JAPS CLAIM PORT ARTHUR SURRENDERED BEFORE ACTION BECAME ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

Victorious Japanese Army on Entering the Town Discovers That Fortress Was Well Able to Hold Out Against Further Siege—Garrison Sufficient to Have Protected It, and Provisions Were Not as Scarce as Represented—Ammunition Scarce, but by No Means Was It Exhausted.

RUSSIANS INDULGE IN ORGIES AFTER THE CAPITULATION.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army at Port Arthur, Jan. 14, via Tien-Tsin Jan. 16.—The victorious Japanese army yesterday formally entered Port Arthur. General Nogi with his staff entered first through the old town, and took his stand in the public square of the new town. The army was represented by one regiment from each brigade.

The procession, which was five miles long, was three hours passing the saluting base, after which the troops passed out of the city through the new town. The correspondents then visited the captured city for the first time.

The old town buildings were badly smashed, but in the new town the damage was slight. All the shipping in the harbor was badly damaged by shell fire, the warships being practically useless owing to the injuries they had sustained by shells.

Proposals for the surrender of Port Arthur were first made December 29 at a counsel of war. General Stoessel was in favor of surrender, but some of his general officers were bitterly opposed to it. The regimental officers and the troops were not consulted.

The first news they had of the surrender was January 1, after General Stoessel had communicated with the Japanese.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

The scenes following the surrender were disgraceful. Drunken soldiers filled the streets and refused to obey their officers. Many of them destroyed the guns on the positions they had defended and came into the city without permission.

The infantry loudly protested that the fortress had been given away. They threw their rifles and ammunition into the harbor, and proceeded to break into warehouses and loot and drink vodka until in a helpless condition. It was evident that the surrender was not necessary, as there were 31,000 effective men in the fortress.

The supply of ammunition was short, but it was not exhausted. Food was scarce, but private stores were not requisitioned by the military.

There is no difficulty in getting good meats in the city even now from the stores in private possession. A part of the fortress was capable of defense for months longer. It was the opinion of the noncombatants at Port Arthur that the surrender was unnecessary, as the troops were willing and able to fight to the bitter end.

General Stoessel was much blamed for what was characterized as a disgraceful conclusion of a splendid defense, which ended with the death of Major General Kondrotenko, who was loved by the soldiers, and was the life of the defense.

Memorial services were held to-day in honor of the spirits of the Japanese dead, on the plain north of the village of Shuishia, a short distance from Port Arthur. Regiments representing the entire Japanese Army were present. A shrine was erected on the crest of a small hill, and the troops formed a circle around it.

General Nogi and his staff were present. Lunch was served afterwards in the open to all the officers present.

JAPANESE ACTIVITY INCREASES ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT

Attack Villages Between the Lines and Open Heavy Artillery Fire at Night.

PORT ARTHUR TROOPS ARRIVE AT LIAO-YANG.

Kuropatkin Reports Cutting Oyama's Line of Communication—Japs Said to Be Drilling Chinese Soldiers.

MISTCHENKO'S RAIDERS REGAIN RUSSIAN LINES.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—A telegram from Siakhotan states that General Mistchenko's raiding force, learning that five Japanese battalions had appeared near Tashikiow, returned northward and succeeded in regaining the Russian lines.

Their losses were about 300 killed or wounded, all the latter being brought away.

Russian Headquarters, Huanshan, Manchuria, Jan. 16.—The activity of the Japanese is increasing along the whole front. They are attacking villages between the lines and are opening artillery fire at night.

The Japanese are putting Chinese troops in training. From an observation tower at Gaodyanzi, Russian officers watched the Japanese instructing Chinese bandits who have been formed into regular companies to storm the heights.

The first Japanese re-enforcements from the army which was besieging Port Arthur began arriving at Liao-Yang January 11.

KUROPATKIN REPORTS RAID OF COSSACKS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—General Kuropatkin, in a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas reporting the Russian cavalry raids of January 10 and January 11, says:

"During the evening of January 10, one and one-half companies of Japanese infantry and half a squadron of Japanese dragoons were defeated with great loss.

"On January 11 a Japanese company and two squadrons which were occupying Niuchwang were driven out by our Cossacks, who occupied the place, and afterwards pursued the company, defeating it and inflicting heavy loss.

"The same night our patrols damaged the railroad line, telegraph line, a train and two locomotives. During these two days our cavalry defeated several small detachments and captured one officer, fourteen soldiers and 500 carts with stores. Our casualties were three officers killed and ten wounded and fifteen soldiers killed and forty-nine wounded.

"On January 12, our patrols damaged the railroad six miles from Yin-Kow. At 4 p. m., January 12, a Russian detachment reached Yinkow. Our artillery cannonaded the station, set fire to the stores and later stormed the station. The Japanese opened fire with rifles and machine guns, and our men sought shelter in ditches and again attacked until they reached the railroad line, when a strong column of Japanese infantry appeared, advancing from Tashikiow. Our forces, being inferior, retired, carrying away nearly all the killed and wounded. The stores at Yin-Kow were ablaze the whole night.

"It is now cold at night time, but warm and bright during the day."

JAPAN AND RUSSIA TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

Japan's consent to an exchange of prisoners according to class and rank has just been received here. Consequently in the near future three Russian officers captured on the Russian volunteer fleet cruiser Ekaterinoslave by the Japanese will be exchanged for three Japanese officers captured on the Japanese transports Kinshin, sunk by the Russians in the Sea of Japan, and Sado, driven ashore by the Russians in the Sea of Japan.

The question of an exchange of prisoners on this basis was raised by Russia last summer.

FOLK SPEAKS OF NATIVE STATE BEFORE TENNESSEE SOCIETY

Governor of Missouri Is Principal Speaker at Tenth Annual Banquet of Organization in the Buckingham Club.

To honor the State of their birth, members of the Tennessee Society of St. Louis met last night at the Buckingham Club at the tenth annual banquet of the organization.

A guest of the society was Governor Joseph W. Folk, a native of Tennessee. Another was his brother, Rean E. Folk, of Nashville, one of the foremost men of Tennessee.

The decorations of the banquet hall were Tennessean, the illuminated arches of the ceiling being garlanded with American flags and cotton plants.

The hidden orchestra played airs dear to the Southern heart. Old songs that were brought into Tennessee by the first settlers are as popular now as they were then. When "Dixie" was played every guest stood.

The viands and wines were selected with a view of carrying out suggestions of Tennessee and the verses read were by poets of that State.

When the guests were assembled James R. Winchester invoked a blessing and Joshua W. Caldwell responded to a toast to "The Jackson Period in Tennessee." He spoke of it as while not the best or most desirable period, yet the one in which the fair name of Tennessee was in the making and that it was in good hands.

He was followed by Isaac H. Lionberger, who spoke of "The American."

MR. LIONBERGER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Lionberger spoke, in part, as follows:

No other nation that has ever existed has had the magic solvent power of America. Greece was never homogeneous. The Attenian differed from the Boeotian, the Spartan from the Theban. They had different laws, institutions and habits and spoke many tongues. Rome was composite. Five hundred years of empire did not make her people one. To-day there is not in all Europe a single nation like the American in this one attribute of identity among the people. The Cornishman is not like the Devonshire man. It is difficult to understand a man from Yorkshire. The Scotch are peculiar, so are the Irish. France is made up of many peoples. Brittany and Provence differ radically and superficially. In Italy you will still find distinct remnants of the Greek and Carthaginian, Goth and Mohammedan. Near-by communities cannot understand each other. One may still hear the troubadour in Sicily, but he speaks a strange tongue. The Slav, the Hungarian, the German, are at swords' points in Austria. The North German differs from the Southron, the East from the West. Poland is still a distinct nation. Norway will not assimilate with Sweden. In Russia there are many separate and distinct tribes. Why is it that America alone has the capacity to digest multitudes of aliens and make of them one people?

There are many obvious causes which contribute to this significant distinction, yet some things, not altogether obvious, are, I think, of paramount influence. The press, the railroad, the school, the church, the bar, each plays its part; so do they elsewhere, with less marked effect. There are other influences, however, which are more marked in America than elsewhere; and they will continue to operate and may be of tremendous import in the future life of this people.

Let me in conclusion quote a page from Ruskin:

"There is a destiny now possible to us, the highest ever set before a nation to be accepted or refused. We are still undegenerate in race. We are not yet absolute in temper, but have the firmness to govern and the grace to obey. We are rich in an inheritance of honor, bequeathed to us through a hundred years of noble history, which it should be our daily thing to increase with splendid avarice, so that Americans—if it be a sin to covet honor—should be the most offending souls alive. Within the last few years we have had the laws of natural science opened to us with a rapidity which has blinded by its brightness and means of transit and communication given to us which have made but one people of this vast country, one people; but who is to be its King? Is there to be no King in it, think you, and every man to do that which is right in his own eyes; or only kings of terror and the obscene empires of Mammon and Belial? Or will you make your country a throne of Kings? a sceptered land for all the world, a source of light, a center of peace; mistress of learning and of the arts, faithful guardian of great memories in the midst of irreverent and ephemeral visions, faithful servant of time-tried principles under temptation from fond experiments and licentious desires, and amid the cruel and clamorous jealousies of the nations worshiped in her strange valor of good will towards men."

GOVERNOR FOLK'S ADDRESS.

The last speaker was Governor Folk, who was greeted with loud applause. When the cheering ceased so as to permit him to proceed, he said:

"While we are Missourians and give to our State our best efforts and deepest devotion, for Tennessee, our parent State, we need lose none of our affection, and we can do homage to her sons who have won distinction on the field of battle and in the wars of life.

"The name of Andrew Jackson, the patron saint of this society, is honored wherever courage and honor are esteemed. Thomas H. Benton, a Tennessee-Missourian; James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson should live on the pages of history, and their deeds are the grand heritage of a great nation.

"As Missourians, we are part of a great Commonwealth in which achievements are glorified by hopes for the future. Precious metals beyond the reach of avarice, people high-minded and noble, who lead all others in civic virtue, the title of a Missouri citizen is one to be coveted. Missouri is not Southern or Northern or Eastern or Western, but American, and the boundaries make Missouri a typical American State.

"Those of all kinds and conditions have

JOSHUA W. CALDWELL,
One of the orators at the banquet given by the Tennessee Society.

their home here. Here the man from the East, South, North or West finds no prejudice against him because of his birthplace. Manhood is the only standard by which he is judged.

"The true Missourian hates nothing except wrong, fears nothing except cowardice, is controlled by his likes, not dislikes. He thinks often of his friends, rarely of his enemies, and always of his State.

"The effect of a society such as this for promoting cordial relations between States for patriotism is incalculable. The need of patriotism cannot be too strongly urged. It is regarded too much as a sympathy instead of as the basis of perpetuity of a free government.

LOVES THE FLAG.

"I should like to see on every schoolhouse and every Courthouse in this country the United States flag flying continuously from the highest point, so that the school children may learn to love and revere it."

The guests were:

Messers. and Mmes Guy Lindsey, E.W. Hubbard, W. J. Williamson, E. S. Lewis, John E. Allan, Thomas B. Armstead, Richard R. Bostick, Robert W. Brooks, Louis J. Brooks, Thomas J. Cleage Jr., Charles F. Curd, Alfred N. Dale, Frank M. Estes, Joseph W. Folk, Ernest M. Hubbard, Dorsey A. Jamison, Jackson Johnson, John L. Massenghile, James R. Newingham, Charles A. Moore, Theodore Plummer, John C. Roberts, Alonzo C. Stewart, G. H. Willet; Messrs. L. O. Braden, C. H. Corbett, G. A. Faulkner, Jesse W. Eleeman, Herbert L. Elder, I. J. Lionberger, John W. Estes, John W. Estes Jr., Frederick Fauden, Joshua A. Graham, D. S. Hill, Paul Jones, Claude Kilpatrick, T. J. McLemore, Tom Randolph, T. G. Ratcliffe, G. B. Rodgers, Charles F. Senter, Nelson Thomas, Lewis T. Tune, George H. Williams, Thomas T. Fauntleroy, Cornelius H. Fauntleroy, George S. Elder, Herbert Elder, Virgil Rule, James W. Lee, A. H. Duncan, H. B. Grubes Jr., Sarah Yeatman and Miss Wageman.

YACHT EMERALD PRECEDED FIRST BALTIC SQUADRON.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Alexandria, Jan. 16.—(Copyright, 1905.)—I have obtained full particulars respecting the somewhat mysterious movements of the yacht Emerald, which sailed from Port Said last week.

The Emerald is owned by Sir Christopher Furness and was nominally chartered by M. Mace, who in reality is an officer of the French Navy.

She preceded the light division of the first Baltic fleet to Jibutil for the purpose of making arrangements for coaling and provisioning. Then she returned to Port Said with dispatches and "M. Mace" conferred with Admiral Botrovsky.

The yacht has now gone to the Piraeus, which fact points to interesting events in the Bosphorus.

Prentiss Goes to Cincinnati.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbia, Mo., Jan. 16.—Henning W. Prentiss of St. Louis, who, for two years, has been private secretary to President R. H. Jesse of Missouri University, will depart February 1 for Cincinnati, to accept a position as secretary of Cincinnati University.

Six Firms Burned Out at El Campo.

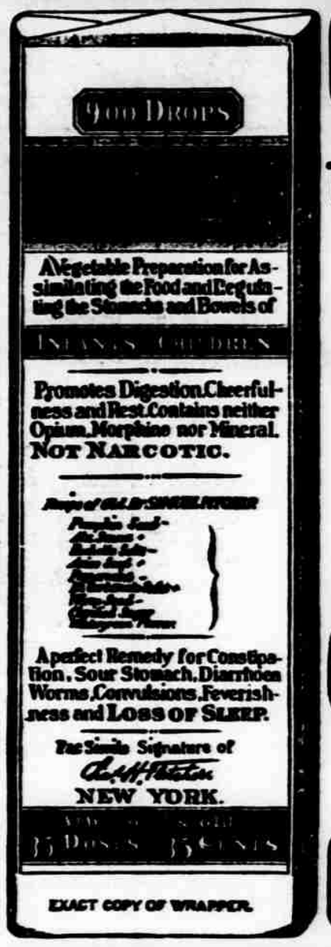
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 16.—A business block of six firms at El Campo, Tex., burned last night. Losses, $20,000. Lindstrum & Boehm lost general stock and store worth $10,000.

Fourth Attempt at Suicide Succeeds.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Mo., Jan. 16.—Lillie Parmenter, an 18-year-old girl, who shot herself last Thursday night, died this afternoon at St. John's Hospital. She made four attempts at suicide before succeeding.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK THEATER SHUTS OUT CRITIC

Klaw & Erlanger Refuse Admission to Metcalfe of "Life."

PURCHASED TICKET REFUSED.

Forty-Five Play Houses May Be Closed to Writer, and a Suit for Damages May Result.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Jan. 16.—James S. Metcalfe, editor of Life, was to-night denied admission to Daly's Theater on the ground that he was an objectionable person.

Accompanied by Mrs. Metcalfe and a friend, he presented three tickets at the door, but found the way barred against him. He was told that there was no objection to those who were with him entering the theater, but for his own use no ticket would admit him.

Mr. Metcalfe left after learning that the orders to bar him from the theater had come direct from Klaw & Erlanger, and later his attorney, James W. Osborne, declared that there was ample ground for a suit for heavy damages.

No attempt was made by Mr. Metcalfe to enter any other theater to-night, but it is understood on good authority that, as his duties as dramatic critic for the publication of which he is the editor demand, he will apply for admission at others of the forty-five playhouses where orders have been given to deny him admission.

At half past 8 o'clock the swinging doors leading from the box office to the outer lobby at Daly's were thrown open by a vigorous push, and Metcalfe's athletic figure appeared. Close behind him followed his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Tyree, and a man who may later be called on to act as a witness in any action for damages which may be brought.

In an instant all of the guards were at attention. Wilbur M. Bates, general representative for Klaw & Erlanger, stepped in front of Mr. Metcalfe.

"I have to tell you, Mr. Metcalfe," said he, "that you will not be admitted to this theater."

"Aren't these tickets good?" asked Mr. Metcalfe, presenting three which he had bought.

"Yes, there's nothing wrong with them," declared Mr. Bates, after looking them over.

"Well, why can't I use them?" demanded Mr. Metcalfe.

"Because I have orders not to let you do so."

"Are you acting for yourself or somebody else?"

"I am acting under instructions from Mr. Klaw and Mr. Erlanger."

"Did they tell you why I was not to be admitted? Is it because I am an objectional person?"

"Yes; that is the reason given to me."

"In what respect am I objectionable?"

"That I cannot discuss with you. I can only act on the instructions given to me, which were not to admit you to the theater."

LONDON COMPANY AT DALY'S.

New York, Jan. 16.—George Edwardes has brought another of his "Gaiety musical shows" to this country and has housed it at Daly's. To-night a large audience greeted the London company in the first presentation here of "The Duchess of Dantzic."

This piece is based on Sardou's "Mme. Sans-Gene." The book was written by Henry Hamilton and the music by Ivan Caryll, who directed the orchestra.

All the members of the London company appeared to-night with one exception, and "The Duchess of Dantzic" seemed to please American playgoers. The staging was effective and the costuming brilliant.

Miss Evie Greene as Catherine Upchere (known as Sans-Gene) was well received. Holbrook Blinn, an American, took the part of Napoleon and Courtice Pounds that of Papillon.

Fire at Woodville, Tex.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 16.—Fire last night at Woodville, Tex., destroyed $30,000 worth of property. Heaviest losses: Woodville Mercantile Company, $12,000; J. B. Roberts, general merchant, $3,000. Half dozen other firms burned out.

Girl Drinks Carbolic Acid.

Freda Litchen, 20 years old, living at No. 510 South Second street, drank a quantity of carbolic acid last night with suicidal intent following a quarrel with her lover. She was taken to the City Hospital and it is believed she will die.

Fire Damages Loaded Car.

Fire damaged a freight car belonging to the Merchants' Bridge Terminal Company in the yard on the river front between Biddle and O'Fallon streets last night. The car was loaded with pepper. The damage to the car is estimated by the police at $100. The origin of the fire is unknown.

fact that the report was signed by both Republican and Democratic members of the committee.

It was thought that the Republican minority members, Senators McIndoe and Frisby, would present a minority report, but it is understood that the majority report is so close to all the facts brought out in the St. Louis investigation that they decided to concur in it.

COMMITTEE REVIEWS WORK OF INVESTIGATION.

The committee prepared its findings, given above, with the following review of the evidence submitted before it:

"Your committee, in the performance of its duties, visited the city of St. Louis and took the testimony of Thomas K. Niedringhaus, E. C. Brokmeyer, Otto Stifel, T. J. Akins, Adolphus Busch and others.

"Your committee finds that on the fifth day of December, 1904, one Thomas K. Niedringhaus, as acting treasurer of the Republican State Committee, and being also the chairman of such State Committee, filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds a statement, verified by his own affidavit before one Henry Westerman, a notary public, which purported to contain a full, complete and detailed statement of receipts and expenditures of the Republican State Committee during the progress of the last State campaign.

ONE CONTRIBUTION BY ANHEUSER-BUSCH.

"Your committee further finds that the first item mentioned among the receipts as shown by that statement is an item of $21,237.51, and is credited to the name of T. K. Niedringhaus, but we find from all the testimony taken that the said T. K. Niedringhaus did not contribute that sum of money to the Republican campaign fund, but that of this $21,237.51, the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of the city of St. Louis contributed the sum of $7,500 on October 17, 1904, and that the name of the said Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association does not appear as a contributor to the campaign in the statement reported and sworn to by Mr. Niedringhaus as acting treasurer of said committee.

"We further find that on the 24 day of November, 1904, Adolphus Busch, president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of the city of St. Louis, contributed the sum of $5,000 to said campaign fund, the check being drawn by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, through Robert Rohm as secretary and treasurer, and made to Thomas K. Niedringhaus, chairman; and afterwards, to wit, On November 17, 1904, a similar check, drawn by the same party, for the same amount and payable to the same person as chairman, was turned over to T. K. Niedringhaus.

"It is further stated by your committee that the name of Adolphus Busch does not appear as a contributor to the Republican campaign fund in the statement filed as above set forth.

STIFEL'S AGREEMENT TO CONTRIBUTE $6,250.

"It further appears from the testimony that one Otto Stifel, engaged in the manufacture and sale of beer in the city of St. Louis, agreed to pay to the Republican State campaign fund the sum of $6,250, but it further appears that, though he has at all times been willing and able to pay said sum since on or about the 5th day of October, he has not been called on for amount.

"And it further appears that one R. C. Kerens, prior to November 8, agreed to take care of one-third of any deficit in the Republican State campaign fund, and shortly after the election wrote a letter to Thomas K. Niedringhaus, as State chairman, asking him the amount of his (Kerens's) share of such deficit, but the said Niedringhaus did not answer the letter and did not collect or receive any contribution from said Kerens to make up said deficit.

"Mr. Niedringhaus's explanation of this $21,237.51 is this: That he made the return of said item in that way for the reason that he felt himself obliged to return this amount upon a verbal agreement and understanding entered into on or about the twenty-seventh day of October, 1904, by and between himself, Adolphus Busch and one Otto Stifel, at the home of the said Adolphus Busch.

"This date was the occasion of the meeting addressed by Senator Fairbanks in the city of St. Louis, and he, with other prominent Republicans, among them Chairman Niedringhaus, Otto Stifel and others, was invited to take dinner after the speaking at the home of Adolphus Busch.

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE FAIRBANKS DINNER.

"After the dinner, according to Mr. Niedringhaus's testimony, Mr. Niedringhaus explained to Mr. Busch and to Stifel the fact that he was in arrears in his campaign expenses, that the committee was badly crippled for funds; that if he had $25,000 he could carry the State of Missouri for the Republican party.

"To this Mr. Busch replied that he ought to be able to get that amount of money, and after some further conversation it was agreed by Mr. Busch that he would put up $10,000, in addition to the sum previously contributed by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, if Stifel and Niedringhaus would contribute another $12,500 between them, or $6,250 each. To this Stifel and Niedringhaus agreed.

"Niedringhaus testifies that he made a further agreement with Mr. Busch and with Mr. Stifel that if he, as chairman of the State Committee, failed to carry Missouri for the Republican party, he would return out of his own funds one-half of their contributions made under this agreement.

"It further develops, however, that, long prior to the time when this statement was filed by Mr. Niedringhaus as treasurer, the Republican ticket in Missouri was elected and that the State had gone for Roosevelt.

NO PERSONAL OBLIGATION ON NIEDRINGHAUS'S PART.

"Hence, in the opinion of your committee, there could have been no personal obligation whatever, and none was shown on the part of Mr. Niedringhaus, to return the one-half of the contribution above set forth in the event he should not be successful in carrying Missouri for the Republican ticket.

"Mr. Niedringhaus further testifies that he made his statement in this form for the reason that he felt with these gentlemen, above mentioned, if he (Niedringhaus) could obtain this money from the Republican National Campaign Committee, he would return all of said sums thus advanced by them to him.

"But your committee finds that, admitting the truth of this statement, there was yet no personal obligation on the part of Mr. Niedringhaus in this matter, for the reason that, if he had received the money from the National Republican Campaign Committee, he would simply have turned it over to Busch and Stifel, in accordance with his agreement, without being responsible personally in any way for such sum, and hence it is the opinion of your committee that there was no personal obligation on the part of Mr. Niedringhaus on December 5, the date when he filed his sworn statement, to return any portion of the fund contributed by Busch, the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, and agreed to be contributed by Otto Stifel."

WEST PLAINS HEARS STORY LIKE ONE TOLD BY COOK.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

West Plains, Mo., Jan. 16.—The story is told here that a week before the convening of the Legislature a member of the Republican State Committee from the Fourteenth District came here and is said to have made a proposition to F. R. Cook, Howell County's Representative, that if Cook would support Niedringhaus M. E. Morrow, Cook's campaign manager, would be given the position now held by Grant Gillespie in the St. Louis Subtreasury.

Mr. Cook refused to entertain the proposition.

This is believed here to be the story told by Mr. Cook before the Senate Investigating Committee.

Mr. Morrow, Cook's campaign manager, left here Sunday for St. Louis in answer to a subpoena to testify before the committee. Morrow is a strong Kerens man, but to-day he sent telegrams to Cook's friends here, urging them to wire Cook to vote for Niedringhaus.

Cook has recently received a petition signed by over half the men who voted for him asking that he vote against Kerens, but he stood pat.

"Mamma's" Pan Cake Flour
Made under Government regulations; you know it is good.

HOUSE MEMBERS DEBATE ON SWAYNE IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Debate on the Swayne impeachment case in the House to-day was exhaustive, dealing with many of the legal phases of the charges against Judge Swayne.

A Senate resolution fixing Wednesday, February 8, as the time for counting the electoral vote for President and Vice President, the proceedings to take place in the hall of the House, was adopted.

A resolution was agreed to providing for the collection of additional cotton statistics by the Census Bureau.

SIMMONS AND HEYBURN AGAINST STATEHOOD BILL.

Washington, Jan. 16.—By a vote of 30 to 24 the Senate to-day decided to consider the crosstown street railroad bill for Washington, but the measure soon gave place to the statehood bill.

That measure was discussed for three hours by Messrs. Simmons and Heyburn, both of whom favored the elimination of Arizona from the bill.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PRINCE FUSHIMI WELCOMED HOME FROM AMERICAN TRIP.

Tokio, Jan. 16.—Prince Sadnaru Fushimi arrived here to-night on his return from his visit to the United States. The American Minister, Mr. Griscom, and prominent Japanese, welcomed the Prince.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Dallas Press Feeders on Strike.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 16.—All the leading job, book and commercial printing-houses in Dallas are tied up by a strike of press feeders, which started to-day. The men demand an increase of $1.50 per week in wages, which the employers refuse.

Double Wedding at Terrell.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Terrell, Tex., Jan. 16.—Mr. J. V. Champion and Miss Inez Piper, and Mr. Charlie Jack and Miss Minnie McMahon were married in this city last night by the Reverend W. B. Kendall, pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Simmons Hardware Co. Broadway & St. Louis

A WONDERFUL SELLING OF
FINE CHINA, LAMPS, ART WARES, ETC.

Simmons Hardware Co. Broadway & St. Louis

IN order to obtain space for building a series of Art Rooms in our China Store (third floor), we are sacrificing some of our best wares. When room is imperatively demanded it is no time to stop and argue about what things cost; therefore, many of the finest wares in our China Store, including

Open-Stock Dinnerware, Lamps, Cut Glass, Art Wares, Etc., Are Now Being Sold at Marvelously Low Prices.

Decorated Lamps — With handsome 10-inch globe to match; bronze-finish trimmings, good burner. Price, complete, $3.50; value, $3.50.

$4.00 Lamps, $3.20; $6.50 Lamps, $5.20.

$7.50 Lamps, $6.00; $10 Lamps, $8.00.

English Porcelain Soup Tureens, gold and floral decorations. Price, $1.00; value, $1.75.

Dinner Plates to match, per dozen, $1.30; value, $2.20.

Haviland Chocolate Pots, each, $1.50; value, $2.25.

Haviland Milk Pitchers, $1.35; value, $2.00.

Elite, Limoges Dinnerware — Beautifully decorated in floral design, gold encrusted handles. Open-stock pattern, from which you may select as many or as few pieces as you desire.

Dinner Plates, per dozen, $2.45; value, $4.50.

Ramekins and Stand, dozen, $2.45; value, $3.75.

Coffee Cups, per dozen, $4.45; value, $6.00.

After-Dinner Coffee Cups, per dozen, $2.70; value, $3.50.

Bouillon Cups, per dozen, $4.40; value, $6.00.

9-inch Platters, 65c; value, $1.00.

18-inch Platters, $3.25; value, $4.00.

Round Soup Tureens, $2.45; value, $3.25.

Oval Soup Tureens, $1.75; value, $2.85.

Soup Coupes, per dozen, $2.25; value, $3.00.

Haviland Open-Stock Dinnerware — Dark red and gold borders, heavy gold decorated handles.

Dinner Plates, dozen, $12.50; value, $22.50.

Breakfast Plates, dozen, $12.50; value, $21.50.

Pie Plates, dozen, $10.25; value, $17.50.

Bread and Butter Plates, dozen, $8.00; value, $15.00.

Tea Cups and Saucers, dozen, $15.00; value, $27.50.

8-inch Bakers, $3.50; value, $6.00.

This Is Not a "BARGAIN" SALE. This Is Not a "CUT-PRICE" SALE. This Is Not a "DISCOUNT" SALE.

THIS IS

a sale to dispose of part of our stock quickly in order to give the carpenters space in which to work freely. Remember—the broad guarantee of Simmons Hardware Co. is back of every purchase—a guarantee which means that if the goods are damaged, or not just as represented, we will exchange them if desired or refund the purchase price cheerfully.

TRY OUR TELEPHONE ORDER DEPARTMENT—Bell, Main 1909; Kinloch, B 533.