

Tokio, Jan. 4, 9 a. m.—The Hil, in dis-cussing the capture of Port Arthur, reviews the price paid in lives and says: "We ought to keep Port Arthur in our hands so long as our empire exists. Port Arthur is the key to peace in the far east, and it is our duty to keep the law in our hands." key in our hands,

G. T. FARLEY KILLED.

Every Bone in His Body Broken

president.

president. Secy, Hitchcock, to whom the affida-vits were referred by the president, in-stituted the investigation. Information sent to the interior department charges that frauds have been perpetrated on the land office at Bolse, as well as Leydston, and it is intimated that the inquiry when fairly started, will reach out in many directions and many prom-toent cligang of Joho may become did it, I don't know, and would not pre sume to say U. S. Supreme Court Says Liquor inent citizens of Idaho may become entangled. court of the United States today re-

In connection with the Idaho affidaversed the decision of the supreme , vits it is alleged that a syndicate exists, formed to acquire valuable timber lands from the government. Other affilavits than those mentioned are exed shortly in the Idaho cases.

as it relieves the difficult breathing at once.

Remember the name-Foley's Honey and Tar --- and refuse substitutes that cost you the same as the genuine. Do not take chances with some unknown preparation.

Contains no opiates.

and the elements generally being bad, "Day attacks by torpedoboats have never been regarded as worth attempt-Cured of Terrible Cough on Lungs. N. Jackson of Danville, Ill., writes: "My daughter had a severe attack of La Grippe and a terrible cough on her lungs. We tried a great many remedies without relisf. She tried Foley's Honey and Tar, which cured her. She has never been troubled with a cough since."

CAPITULATION There Are Eleven Articles Provid-

TEXT OF TERMS OF

ing for Disposition of Prisoners Of War and Fortifications.

GEN. STOESSEL TO THE CZAR.

Talk of Peace Only Arouses Resentment in Official Circles in St. Petersburg.

Tokio, Jan 3 (evening) .- A telegram from Gen. Nogi, giving the text of the capitulation convention, was received this afternoon. It is as follows:

"Article 1. All Russian soldiers, marines, volunteers, also government officlais at the garrison and harbor of Port Arthur are taken prisoners.

"Article 2, All forts, batteries, warships, other ships and boats, arms, ammunition, horses, all materials for hostile use, government buildings, and all objects belonging to the Russlan government, shall be transferred to the Japanese army in their existing condi-

'Article 3. On the preceding two conditions being assented to, as a guaran-tee of the fulfillment thereof, the men garrisoning the forts and the batteries on Etse mountain, Sunshu mountain Antse mountain and the line of eminences southeast therefrom, shall be re-moved by noon of Jan. 3, and the same shall be transferred to the Japanese army.

Article 4. Should Russian military or naval men be deemed to have as stroyed objects named in article 2, or t have caused alteration in any way in their condition at the existing time, the signing of this compact and the nego-tiations shall be annulled, and the Jap-

anese army will take free action. "Article 5. The Russian military and naval anthorities shall prepare and transfer to the Japanese army a table showing the fortifications of Port Ar thur and their respective positions, and maps showing the location of mines, underground, and submarine, and all other dangerous objects; also a table showing the composition and system of the army and naval services at Port Arthur; a list of army and navy officers with names, rank and duties of said officers; a list of army steamships and warships and other ships, with number of their respective crews; a list of ci-vilians, showing the number of men

and women, their race and occupations "Article 6. Arms, including those car Arms, including those car ried on the person; ammunition, wa materials, government buildings, objects owned by the government, horses warships and other ships, including their contents, excepting private property, shall be left in their present posi-tions, and the commissioners of the Russian and Japanese armies shall deide upon the method of their transference

'Article 7, The Japanese army, considering the gallant resistance offered by the Russian army as being honor-able, will permit the officers of the Russian army and navy, as well as officials belonging thereto, to carry swords and

belonging thereto, to carry swords and to take with them privats property di-rectly necessary for the maintenance of life. The previously mentioned officers, officials and volunteers who will sign a

It is an old saying "Where there's oney there's bees"-not less true is which science has coined more re-ly, "Where there's Dandruff there's

cently. "Where there's Dandruff there's germs"—and—to push the inference still further we may truly say "Where there's Dandruff cured Newbro's Herpi-cide has been at work." The reason of Herpicide's isolation as a genuine cure for Dandruff lies in the fact that it attacks and destroys the root of the whole trouble—a parasitic germ which feeds upon the material which nourishes the hair follicie. Other so-called remedies are not di-Other so-called remedies are not di-acted at this true cause of the disease.

"Article 11. One copy each of this compact shall be prepared by the Jap-inese and Russian armies, and shall have immediate effect upon the signature thereto."

STOESSEL TO THE CZAR.

Tokio, Jan. 3, 11 a. m.—By permis-sion of the Japanese, Gen. Stoessel to-day sent a cable message to the em-peror of Russia. The message recites the fact that the Port Arthur com-mander was forced to surrender, an-nounces the terms granting the officers narole and nakes the summeror to send onrole, and asks the emperor to send

"The position of the fortress is be-coming very painful. Our principal

"The passive endurance of the ene-y's hombardment, the 11-inch shells, he impossibility of replying for want f annunition, the outbreak of scurvy nd the loss of a mass of officers-all here causes diminish daily the capadlities of the defense.

The tale of the losses of higher officers is an indication of the enormous losses we have sustained. Of 10 generals two, Kondratenko and Tserpitcky have been killed. Raznotvsky is dead two are wounded, myself and Gonnawhile Gorbatowsky is suffering

"Of nine regimental commanders and colonels, Prince Matchabell Nacumenko has been killed, Dourie and Glagolew have succumbed to wounds, and four others have been wounded. One lieutenant-colonel has been killed and two

wounded." "Among the field artiflery Col. Ra-mon was wounded, Col. Peterhoff was killed and six officers were wounded, Among the other high officers there was an enormous percentage of killed or several times wounded. Many companies are commanded by ensigns, and the companies only average 60 men

"The Japanese since Dec. 18 have refrained from assaulting. Yesterday they exploded a mine under the fortifiations of fort No 5, and about a score of hardy Japanese mounted the ramparts, but were exterminated by bayo ne Japanese bombarded all night long nd all day long with 11-inch shells, specially the hospitals and ambulancalthough knowing full well that are was no possibility of our wound-

d heroes joining the ranks of the de "There are 14,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals, and the number increases

by about 700 dally.

The text of Gen. Stoessel's dispatches

On Dec. 28 the general wrote;

coming very painful. Our principal enemies are scurvy, which is mowing down the men, and 11-inch shells, which know no obstacle and against which there is no protection. There only remain a few who have not been attacked by scurvy. We have taken all the possible measures, but the disease is emerging

surending.

from contusions.

ing of the fortress has cost Japan \$100,-

000.000 COST IN LIVES.

officials and volunteers who written parole, pledging that they will not take up arms and in nowise take action contrary to the interests of the Japanese army until the close of the

and privates of both army and navy and volunteers shall wear their uniand volunteers shall wear their uni-forms, and, taking portable tents and necessary private property, and com-manded by their respective officers, shall assemble at such place as may be indicated by the Japanese aryy. The Japanese commissioners will indi-cate the necessary details therefor. "Article 9. The sanitary corps and the accountants belonging to the Rus-slap army and new shall be retained

sian army and navy shall be retained by the Japanese while their services

be embodied in a supplemental com-pact. The supplemental compact shall

severe bombardment along the whol front, but especially on fort No. 3. At about 8 o'clock in the afternoon they Action contrary to the interests of the Japanese army until the close of the war, will receive the consent of the Japa-anese army to roturn to their country. Each army and navy officer will be al-lowed one servant, and such servant will be specially released on signing the parole. "Article 8. Non-commissioned officers and privates of both army and navy battalions had entered the interior of the fort.

"Our troops fought from the entrenchments, which were badly dam-aged. Part of our troops hid themselves in the casements, but the Japaserves in the ensements, but the Japa-nese placed machine guns in front of the exit from the casements, thus de-priving our men hidden there of all possibility of making an attack. Three counter-attacks from the outside by our reserves met with no success. The fort consecuently remained in the poss-

sian army and navy shall be retained by the Japanese while their services are deemed necessary for the purpose of caring for sick and wounded prison-ers. During such time such corps shall be required to render service under the direction of the sanitary corps and accountants of the Japanese army. "Article 10. The treatment to be accorded to residents, the transfer of books and documents relating to mu-nicipal administration and finance, and also detailed files necessary for the enforcement of this compact shall be embodied in a supplemental com-

"Scurvy is sensibly weakening the garrison. I have now under arms only 10,000 men, all sick.

Wallace, Ida., Jun. 4.--While descending in the case at the Standard mine today the cost of G. T. Farley, a miner, caught in the timbering, drawing him between it and the cage and breaking every bone in his body. When the cage passed his lifeless body was released and fell with great force among other miners occupy-ing the case. Four of them were struck and seriously bruised by the failing body.

By Mine Cage.

Cold in Paris.

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New York, Jan. 6.—Skating is general in the suburbs and the frost is the most severe in many years, says a Paris dis-patch to the Herald. The streets were sheeted with ice on Tuesday and the cab service in a great measure was suspend-The oir was filled with sleet and the untains are frozen. A heavy snowfall threatened and there is no immediate respect of milder weather.

and west-Europe are extraordinary, ern Europe are extraordinary. The biz-gard in Switzerland was the Hercest shace 1255 Sunday and Monday were the cold-est days with one exception for 40 years. Passengers on the Lavianne-Paris ex-press, after a night spent in a snow-drift, were obliged to return to Lavianne. At San Remo at noon the temperature was only 41 degrees Fahrenheit.

RUB ON

ed shortly in the idaho cases. Within the past three weeks more than 1,500 patents on timber and home-stead lands in the Roseburg, Or., land koffice, covering about 380,000 acres of land, has been held up at the interior department, pending investigation. Roseburg is the home of Representa-tive Hermann, who was recently in-

dicted by the federal jury in connection with alleged land frauds An inspector of the department of the interior has been ordered to Idaho to interior has been ordered to Idaho to investigate the charges made by the affidavit as to frauds in Idaho, and he-is believed to have already begun his labore. No information on the subject could be obtained at the interior de-partment, and Secy. Hitchcock will not discuss it. The papers in the case, however, have been forwarded to the impactor. It is expected that he will keep Secy. Hitchcock promptly advised of all levelopments.

[The Salt Lake Herald has the fol-

TEA Why throw-away money and comfort in buying poor tea ? grocer returns your money if you don't like ing handed down by Justice White. In the first case, that of the American

IOWA PROHIBITORY LAW.

Cannot be Destroyed.

Washington, Jan. 3 .- The supreme

ing handed down by Justice White. In the first case, that of the American Express company vs the State of Iowa, the state authorities seized certain packkages of ilquor sent C. O. D. from Rock Island, III, to Tama, I.a., and their destruction was ordered. The supreme court of Iowa sustained this proceeding, but the judgment was to-day reversed, on the ground that it is in contravention of the interstate com-merce clause of the federal Constitu-tion. Justice White added that if such a practise were carried to its legitimate conclusion and the various states given authority to control C. O. D. ship-ments of merchandise from one state to another, much of the interstate busi-ness of the conters the pesition taken by the lower court, that the question of inter-state commerce is not involved in the case, is not femable. That, the court holds, was the principal point involved. The other case was that of the Adams Express company vs the State of Iowa, tower court, that the question of inter-state commerce is not involved in the case, is not terrable. That, the court holds, sus the principal point involved. The other case was that of the Adams Express company vs the State of Iowa, and involved the same question as the American company's case, except that in the Adams company case the pro-American company's case, except that in the Adams company case the pro-ceeding was decided against the com-pany on the charge of maintaining a house for the sale of liquor. In this, as in the first case, the state court was reversed, on the ground that the judgment is an interference with trade between the states.

court of Iowa in two cases involving "Somewhat to the chagrin of the stuthe construction of the Iowa prohibitory dents of the game of naval war, this lignor law, the oninion in each case be- warfare has afforded no field for the discussion of cruisers. Vessels of types were present in both fleet Vessels of all

lost two destroyers and some of the smaller, torpedobats. The weather, while severe upon the boats' crews, was

evidently favorable for torpedo work as the reports refer to snow, rain, slee

Japanese ships, by mines skillfully planted by the enemy, "In summing up the lessons of this war, one cannot do so more accurately or felicitously than was done by Ford Selborne, first lord of the British ad-miralty, in the following words: "The lessons from the war in the for each biparty, in the tonowing words: "The lessons from the war in the far east are the importance of the personnel, the necessity for having a margin of strength, and the fact that without bat-tleships no power can hold or win com-mand of the sea."

Consumption Cured.

Foley & Co., Chicago. Dana, Ind. Gentlemen:-Foley's Heney and Tar cured me of Consumption after I had suffered two years and was almost des-perate. Three physicians failed to give me any relief and the last one said he could do me no good. I tried almost every medicine I heard tell of without benefit, until Foley's Honey and Tar was recommended to me. Its effect right from the start was magical. I improved steadily from the first dose and am now sound and well, and think Foley's Honey and Tar is a God-send to people with Throat and Lung Trou-ble. Yours very truly, MRS. MARY AMBROSE.

Three sizes-25c, 50c, \$1.00. The 50 cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the \$1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY HILL DR

