the conclusion of his conference Mr. Moody said it had been decided to appoint Robert T. Devlin of San Francisco United States district attorney for the Northern district of California, to succeed Marshal B. Woodworth. This decision terminated a spirited contest. Senator Barst urged the retention of Woodworth, but Senator Perkins and his new colleague, Senator Flint, insisted on the appointment of Devlin.

It was decided also to send to the senate again the appointment of ex-Senator Joseph V. Quarles to be United States district judge for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, in succession to Judge Seaman, promoted.

The announcement of the appointment of ex-Senator Quarles aroused a good deal of opposition among the followers of his successor, Senator La Follette, but it was regarded as unlikely that they could make serious trouble for the appointee even if they should desire to do so. The president and Atty.-Gen. Moody also agreed upon the re-appointment of Judge Wickesham, of the Third district of Alaska.

Nat'l Reform Association.

Denver, March 6.—The National Reform association began a two days' convention here this afternoon. One of the principal addresses was made by Right Rev. C. S. Olmstead, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Colorado, who spoke on "Marriage and Divorce." He favored a law that permitted absolute divorce only in cases where the marriage contract is violated, and then prohibiting remarriage of the guilty party. In his opinion the laws of most states on the question of divorce were too lax. However, the Massachusetts law, he said, was too severe, and the Bible furnished subjects for addresses by other speakers.

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TEA

You may not know good
tea; many don't; it isn't a
tea country.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like
Schilling's Best.

Montana, Switzerland of Utah and Homet-
way of Indiana, were warmly greeted by
their colleagues in the senate.
In response to a resolution Mr. Allison
and Mr. Gorman were named as a com-
mittee to notify the president that the
senate was in session and ready to re-
ceive any communication he had to offer.

A recess was then taken until 1 p. m.
At the expiration of the recess, the
committee reported that the president
would at once send his message.
At 1:30 p. m. Asst.-Secy. Barnes arrived
from the White House, and at 1:50, on
motion of Mr. Lodge, the senate went in
to executive session. At 2:33 the senate
adjourned.

MONTANA RY. BILL.

Gov. Toole Vetoes It Because It
Names Commissioners.

Helena, Mont., March 6.—Gov. Toole
today deposited with the secretary of
state the railway commission bill with-
out his approval. The governor objects
to the bill because it names the com-
missioners, holding that power is lodged
with the executive; because it extends
beyond two general elections, holding
they should be elected at the first op-
portunity; because it does not provide
for the summary removal of a com-
missioner by the governor in case of
misfeasance or because there is no
limit set to the indebtedness the com-
mission may create. The governor also
returned without approval the bill de-
signed to prevent the fusion of political
parties.

Portland, Or., Strike Broken.

Portland, Or., March 6.—The back-
bone of the strike inaugurated at the
Lewis & Clark exposition grounds last
week was apparently broken today,
when over 500 men applied for work,
including a large number of those who
joined the strike movement last week.
The contractors say the strength of the
unions has exhausted itself, and that
there will be no more trouble.

Elevator Destroyed by Fire.

Connell Ruffs, Ia., March 6.—The
Union elevator, belonging to the Union
Elevator company, was totally destroyed
by fire tonight, together with 400,000
bushels of grain, mostly corn. Loss,
\$200,000.

Former Nevada Engineer Dead.

Pottsville, Pa., March 6.—Roland C.
Luther, second vice president of the
Philadelphia & Reading railroad, who
was a mining engineer, developed silver
mines in Nevada, from 1875 to 1882,
died tonight, aged 59 years.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

Question of Its Destiny Comes
Up in Parliament.

London, March 6.—The question of
the destiny of Wei-Hai-Wei came up in par-
liament tonight. Arthur Hamilton Lee,
lord of the admiralty, on behalf of
the government, announced that there had
been no change of policy, but that in
view of the uncertainty in far eastern af-
fairs, the admiralty had decided to arrest
expenditures there until Great Britain's
reforms could be more clearly seen.

GRAFT AND BRIBERY.

New Evidence Concerning It in
Illinois Legislature.

Springfield, Ill., March 6.—According
to State Atty. Hatch, new evidence has
been presented to him along the line of
charges of graft and bribery in the
legislature, which probably will result to-
morrow in several indictments against
members of the legislature and certain
other citizens. Frank L. Comerford made
the charges.

WILL OPEN SALOONS.

Nevada Law Prohibiting Them
Repealed.

Reno, Nev., March 6.—By a majority
of one vote the senate today repealed
the 12 o'clock law, a statute that has
been on the books for many years. The
act has already passed the assembly and
now goes to the governor. Its approval
means the entire state will be practically
wide open so far as saloons are con-
cerned.

DEVELOPMENTS IN STANFORD CASE.

Cascara Capsules that She Took
Are Declared to Have Con-
tained Strychnine.

NONE FOUND IN THE ORGANS.

But at Coroner's Inquest Physician
Testified Symptoms Found Indica-
ted Strychnine Poisoning

San Francisco, March 7.—The Call
publishes a dispatch from Honolulu
which says that the reason for the
failure of the chemists to make their
report last night of the analysis of Mrs.
Stanford's stomach was the startling
discovery that the cascara capsules,
one of which Mrs. Stanford took at the
same time she took the bicarbonate of
soda on the night of her death, also
contained strychnine.

The chemists had finished the anal-
ysis of all organs of the body when they
were unexpectedly called on to test the
cascara capsules. These were kept by
Miss Pearce, one of the nurses, and Mrs.
Stanford at the same time the dose of
bicarbonate of soda was prepared.

On being analyzed the cascara was
found to contain a small amount of strychnine.
The apparent difficulty of deter-
mining which might have caused death
placed the chemists in a peculiar predicament.

Miss Barker, when questioned about
these capsules, explained that they were
prescribed many years ago by a
San Francisco physician. She had had
them for some time and over again. One
of the component parts of the capsule was
poison.

NO STRYCHNINE IN ORGANS.

Honolulu, March 6.—It is positively
asserted in reliable quarters tonight
that up to the present time the chemists
have found no strychnine in any of
the organs of Mrs. Stanford examined
by them. It is further stated that if
the chemists testify at tomorrow's ses-
sion of the coroner's inquest they will
testify to this effect, unless further
evidence is made tonight, reveal the
presence of strychnine.

Thus far it is said careful experiments
fail to show traces of it, but it is be-
lieved that this statement does not ap-
ply to the bottle of bicarbonate from
which Mrs. Stanford took a poison a
short time before her death.

At the coroner's inquest this after-
noon the death of Mrs. Stanford,
Dr. C. B. Wood, one of the physicians
who conducted the autopsy, testified
that the symptoms found by him and
the other physicians were indicative of
strychnine poisoning, which was the
cause of death. The body had the ap-
pearance of that of a woman 45 years
of age; one who enjoyed good health.
No other cause of death except that in-
dicated could be discovered by the phy-
sicians.

The body, Dr. Wood said, was first
examined for external causes of death,
and no result, and then for internal
causes. He testified that the reason the
physicians had been informed that there
was suspicion of poisoning by the ad-
ministration of strychnine. One sym-
ptom of strychnine poisoning is an
unusual rigidity. Mrs. Stanford's
mouth was rigid and the teeth were
locked. The neck was not rigid and
Dr. Wood said the upper arm was re-
laxed. The body was not rigid in a
case resulting from strychnine poison-
ing, but the doctors were informed that
the undertaker had broken up the rig-
idity of the body so as to put a gown
on it. The forearms, Dr. Wood said,
were rigid to a marked degree, and the
thighs and the legs. The appear-
ance of the feet, according to the wit-
ness, would indicate strychnine poison-
ing. The instep was arched, the feet
turned in and drawn up at the toes.

Mrs. Stanford's body, Dr. Wood said,
was of the color of violet or purple.
He said that he had examined all the
organs, and had turned over the stom-
ach and the intestines. Dr. Wood said
R. A. Duncan, food commissioner and
chemical analyst of the board of health
of the city, had examined the stomach
and the intestines, and had found no
contraction of the right side was re-
laxed. On the left side he found one
and one-half teaspoonsful of dark
blood while the right side of the
heart was nearly empty and without
clots.

The post mortem appearances in
known cases of strychnine poisoning,
the witness said, correspond with those
found in the autopsy. The examination
of the different organs failed to show
any sufficient cause of death due to
disease.

In reply to a question by Deputy
High Sheriff Rawlins, Dr. Wood said
that the post mortem appearances cor-
responded with those found in the au-
topsy, and that the examination of the
different organs failed to show any
sufficient cause of death due to disease.

Dr. J. R. Day, another of the phy-
sicians who conducted the autopsy,
agreed with Dr. Wood that strychnine
poisoning was the only cause of death
indicated.

The inquest was adjourned at 7:30
p. m. It is expected the chemists
will give their testimony tomorrow.

CLOSETED WITH OFFICERS.

San Francisco, March 6.—Albert Bev-
erley, formerly Butler, and Miss M. P.
Richmond, formerly maid of the Stan-
ford household, were closeted in the of-
fice of Captain of Detectives Burnett
last afternoon for three hours. The
couple arrived at the headquarters
at 2 o'clock, accompanied by Detective
Cleary of the Morse agency. The party
avoided the main entrance to the hall
of justice, where a crowd had gathered,
and entered the building through a
basement door, passing quickly
through the central police station and
into Capt. Burnett's office by a rear
door. The woman looked worried and
tried to avoid the stares of the news-
paper men, who had become aware of
her arrival.

It was declared that the questioning
of Miss Richmond and Bev. they had no
special significance. "We merely went
over the old ground in order to make
sure of our facts, so that in the event
word is received that Mrs. Stanford's
death was caused by strychnine poison-
ing we would have facts upon which to
act intelligently," said an official.

Notwithstanding all of these state-
ments, however, three hours were in-
sufficient for the inquirers to get at
the facts wanted, in consequence of
which Beverley and Miss Richmond
will again be questioned at police head-
quarters tomorrow afternoon.

There have been rumors spread here
to the effect that a contest of the wit-
ness of the late Mrs. Stanford was con-
templated by certain relatives in this
city but an investigation of them fails
to substantiate their authenticity.

Miss Grace Gilmore, a ward of the
late Mrs. Stanford, said today that she
believed a murder had been committed
and that the murderer is now in this
city. She refused to name whom she
suspected, or to designate the grounds
for her speculations. Miss Gilmore said
that just before Mrs. Stanford sailed
for Honolulu the latter in a conversa-
tion declared positively that some one
in her household had endeavored to
poison her, but that she suspected no
particular one.



A BASELESS ATTACK.

Why Success Was Merited.

MANY attacks have been made
upon patent medicines of late.
For some reason certain per-
sons have felt themselves called upon
to decry their use, to throw doubt upon
their efficacy, to question their honesty
as well as the honor of those who have
spent a lifetime in perfecting them and
making their value known to the pub-
lic. But in answer to these attacks an
investigation was demanded and it was
proven that the medicines which for
nearly forty years had retained the
confidence of the public did have merit
and honesty behind them. The thing
which is of no value in this world has
a short existence, and if the Pierce
Family Medicines were not what they
are claimed to be they would not have
a proved record of millions of cures in
the period during which they have been
upon the market.

There lives in Buffalo, N. Y., a man
who is widely known as the proprietor
of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.
Dr. Pierce lately came into added pub-
licity because of the unwarranted at-
tack made upon his medicines by a
certain periodical, which charged that
they were not what they were repre-
sented to be by the doctor. He
promptly met that attack by suing the
owners of the journal in question for
\$200,000 damages. Upon the filing of
this suit a retraction was printed by the
editors, who acknowledged that their
statement was entirely without founda-
tion, but notwithstanding this covert
attacks have still been made upon Dr.
Pierce and his business. Such well-
known chemists as Prof. Henry Leff-
mann and Chas. H. Lawall, of Phila-
delphia, State Chemist John A. Miller,
of Buffalo, N. Y., Prof. Wilbur L. Sco-
ville, of Boston, Edward Gudemann,
P. H. D., of Chicago, have all testified
to the fact that Dr. Pierce's Favorite
Prescription contains no alcohol, opium
or any harmful drugs, they having pur-
chased bottles of the medicine in the
open market in their respective cities
and made careful analysis of same.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a
pure compound of medicinal plants sci-
entifically extracted. Dr. Pierce him-
self is a man of honor, respected in the
community, enjoys the confidence of
his fellow citizens, whom he repre-
sented in Congress some years ago. A
high-class manufacturer is not likely to
put an utterly worthless medicine on
the market, for it would react on his
good name and lose him his business
or reputation. The "Favorite Prescrip-
tion