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OYAMA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

An Expert's Outline of Japanese Commander's Campaign.

WHAT HE DID IN EIGHT MONTHS.

American Officer Tells How Oyama Was Quick To Learn the Lesson of Liaoyang Battle—Compares Him to Von Moltke, the Great Strategist of the German Army.

Marquis Oyama's previous record in the service of his native country and his emperor is a matter of record in modern history, and his brief but eventful career connected with the present history making epoch in the far east alone is here outlined by Captain William G. Haan of the general staff, United States army, having charge of the mapping of the Manchurian campaign at the war college in Washington, says the New York Times: Oyama, the commander in chief of the Japanese armies in the field, started from Tokyo for his new and important field on July 6, 1904, and in the eight months following that date, half of which had to be passed in dreadful winter quarters, he has apparently achieved supremacy over a magnificent army approximately equal in numbers to his own and commanded by a man whose genius even in continuous reverses has compelled the admiration of the whole world.

When Oyama, with Chief of Staff Kodama, arrived in Manchuria he found that the Russian Port Arthur force had been cut off and by the Fourth Japanese army, under Nogi, was being gradually forced into the great fortress of which the brave Russian commander declared: "My life is given to Russia. Whatever happens I do not surrender. Port Arthur shall be my tomb." He was besieged by an army of as brave, patriotic and determined soldiers as ever fought for any cause. Their chief, Marquis Oyama, a hundred miles away, called upon them gently, but firmly, that the fall of the fortress was necessary for the success of the righteous cause of their emperor, and, like the turning of mighty machinery by the pressure of an electric button, the coils were drawn closer and tighter.

Thousands of lives had to be sacrificed, but to the indomitable will of the great directing center in this remarkable campaign it formed but a link in the chain being forged by the other three armies simultaneously and harmoniously, seeking ways and means eventually to complete a magic circle within whose circumference should be inclosed and neutralized the Russian power that has been threatening the very independence of the empire of the Rising Sun.

Having satisfactorily accounted for the Russian forces in Port Arthur by the assignment of the Fourth army to that task, Oyama undertook to arrange his remaining available forces in the best possible positions for striking a decisive blow at the enemy on his northern front. The First army, under Kuroki, the victor of the first battle, was on the right, based on Fengwang-cheng. The Fourth, under Nodzu, was in the center, based on Stuyen, and the Second, under Oku, the victor of Nanshan and Vafangow, was moving north on the railroad south of Newchwang. The Russian army, based in Liaoyang, under General Kuropatkin, extended south on the railroad as far as Newchwang and Kalping and held all the mountain passes east of the railroad in the Fenshui mountains, thus protecting his base and line of communication.

Kuropatkin's available active forces at this time, exclusive of the garrisons at Vladivostok and Port Arthur and the necessary railway guards, were approximately equal in numbers to the First, Second and Fourth armies under Oyama. Kuropatkin's force, however, appears to have been still imperfectly organized and not suitable for taking the offensive in a campaign against well organized and thoroughly disciplined troops such as the Japanese. It

appears also that the Russian commander was considerably interfered with in his plan of action by Admiral Alexeieff, who was victorious at that time.

While the campaign was going on against Port Arthur by the Fourth army the Japanese commander in chief determined to attack with all his power the Russian forces on his front and gave the signal for the movement of his great armies. Kuroki and Nodzu moved against the mountain passes, while Oku continued his advance north on the railroad. All roads and other lines of communication from the Japanese line, a hundred miles long, converged toward Liaoyang, the base of the Russian army. The movement of the Japanese armies was naturally made with the view of concentrating here and giving battle, if not in the hope of destroying the enemy, at least in the expectation of depriving him of a strong base and forcing him into less comfortable winter quarters, depriving him of a large amount of local supplies and securing a more favorable terrain for the winter quarters of the Japanese armies.

While the Japanese armies were advancing toward Liaoyang minor actions took place, due to the stubborn resistance of the Russian army. The principal ones, hardly worthy of the name of battles, however, in so great a war, may be mentioned chronologically as follows:

- Kalping, July 6, 7, 8—Oku. Lianshan, July 17—Kuroki. Tushichao, July 24, 25—Oku. Simuchen, July 26, 27—Oku. Haicheng, July 29, 31—Nodzu. Lants Pass, July 31 and Aug. 1 and Yushulin, July 31 and Aug. 1—Kuroki. Nodzu had many small affairs with Russian detachments in the numerous passes in the Fenshui mountains.

By the 1st of August all the mountain passes southeast of Liaoyang were in the hands of the Japanese, and their various columns, like mighty snakes, were slowly but surely getting into position to make a leap at the sullen foe, whose methodical retreat under a great commander emphasized the national characteristics of the Russian soldier, already well established in history—the national trait that knows so well how to sacrifice and the exercise of which sent home in sorrow and disgrace from the plains of Moscow the greatest commander who ever lived.

Oyama's columns were now, Aug. 1, about twenty miles from Liaoyang, to the south, southeast and east. During the next three weeks he moved forward his reserve ammunition and supplies, brought up at the same time all possible re-enforcements, reconnoitered the Russian position and made his plans for battle. This battle, known as the battle of Liaoyang, was begun on Aug. 26 and lasted practically for ten days. It must be recorded as one of the world's great battles, though the results achieved did not mark a turning point in history. The details have been given at some variance in the dispatches. The turning point in the battle was the bold flanking movement, two divisions of Kuroki's army taking in flank the Russian forces north of the Taitse river and threatening the lines of communication of the Russian army.

The masterly retreat made by the Russian commander, saving all his artillery and carrying off all his wounded and practically all his supplies, convinced the Japanese commander in chief that his armies were not sufficiently large to strike a finishing blow at his antagonist, and it was at this time that he demanded energetic action at Port Arthur in the hope of increasing his forces by adding to them the Fourth army after the fall of Port Arthur. It was at this time also that he conveyed to the emperor the information that the army must be increased if the foe was to be speedily overcome. The loyal and brave troops at Port Arthur responded with the energy that can only come from brave men, and the Japanese government responded no less energetically and authorized an increase in the army of about a quarter of a million men.

After the battle of Liaoyang the Russians retreated to the Hun river, south of Mukden, keeping in contact with and energetically resisting the advance of the pursuing Japanese. If Oyama's object was the destruction of the Russian army he utterly failed; if their dislodgment from a good base was his object he succeeded.

Liaoyang battle, however, was not a decisive one. The Russian army retained its morale, as was shown when less than a month later it took the offensive and with all its might attacked the Japanese lines in a most determined manner. The Japanese proved, however, too strong to be driven back and in turn assumed the offensive, driving the Russian army back across the Sha river, but they were unable to gain further ground. Oyama deter-

mined to intrench, establish his winter quarters, re-enforce his army and provision it for an early spring campaign.

Mukden is about the latitude of Chicago, a little more elevated, hence a trifle colder and having probably a little less snow, so that by the middle of March the ice begins to disappear from the rivers. The Hun river is not fordable in the vicinity of Mukden, and at the present time the ground is still solidly frozen, making transportation facilities good.

These considerations doubtless influenced the Japanese commander to take the offensive when the cold was still severe, when his movements were still unlooked for by the enemy, and when a defeat would be all the more destructive to his antagonist.

Combined strategical and tactical considerations determined the time for the attack. Oyama's belief in his superiority in numbers and efficiency justified him in making his great and hazardous turning movements in the hope of shattering the legions of his foe and reducing the morale of the Russian army to such an extent that its resisting power might not be equal to the future attacks of the Japanese forces available for offensive operations.

The methodical and at times brilliant work of the armies commanded by Marquis Oyama, together with the work he previously accomplished in the Chinese-Japanese war and as chief of the Japanese general staff, places him well up among the great commanders of modern times. As a strategist he has shown probably greater aptitude than any other Japanese commander. As a tactician he has done excellent work and is still improving. He has the great accomplishment of having perfected the plans of this war in time of peace, and if his future career keeps pace with his past he is properly entitled to a place alongside that great and loyal commander whose modest but forceful character and whose great military genius will ever form a profitable subject for study by the military student. I refer to Von Moltke, the genius of the German army.

Remember, It's Lent. Be very careful what you eat: Eschew at once the sinful meat—It's Lent. Deny yourself your favored dish And breakfast, lunch and dine on fish—It's Lent. Cut out the bonbons, too, my dears, Although you give them up with tears—It's Lent. And dance now you all must shun; Be good as can be every one—It's Lent. Go leave indulgence in the lurch And hurry off at once to church—It's Lent. You all must mend your sinful ways. Be good at least for forty days—It's Lent. —Chicago Chronicle

A Favorite Remedy for Babies. Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by Red Cross Pharmacy.

Girl's Big Saving in Pennies. Nellie Mason, a schoolgirl in Rockford, Ill., recently surprised the officials in one of the Rockford savings banks by pulling a toy wagon inside the counting room. Then she took the cover from the load the wagon contained and passed to the receiving teller seventy pounds of pennies, says a Rockford dispatch. There were 11,700 of them, done up in packages of twenty-five each. With the load she opened a savings account with \$117 to her credit. The pennies had been given to her by her father, who is a small merchant in the residence part of Rockford.

If you cannot eat, sleep or work, feel mean, cross and ugly take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea this month. A tonic for the sick. There is no remedy equal to it. 25 cents, tea or tablets. Ask your druggist.

The President's Namesakes. From the best information obtainable on the subject it is believed that already about 3,000 children have been named after President Roosevelt in Missouri, says the Chicago Post. If this estimate is anywhere near correct it is fair to expect that by the end of the presidential term beginning on March 4 the chief magistrate will have a tremendous number of namesakes in the state named.

A Destructive Fire. To draw the fire out of a burn, or heal a cut without leaving a scar, use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A specific for piles, get the genuine. J. L. Tucker, editor of the Harmonizer, Centre, Ala., writes: "I have used DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve in my family for piles, cuts and burns. It is the best salve on the market." Sold by Red Cross Pharmacy, Eau Gallie Pharmacy, and Chas. F. Campbell.

Got Off Cheap. He may well think he has got off cheap who, after having contracted constipation or indigestion, is still able to perfectly restore his health. Nothing will do this but Dr. King's New Life Pills. A quick, pleasant and certain cure for headache, constipation, etc. 25c. at Red Cross Pharmacy, guaranteed.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Pritchard

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Pritchard

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent strain or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY. Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips; 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: 431 Starting Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

SENATOR BATE'S LEG.

How the Tennessee Veteran Saved It From Amputation.

When the civil war came the late Senator William B. Bate of Tennessee cast in his fortunes with the secession movement and enlisted as a private in a Tennessee regiment, but when the regiment went to the front he was its colonel, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Times. He put to use what he had learned of drill and discipline in the Mexican war, and the Second Tennessee Confederate Infantry became known as a crack regiment. He led it at Shiloh, where he was badly wounded and given up to die. His bravery there gave him the sobriquet of "Old Shiloh," which he ever after wore. It is an interesting fact that 500 men of Bate's regiment at this battle had unexpired furloughs in their pockets, having at his appeal agreed to stay and fight.

During a great part of the next year Bate commanded a brigade, although he was obliged to walk on crutches. At Shiloh the surgeons held a consultation and decided to amputate his leg. Bate suspected that this would be proposed, and he told old Jim, his negro servant, to put his pistols under the pillow. When the doctors came in he greeted them cheerily and said: "Gentlemen, what are you going to do? You have held your consultation, and I want to know what you purpose now to do."

One of the surgeons said that to save his life they must take off his leg. The doctor's last word was hardly out of his mouth before Colonel Bate pulled a pistol from under his head and said, "You are all my friends, but the first man who puts a knife to this leg to cut it off will die."

Senator Bate told a friend only the other day of this experience and wound up his story with the remark, "This is a pretty game old leg, and it looks bad in the senate, but it is a whole lot better than the best wooden leg I ever saw."

Cured Consumption. Mrs. B. W. Evans, Clearwater, Kan., writes: My husband lay sick for three months. The doctors said he had quick consumption. We procured a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup, and it cured him. That was six years ago and since then we have always kept a bottle in the house. We cannot do without it." For coughs and colds it has no equal. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at Red Cross Pharmacy and Eau Gallie Pharmacy.

Farmers' Wives and Telephones. The farmer's wife who opposed rural free delivery and later the introduction of the telephone because they would take away about all the expense she ever had to go anywhere will have further cause of complaint if the talk of putting into use a new special delivery telephone stamp brings about any practical results, says the Nebraska State Journal. The telephone stamp is a stamp that is to be attached to letters when desired, which gives the postmaster authority to open the letter and telephone its contents to the person addressed. When things are finally so arranged that the farmer's wife can send her eggs and butter to town by mail and have the goods they pay for sent out by rural free delivery her only protection will be to go to church on Sunday, and by that time they may be preaching by telephone.

Like Finding Money. Finding health is like finding money—so think those who are sick. When you have a cough, cold, sore throat or chest irritation, better act promptly like W. C. Barber, of Sandy Level, Va. He says: "I had a terrible chest trouble, caused by smoke and coal dust on my lungs, but after finding no relief in other remedies I was cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds." Greatest sale of any cough or lung medicine in the world. At Red Cross Pharmacy, 50c and \$1.00, guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets! A Bony Medicine for Bony People. Brings Quick Health and Renewed Vigor. A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Stomach, Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form. 25 cents a box (medicine made by Hollister's Drug Company, Madison, Wis.) GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

Potash as Necessary as Rain. The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of Potash. In the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results. Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books, containing the latest researches on this all-important subject, which will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the GERMAN KALI WORKS, New York—93 Nassau Street, or Atlanta, Ga.—215 South Broad Street.

Colds. It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and prepares the system for the more serious diseases, among which are the two greatest destroyers of human life, pneumonia and consumption. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great popularity by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It aids expectation, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a speedy and permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. Price 25c, Large Size 50c.

Ferry's Seeds. are known by what they have grown. For half a century they have been the standard—haven't failed once to produce bigger, better crops than any others. Sold by all dealers. 1905 Seed Annual free to all applicants. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Wine of Cardui Cured Her. 213 South Prior Street, ATLANTA, GA., March 21, 1906. I suffered for four months with extreme nervousness and lassitude. I had a sinking feeling in my stomach which no medicine seemed to relieve, and losing my appetite I became weak and lost my vitality. In three weeks I lost fourteen pounds of flesh and felt that I must find speedy relief to regain my health. Having heard of Wine of Cardui praised by several of my friends, I sent for a bottle and was certainly very pleased with the results. Within three days my appetite returned and my stomach troubled me no more. I could digest my food without difficulty and the nervousness gradually diminished. Nature performed her functions without difficulty and I am once more a happy and well woman. OLIVE JOSEPH, Truss Atlanta Friday Night Club. Secure a Dollar Bottle of Wine of Cardui Today.

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