

VERMONT MAKES EMBARRASSMENT

DEMOCRATIC EXPLANATION DEPARTMENTS IS OVERBURDENED.

Arkansas Adds to the Discomfiture of the Parker Managers—Maine Votes on Monday and All Eyes Are on Her.

By W. W. Jermaine.
New York, Sept. 10.—The talk about September elections as political barometers has been followed by embarrassment in the explanation department of the democratic national committee. For this the committee itself is to blame. It assumed that the reorganized, the "safe and sane," democracy, would sweep the country. It felt sure of important gains, even in strong republican states, and accordingly it laid greater stress than ever before upon the significance of the Vermont election. It was a great mistake to advertise in such a way. The democratic managers had counted too heavily upon the loyalty of the former free silver republicans and upon the return of the former gold democrats. In Vermont the majority of these appear to have favorably received the republican ticket. They counted, too, on a hearty support from labor, but were disappointed here also, for in the labor centers of the state the republican majorities were as large as ever before.

From the beginning the democrats seemed confident of holding the republican plurality in Vermont down to 20,000. The republicans, on the other hand, had set 25,000 as the size of their victory. Neither side was very far from the mark. The actual result, which is near 33,000, shows that Roosevelt will sweep the country in November by a plurality that will compare favorably with that given McKinley four years ago. It also shows that the note sounded in Oregon last spring has echoed from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and that it was no mere local phenomenon.

Disappointment in Arkansas.

Democratic disappointment with the result in Arkansas is almost as great as that with the result in Vermont. Arkansas is a typical southern state. It is a part of the "solid south," and the campaign there is the same as that being made elsewhere in that region. There are, in Vermont, the silver democrats, the old Bryanites, remaining from the polls. Not only that, but the republican vote has been radically increased. Counties were carried by the republicans in Arkansas which have never been republican before. There is no explanation the democrats can make for the Vermont and Arkansas results. They didn't give Arkansas a thought. There were certain that it would roll up its accustomed democratic majority. Conditions were satisfactory. The negro had been made an issue, Roosevelt had been denounced for his Book

Washington luncheon, negroes had been mobbed and burned, and the white population seemed of one mind. The mistake of the democracy was in not making greater allowances for the following of Bryan. In two national campaigns this now discredited leader had gone up and down the country preaching his doctrine. His eloquence, his earnestness, the conditions of the times, all combined to give him a hearing. He made many converts. The St. Louis convention this year threw Bryan and his theories overboard. Instead of quiet acquiescence, his friends are in a condition of sullen revolt. If what he said to the country in 1896 and again in 1900 was true then, if the democratic party of that day accepted it and put it into platform and campaign speech; if it was then worthy of serious thought—what is the matter with it now? That is the question which Bryan democrats are everywhere asking.

Republicans Cheer Up.
It is hardly necessary to say that at republican headquarters there is intense interest in the returns from Vermont and Arkansas. The "straw" is so much more significant than has been counted on, and the outlook now seems so much improved, that the leaders now look for Roosevelt's electoral and popular pluralities to be on a par with McKinley's. One of the republican managers attributes Tuesday's results in part to the campaign of abuse which the democrats are making against the president. The country knows and the democrats are making against the president. The country knows and the democrats are making against the president. The country knows and the democrats are making against the president.

It's Up to Maine Now.

Now it's up to Maine, whose fall election comes next week. In former years the politicians looked upon Maine with as much interest as upon Vermont, but that has changed. Maine has a tendency to split up into several political organizations—prohibition, greenback, populist. It is a disunited folk of the east. The nomination of Arthur Sewall for the vice presidency with Bryan in 1896 was in recognition of the mixed leanings of the state. Below are given the Maine pluralities for republican presidential candidates beginning with Hayes in 1876. They show that the state is rather unreliable, and that its pluralities do not hold their own from campaign to campaign like those of Vermont:

1876, Hayes	15,339
1880, Garfield	4,225
1884, Blaine	13,559
1888, Harrison	23,232
1892, Harrison	14,897
1896, McKinley	45,777
1900, McKinley	45,913

So the result in Maine, next Monday, will not be regarded with as much interest as in Vermont. At the same time, both parties are making a determined effort to secure a large poll. Orators of national reputation have come, and have gone into the state, as they went into Vermont, and there will be considerable republican disappointment if the plurality is not in keeping with that of Vermont.

—W. W. Jermaine.

GREAT BATTLE OF LIAO-YANG

AN EYE-WITNESS TELLS HOW IT WAS FOUGHT.

Fiercest Struggle of Modern Times, Lasting Ten Days, Is Described by an American War Correspondent, Who Watched It at Close Quarters.

New York Sun Special Service.
New York, Sept. 10.—Wilmet Lewis, in a special cable to the Herald from Shan-hai-kwan, Sept. 7, by way of Tientsin, Sept. 8, says:

I have been through the seventy miles on horseback thru a heavy storm, passed sixteen hours in a Chinese open boat, and walked twenty miles to send you the story of the great nine days' battle, ending in the capture of Liao-yang by the Japanese.

After a long wait at Hai-cheng the second army under General Oku, consisting of the third, fourth and sixth divisions, moved north to co-operate with General Nogi's army, which had landed at Ta-kushan, comprising the fifth and tenth divisions, and also with the first army under General Kuroki, comprising the second and twelfth divisions with the imperial guard.

The whole great force was under Marshal Oyama, whose chief of staff, General Kodama, is an equally fine strategist. The main headquarters remained near General Kuroki's camp.

Constant telegraphic communication was maintained with the armies with the result that the movements were executed in perfect unison.

The Battle Begins.

On Aug. 28 the Japanese front came in contact with the Russian outposts, who retired on the 27th. The Japanese found the Russians holding strong intrenched positions on high, rocky hills south of An-shan-shan. They replied fiercely to a heavy cannonade of the Japanese, while infantry spent the day assuming positions in a corn-covered plain at the foot of the hills and installing a telephone to the staff from the trenches in preparation for a general attack.

Firing began at daybreak on the 28th. The Russian batteries were admirably full days, the Japanese artillery and infantry fire seeming to have no effect on the devoted Russian defenders. Sometimes the Russian battery seemed to falter and all thought it the beginning of the end. But soon it broke out again with salvos of great effect. From their redoubt the Russian infantry poured upon the Japanese writing trenches and met a terrible fire. From time to time the Japanese charged forward, only to be flung back and decimated by a hail of bullets.

Awful Carnage.

Thus the awful carnage persisted thru Sept. 2, 3 and into the morning of the 4th. Just before noon of the 4th flames rose from the railway building and spread with awful rapidity, belching great columns of smoke which hid even the celebrated pagoda. But even from the smoke the Russian batteries seemed to direct the attack. The Japanese were steadily near and nearer, while the Russian fire seemed slackened. As the day advanced they declined until there was a more magnificent battle picture than the great plain made as the sinking sun was buried amid flames and roar of guns. Darkness fell, and the city fell. The Japanese were victorious, the city was a dropping rifle fire.

Liao-yang Falls at Last.

The correspondents then were told that the Japanese were inside the city and street fighting was going on with the handful of Russian infantry left there. Late in the night the city fell and the Japanese had gained a negative victory. Their approach to Liao-yang was over fields sown with corpses and past gutted buildings. They entered a road leading to an attack.

The Japanese Formation.

The Japanese second army formed on the left, their line being in the corn, which hid thousands of infantry marching in single file and also enabled the batteries to take their positions. The Russian army was also part of the center, while the first army to the northeast was on the right, evidently in view of a great flanking movement. The total Japanese force was about 150,000, and the Russians 100,000. Such was the disposition of the forces that it was evident here were going to be fought one of the world's greatest battles.

The artillery duel had continued since daybreak with terrific water-gate guns searching the Russian trenches and were finding difficulty in locating the Russian batteries. The Russians, however, had the advantage of position, doing great damage, the other firing lacking precision. I left the hill and joined the advancing Japanese, passing thru corn nine feet high and occasionally coming to bare spaces, which were promptly shelled by the Russians. My horse became frightened, so I dismounted and walked, and I saw it would be useless to pursue him, and pressed on afoot.

I found a Japanese battery, which was suffering heavily, but heroically worked. Everywhere was working, infantry going ahead or entrenching. Here and there were men lying wounded receiving field dressing without a moan. Finding the danger extreme and unjustified by the result, I sought another hill, whence I watched the battle.

Wonderful Infantry Charges.

The firing continued in one unrelenting roar as long as the Japanese were making terribly at 6, when the Japanese made their first infantry charge upon "Green Hill." Some of the Japanese reached the top of the hill, engaged the Russians in a hand-to-hand fight, but in a body were beaten back, taking cover in the first line of trenches, where they waited the whole night. "Green Hill" was the first of a series of infantry charges uphill, all undertaken with superb bravery by the Japanese. Their method was to subdivide the companies into parties of fifteen or twenty, who, extending their formation on command, would rush forward a certain distance and then drop without firing. The result of a series of such sharp rushes is to bring the men to the hill-top unexhausted, the losses are greater.

"Rocky Hill" was carried at noon on the 30th by men of the Ta-kushan army. The "Redoubt" fell later the same day, while "Green Hill" and "Scrub Hill" were taken in a night charge of terrible ferocity by men of the Second army. Certainly the infantry's achievement was wonderful, raising the Japanese among the world's best. The last Russians retreated from Shu-sam-po before daybreak of Sept. 1.

A Grisly Scene.

When we rode over the field the scene was unforgettable. Trenches were heaped full of Russian and Japanese killed, piled one on the other. They covered paths and even the shelters were full of dead. Over all buzzed millions of flies. The hillsides were strewn with dropped rifles, ammunition and clothing, and dotted with dead lying in dreadful, fantastic attitudes as they fell.

Everywhere were searchers gathering the corpses. Soon on the plain below rose smoke of fires, where the Japanese dead were burned. We passed

thru grisly sights from hill to hill, hearing always the thundering of guns beyond.

A Dramatic Incident.

At 3 in the afternoon, while I stood on a rocky ridge, there was an intensely dramatic incident. I had mounted the ridge of a trench, but was called back by several Japanese officers, one of whom cried: "Russians in that hole will shoot you," pointing to the corner of a trench covered by sandbags. It appears that at noon the previous day, when the ridge was taken, seven Russians took refuge in a hole, whence they fired and maintained a sturdy resistance. The Japanese flung down sandbags to cover the entrance and left a guard during the night. In the morning the Russians fired thru a small gap, wounding officers who tried to parley with them. As we waited, a bayonet was poked from among the bags as a sign of surrender. This was followed by six others, which were then taken out and the hole was removed. Slowly the Russians emerged into the sunlight after being pent up twenty-seven hours. They stared dully at the circle of wondering faces. Of the seven, four were badly wounded. It was pathetic to watch how tenderly they were helped by a Cossack wearing a red cross.

It is evident that this line of five hills is but the first of three lines of defense around Liao-yang, which city is seen in the distance. All day the Japanese advanced with but little shelling and being shelled by the Russian batteries on ridges three miles south of the city.

Kuroki Was Late.

The whole of the renewal of Kuroki's flanking movement has failed, while the dispatch of the tenth division to reinforce him indicated that the Japanese held him well. Thruout Sept. 2 there was continued firing by the advance Japanese infantry, who took more ridges in a twilight attack. This apparently made little difference in the situation, for the Russian defense of the third position was magnificent, and the non-arrival of General Kuroki seriously affected the Japanese.

Staff reports to correspondents are meager and obviously untrue, speaking of the "pale-stricken enemy," while, as a matter of fact, the Japanese were absolutely held at bay by the admirable Russian batteries. The Russian settlement at Liao-yang is outside the city wall to the southwest. It is grouped round the railway station and protected in a manner to excite the highest praise of engineering experts. This position of affairs lasted for two full days, the Japanese artillery and infantry fire seeming to have no effect on the devoted Russian defenders. Sometimes the Russian battery seemed to falter and all thought it the beginning of the end. But soon it broke out again with salvos of great effect. From their redoubt the Russian infantry poured upon the Japanese writing trenches and met a terrible fire. From time to time the Japanese charged forward, only to be flung back and decimated by a hail of bullets.

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MEN OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE GIVE STRAIGHT-FORWARD EVIDENCE

That Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

COL. NATHANIEL SHATSWELL, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery, Army of the Potomac, past commander in the Union Veteran Legion, and a prominent Grand Army man, writes from the Museum, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I commend Peruna as a most agreeable as well as effective medicine. Catarrh and catarrhal colds are checked and generally cured by a judicious use of it. Peruna is a good promoter of digestion and is an excellent remedy for a weak stomach. It tones up the appetite and is not at all disagreeable to take."—Colonel Nathaniel Shatswell.

Mrs. W. E. Grissom, Henry, Ellis county, Texas, writes:

"I took Peruna faithfully over two months, and the result is a thoroughly renovated system and a strong, buoyant feeling to say nothing of the cure of the chronic catarrh. Therefore I shall avail myself of every opportunity to speak of Peruna as a catarrh cure."—Mrs. W. E. Grissom.

A great many remedies to temporarily relieve catarrh have been devised from time to time, such as sprays, snuffs, creams and other local applications, but as a rule, the medical profession has little or no enthusiasm in the treatment of catarrh.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. It is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

Peruna Cannot Be Imitated.

Some things may be successfully imitated, but Peruna cannot be. Every one purchasing Peruna should look out for imitations. Examine each package carefully. If you have ever used Peruna or if you have ever tasted it, you are not in the slightest danger of being misled by these imitations, but all those beginning the use of Peruna should beware.

Believe no one who tells you that he has a remedy that is making the same cures that Peruna is making.

CAUGHT A THIEF

La Crosse Girl Held Him by the Hair Until Purse Was Returned.

Special to The Journal.
La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 10.—Miss Agnes Saunders, sister of Mrs. Kenneth Nelson of this city, was at a booth in the world's fair grounds looking at some articles, when a man grabbed her purse which was attached to a chain around her neck. He tore the chain and started to run away, but she caught him by the hair and pulled out a large handful. She would not let go of him until he returned the purse.

A September Coaching Tour—Yellowstone National Park.

This has come to be recognized as the grandest trip in the world, and it is an especially grand trip at this time of the year. The snow on the distant mountain peaks enhances the grandeur of the scenery, but in no way interferes with the comfort of the traveling. The big covered coaches. The trip will be open for visitors during the entire month of September. Get the Yellowstone Park folder at the Northern Pacific city ticket office.

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Chickens are plentiful everywhere and big bags are being reported every day. The household will do you good. Low rates for hunters and dogs carried free on the Soo Line. Get the latest reports at the ticket office, 119 Third street S.

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COL. NATHANIEL SHATSWELL, Washington, D.C.

Hon. D. L. Russell, ex-Congressman of North Carolina, writes from Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

"I cheerfully join with United States Senator Pritchard and Congressman Blackburn and Linney in recommending Peruna as an invigorating tonic."—D. L. Russell.

Peruna is the only reliable internal remedy ever devised to cure catarrh, no matter where located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

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Drawn Butter Sauce.

MATERIALS:—Two tablespoonfuls of flour, four tablespoonfuls of butter, one pint boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt, dash of cayenne.



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Seasoning:—It takes a genius to make a sauce. The housewife who dares not consider herself a genius stirs in three large tablespoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce and awaits with complacency the compliments she knows will follow.

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