

STOESSEL TELLS STORY OF SIEGE

GARRISON SUFFERS HORRORS OF SCURVY

Eleven-inch Projectiles Know No Obstacles—Gives Long List of Killed and Wounded Russian Officers

(Continued from Page One) gained the interior in small parties despite the awful fire.

In the meantime more of the Japanese gained the higher level of the fort from the 70.50 at the west side.

The Japanese attacked in overwhelming numbers from all sides, but the remnant of the garrison continued to fight with splendid spirit, contesting every inch of the interior.

Under cover of darkness, the Japanese captured the last sections and the barracks at 3 o'clock in the morning.

One hundred and fifty of the garrison escaped through the connecting trenches in the rear of the fort, which they destroyed by mines to prevent pursuit.

Three prisoners were taken and the others of the garrison were killed.

The Japanese losses during the day and night were about 1000 killed or wounded.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION

General Nogi Notifies Tokio of Conditions Made With Russians

TOKIO, Jan. 3.—A telegram from General 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 officials 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 Russian government shall be transferred to the Japanese army in their existing condition.

"Article 3. On the preceding two conditions being assented to, as a guarantee for the fulfillment thereof, the men garrisoning the forts and the batteries on Etse mountain, Sungshu mountain, Antse mountain and the line of eminences southeast therefrom, shall be removed by noon of January 3 and the same shall be transferred to the Japanese army.

"Article 4. Should Russian military or naval men be deemed to have destroyed objects named in article 2 or to have caused alteration in any way in their condition at the existing time, the signing of this compact and the negotiations shall be annulled and the Japanese army will take free action.

"Article 5. The Russian military and naval authorities shall prepare and transfer to the Japanese army a table showing the fortifications of Port Arthur 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 steamers, warships and other ships with the numbers of their respective crews; a list of civilians, showing the number of men and women, their race and occupations.

"Article 6. Arms, including those carried on the person; ammunitions, war 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 positions and the commissioners of the Russian and Japanese armies shall decide upon the method of their transportation.

"Article 7. The Japanese army, considering the gallant resistance offered by the Russian army as being honorable, will permit the officers of the Russian army and navy, as well as officials belonging thereto, to carry swords and to take with them private property directly necessary for the maintenance of life. The previously mentioned officers, officials and volunteers who will sign a written parole pledging that they will not take up arms and in no wise take action contrary to the interests of the Japanese army until the close of the war, will receive the consent of the Japanese army to return to their country. Each army and navy officer will be allowed 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 and volunteers shall wear their uniforms, and taking portable tents and necessary private property, and commanded by their respective officers, shall assemble at such place as may be indicated by the Japanese army. The Japanese commissioners will indicate the necessary details therefor.

"Article 9. The sanitary corps and the accountants belonging to the Russian army and navy shall be retained by the Japanese while their services are deemed necessary for the purpose of caring for sick and wounded prisoners. 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 municipal administration and finance, and also detailed files necessary for the enforcement of this compact shall be

embodied in a supplementary compact. The supplementary compact shall have the same force as this compact.

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

Stoessel Reports to Emperor

The text of General Stoessel's dispatches follows:

On December 28 the general wrote: "The position of the fortress is becoming very painful. Our principal enemies are scurvy, which is mowing down the men, and eleven-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 spreading. The passive endurance of the enemy's bombardment, the eleven-inch shells, the impossibility of replying for want of ammunition, the outbreak of scurvy and the loss of a mass of officers—all these causes diminish daily the capabilities of the defense and the tale of losses of higher officers is an indication of the enormous losses we have sustained.

"Of ten generals, two, Kondratenko and Tserpitzyk, have been killed. Raznotvsky is dead, two are wounded, myself and Gannadser, while Gorbatsowsky is suffering from contusions.

"Many Officers Lost  
"Of nine regimental commanders and colonels, Prince Matchabeli Naoumenko has been killed, Dourie and Glagolev have succumbed to wounds and four others have been wounded. One lieutenant colonel has been killed and two are wounded.

"Among the artillery Colonel Ramon was wounded, Colonel 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 sixty men strong.

"The Japanese since December 18 have refrained from assaulting. Yesterday they exploded a mine under the fortifications of Fort No. 5, and about a score of hardy Japanese mounted the ramparts, but were exterminated by bayonets and hand grenades.

"There are 14,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals, and the number increases by about 700 daily."

Japanese Capture Forts

On December 29 General Stoessel wrote:

"At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Japanese blew up part of the parapet of Fort No. 3. They afterwards opened a severe bombardment along the whole front, but especially on Fort No. 3.

"At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon they dashed to the attack of the parapet from the moat and glacis, where they had been held in readiness. Two attacks were repulsed, but the Japanese occupied the funnel-shaped opening formed by the explosion and reinforced by their reserves began to run across the moat in groups of about five.

"They occupied the parapet and at dusk two battalions had entered the interior of the fort. Our troops fought from the entrenchments which were badly damaged. Part of our troops hid themselves in the casemates but the Japanese placed machine guns in front of the exit of the casemates, thus depriving our men hidden there of all possibility of making an attack.

"Scurvy Attacks Army  
"Three counter attacks from the outside by our reserves met with no success. The fort consequently remained in the possession of the Japanese. Our losses were considerable, especially in officers. The survivors of the garrison succeeded in getting out of the fort by the windows.

"By the occupation of this fort the Japanese became masters of the whole north front and the fortress can hold out only a few days more. We have almost no ammunition. I will take measures to prevent carnage in the streets.

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

"Generals Fock and Nikitina have been veritable heroes and admirable collaborators."

Gen. Stoessel's reports of December 28 and 29, painting the harrowing picture of the depleted and exhausted garrison fighting on hopelessly, were posted on the bulletin boards this afternoon and attracted enormous crowds, whose grief at the fall of the fortress was swallowed up by admiration for the heroic defenders.

No Disturbance in City  
The war office and admiralty were beset by grief-stricken relatives and friends of those at Port Arthur, eagerly asking for news, but the staffs were completely without details and could give none.

The city is perfectly quiet, the agitators finding that the people were in no mood for demonstrations against the government. It is presumed that the emperor is already acquainted with the detailed terms of the surrender, it being assumed that Stoessel was allowed to communicate direct with his majesty, but the war office is still without information except such as is contained in the Tokio dispatches.

The report that the officers will be allowed to return to Russia on parole and retain their swords is in the line of the generous terms expected to be accorded by a valiant foe to such a gallant enemy.

At the foreign office, while it was said that any proposals Japan might make would receive due consideration, the officials were unable to imagine how it would be possible for Japan to offer conditions which Russia could accept.

CAPTURE COST \$100,000,000  
Such is Russian Estimate of Sum Expended by Japs

CHEFOO, Jan. 3.—Some interesting statistics concerning the defense of Port Arthur were brought here by the

flotilla of Russian torpedo boat destroyers, which carried numerous chests containing complete records of General Stoessel's army. Originally the army numbered 35,000. Eleven thousand have been killed, sixteen thousand are wounded or sick, while eight thousand remain in the forts, of whom, however, two thousand were unable to fight.

It is learned that when General Stoessel wrote to General Nogi regarding the surrender of the fortress he said: "I have 8000 men in the forts and 6000 of these are able to fight. If you do not accept my proposal, these men will die fighting, but it will cost you three times their number to kill them."

During the siege 25 per cent of the garrison were put out of action. This remarkable fact was due to wounded men returning to the front. Cases have been recorded where men have gone to hospital seven times, returning convalescent to the forts.

The number of officers killed was proportionately greater than in any battle known to history. This was due to the frequent lethargic condition of the men who, without food and without sleep, moved only when led by their officers.

The Russians estimated that the taking of the fortress has cost Japan \$100,000,000.

RUSSIANS' BOLD BLUFF

Drove Off Japs With Heavy Fire of Blank Cartridges

CHEFOO, Jan. 3.—Captain Kartzow, commanding the Russian torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, which escaped from Port Arthur and entered the harbor of Chefoo Monday morning, tells a curious story of "bluffing" by the Russians at the beginning of the war, when, although there was plenty of ammunition at Port Arthur, there was none on the ships under Golden Hill save blank cartridges used for salutes.

On three occasions when the Japanese warships approached at long range, the Russians opened a noisy fire with blank ammunition, the Japanese in each instance retiring.

Prisoners taken by the Russians related that later, after the Russian ships had received ammunition, the Japanese learned of the ruse and were greatly chagrined that they had not taken advantage of the opportunity.

"Our defense," said Captain Kartzow, "has been replete with such make-shifts."

WOUNDED SUFFER HORRORS

Port Arthur Hospitals Described as Worse Than Battlefield

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent says that Russian officers who have arrived there bring descriptions of the terrible conditions existing at the hospitals at Port Arthur, which they say were worse than those of the battlefield.

They related how the sisters of charity, accustomed as they are to such ordeals, sickened under those conditions and fainted at their posts because of lack of nourishment.

The wretched patients toward the end complained bitterly of what they called the heartlessness of the sisters of charity, who grew so accustomed to human suffering that they seemed to lose all sympathy for all the victims. The correspondent adds:

"Medicines and doctors were scarce, and the shrieks and groans of the wounded, mingled with the curses and yells of men who were undergoing operations without anesthetics, combined to make such an inferno that it was a relief to rush from the foul atmosphere and horrible sights, even if the shell-torn streets were the only alternative."

WAR PARTY STILL IN POWER

Emperor's Advisers Strongly Favor Continuance of Struggle

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4, 2:40 a. m.—The flood of telegrams from abroad bringing talk of peace arouses only resentment in official circles here, and even many liberals who are urgently pressing the government for reforms, aroused by the dreadful story of heroism and suffering of the Port Arthur garrison, declare emphatically against any cessation of hostilities until Russia's honor is vindicated by a victory in Manchuria.

Equal resentment is aroused by foreign criticism of Gen. Stoessel for blowing up the ships in the harbor and destroying the town of Port Arthur when he could no longer defend them.

Admiration here for the heroic defense is mingled with wonder how Gen. Stoessel continued to hide the true conditions from the world.

Emperor Nicholas has already granted Gen. Stoessel's request that his officers be allowed to give their parole.

In Russia, for the moment, the people seem to have forgotten all their differences in the common grief. The revolutionists, who had intended to mark the event with demonstrations, evidently found the moment inopportune.

The government's position is a difficult one. It has enemies ready to take advantage of whatever course it adopts, and peace under present conditions would probably compromise the dynasty more than the determination to continue the war.

The emperor will arrive here today, and a council of his advisers will likely be held immediately.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY PRES. SUMMERLAND

Finance—Smith, Blanchard, Hammon. Sewers—Kern, Healey, Hammon. Fire and Water—Hiller, Houghton, Healey. Bridges—Hiller, Blanchard, Ford. Public Works—Kern, Hiller, Blanchard. Zanja—Healey, Houghton, Ford. Lighting—Smith, Kern, Healey. Building—Blanchard, Kern, Houghton, Hiller, Smith. Supplies—Houghton, Healey, Ford. Water Supply—Ford, Hiller, Hammon. Land—Hammon, Smith, Houghton. Legislation—Ford, Smith, Healey.

be held immediately. Much as the situation is complicated by agitation at home, the war party seems still completely in the ascendant.

Still, there is every evidence that Japan would proffer moderate terms, and it is possible an offer of generous terms would make a good impression and pave the way for the reception of proposals in a conciliatory spirit.

LOOK FOR INTERMEDIARY

Diplomats at Tokio Renew Talk of Peace

By Associated Press. TOKIO, Jan. 3, 5 p. m.—Some of the foreign diplomats here believe that there will be an early renewal of efforts looking to the securing of peace. Outwardly the Japanese government gives no indications of its desires in that direction but it is known that it is prepared to discuss the question and to make terms which are characterized as reasonable.

Those who predict a movement for peace declare that the Japanese emperor's commendation of General Stoessel and the determination of the Japanese to give honorable terms to the surrendered garrison will soften the blow to Russia and create an opening for the discussion of the question of peace.

The United States, Great Britain and France are named as possible direct or indirect intermediaries, though it is not probable that Japan will broach the subject directly.

JAPANESE CELEBRATE VICTORY

Tokio Illuminated and Marching Multitudes Cheer Government

By Associated Press. TOKIO, Jan. 3, night.—It is expected that the diet will now take a recess and hold a special session for the purpose of passing a vote of thanks to General Nogi and the men of the third army.

A great lantern procession in celebration of the surrender of Port Arthur is being held tonight and the city is splendidly illuminated. Thousands of men carrying flags and lanterns are marching through the streets and visiting and cheering the various departments of the government.

SENDS CABLE TO EMPEROR

Japanese Officials Permit General Stoessel to Use Wires

TOKIO, Jan. 3, 8 p. m.—By permission of the Japanese Gen. Stoessel today sent a cable message to the emperor of Russia.

The message recites the fact that the Port Arthur commander was forced to surrender, announces the terms granting the officers' parole, and asks the emperor to send his commands.

Battleship's Superiority Shown

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The navy department has issued an official statement commenting in detail upon the naval operations in the far eastern war and giving it as the official opinion of the department that the absolute superiority of the battleship in war has been demonstrated time and again.

Russian Troops Cease Firing

GENERAL KUROKI'S ARMY IN THE FIELD, Jan. 3.—The Russian fire against the Japanese trenches has almost ceased the past two days. Whether this is due to news from Port Arthur or not is unknown.

BANCROFT COMING HERE TO MEET KRUTTSCHNITT

Some Announcement Expected Regarding Future Management of the Roads

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Acting General Manager Bancroft of the Southern Pacific company departed today for Los Angeles, where he will meet Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operations of the Harriman lines, who is due there tomorrow.

It is generally expected that upon Director Kruttschnitt's arrival in this city the latter part of this week the anxiety of the Southern Pacific company's officials regarding the future management of the road will be relieved by some announcement from the head of the operating department of the Harriman lines.

Army Deserters Escape

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Four deserters from the United States army, Privates Cook, McCormick, Brown and Harding, escaped from the guardhouse at the Presidio last night and have not yet been captured.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR LOS ANGELES

(Continued from Page One) employed. Mr. Hanley explained that the arrangement is a temporary one, to be carried on only until he gets his department in working order.

The rules of the former council were adopted as the rules of the council. A bid was received from John Ziller, offering to construct certain buildings in the children's playground, for \$4100. A special street oiling committee consisting of Healey, Houghton and Hammon was appointed. The council then adjourned at 10 o'clock.

SENATORIAL DARK HORSE IS FEARED

(Continued from Page One) California delegation will finally settle on me as their first choice," said Flint tonight. "I am ready to go into a caucus at any time for I do not fear the outcome."

Major John A. Driffill, who is manager of Henry T. Oxnard's sugar plant at Oxnard, was a prominent figure about the headquarters of the senatorial candidate tonight, having arrived on one of the later trains from the south. He spoke hopefully of his colleague's aspirations and declared that Oxnard was not losing any strength.

Fisk Expects Many Votes  
Arthur Fisk gave it out tonight that he would probably return to San Francisco tomorrow for the purpose of looking after some urgent business in connection with the postoffice.

"I will readily agree to go into caucus at any time that the other candidates express a willingness to submit to a premature vote," said Fisk. "I expect to get a good many votes on the first ballot—enough, at any rate, to give me a decided compliment."

George A. Knight is still engaged in making a personal canvass among the legislators, not only about the hotel lobby, but on the floor of both houses. He is authority for the statement that there are no new developments in connection with his fight.

Senator Rowell is still going about looking after the interests of Senator Bard and greeting the latter's supporters in his headquarters.

With seventy-four members of the house to place on committees, Speaker Frank C. Prescott is facing a difficult problem that may not be solved until next Thursday. While he may tender a partial report to the assembly tomorrow, the bulk of the committees will probably not be named until Thursday.

As a way out of his difficulties, Gen. Prescott has decided to create a large number of new committees. This will not only give places to members who are anxious to be chairmen, but will dispose of other anxious seekers after committee honors.

Governor Pardee, in the course of his message, said:

"In meeting the legislature for a second time I wish to congratulate the members upon the opportunity which they possess to benefit their constituents by a serious devotion to duty during the next two months. They can benefit them by exercising economy in making necessary appropriations and by vigilance in preventing appropriations which are not necessary.

"I desire to call the attention of the legislature to the improved financial condition of the state treasury. Two years ago it was clearly foreseen that the general fund would run short before the next succeeding collection of taxes. In order to prevent this condition becoming chronic, and to make it possible to replenish the treasury, it became necessary for the legislature to provide for a tax levy in excess of that which would have been required had the one fixed in the year 1902 not been so far below what the actual appropriations called for. This excess for the year 1903-4 amounted to 6 cents on the \$100, and for 1904-5 to nearly as much.

"But before the taxes for 1903-4 were collected the expected had happened, for the general fund ran short, and borrowing from other funds was unavoidable.

"This, as the state controller points out in his biennial report, was a condition such as had not before arisen for nearly a decade, and it was, as before said, to prevent its recurrence that the legislature ordered a larger tax levy than the appropriations demanded. The effect of this levy is shown by the vastly different condition of the general fund June 30, 1904, which on that date contained \$2,058,610.11, a sum more than sufficient to meet all prospective demands.

"California pursues a policy different from that of a majority of the states by keeping public funds in its own vaults, thereby locking up a large amount of money, instead of making deposits in the banks. By following the deposit plan the money is permitted to circulate in the channels of trade until needed to meet claims against the treasury.

Taxes in Two Installments  
"It was a step in the right direction when the law was passed, some years ago, making state and county taxes payable in two installments instead of one, because this reduced the amount of money locked up at any one time; but it would be an additional benefit to the business community if the greater part of the funds belonging to the state could at all times be kept in the channels of trade.

"In my inaugural address, two years ago, I expressed the belief that the time was near at hand when the people of California should consider the question whether they ought not to introduce radical changes in their revenue and taxation laws, especially in relation to the raising of revenue for state purposes. The further opinion was expressed that the object aimed at ought to be the eventual separation of state and county taxation, giving to each of these political divisions its own subjects of taxation and its own assessment machinery.

Irrigation Question  
"California has suffered much for want of a well-ordered and definitely settled policy for the use of water for irrigation. At the last session of the legislature, efforts were made to secure an improved code of irrigation laws, but the draft of such a code submitted proved unsatisfactory to the legislature, and one of the reasons why it was opposed was that the data on which it was based were inadequate. When the department of agriculture

AMUSEMENTS BELASCO THEATER

The Best Play in Town  
The Belasco Theater Stock Company presents the great laughing success of the American Stage, H. A. De Souchet's Famous Comedy,

The Man From Mexico

MATINEE TOMORROW  
NEXT WEEK—Clyde Fitch's most successful comedy, CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES, exactly as played for over two years by Ethel Barrymore.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER

"Old Jed Prouty"  
The EXAMINER says: "It is some weeks since a huge Sunday night audience has laughed so comfortably and so abundantly as 'Old Jed Prouty'."  
THE TIMES says: "One of Mr. Morosco's factors of continued success is that he has kept around him a number of players of standard merits, men and women of experience and of much popular favor here."

ASCOT PARK

Races Races Races  
111 Days' Racing, Six or More Races Daily. Races start at 1:40 p. m. TUESDAY LADIES' DAYS—Free admission to ladies. Children under 10 years of age not admitted on Ladies' Day. EVERY FRIDAY GRAND CONCERT BY PROF. FRANKENSTEIN'S CELEBRATED ORPHEUM ORCHESTRA OF 20 PIECES. Admission \$1.00. Private Boxes \$3.00 per day or \$100 per season. San Pedro st., Vernon ave., Maple ave. and Pacific Electric cars direct to the main entrance. J. W. BROOKS, Manager.

MASON OPERA HOUSE

The Billionaire  
Klaw & Erlanger present THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE—Company 109—in Harry B. Smith and Gustave Kerker's spectacular farce novelty,

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

ROSE MELVILLE  
SIS HOPKINS  
Matinee Saturday, 10c and 75c. NO HIGHER. Evenings, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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MODERN VAUDEVILLE  
ALBERTINA MELICH, with her Trained Birds, LUCY and VIATE, Novelty Wire Act; ALFRED A. FARLAND, World's Greatest Banjoist; ALDA HEMMEL, Prima Donna; Dillon Bros., with New Songs; Vernon, Ventriquist; Ford Sisters, Dancers; Orpheum Motion Pictures; Last Week of HERMANN THE GREAT and Marie Harrmann. Prices Permanent, 10c, 25c, 50c. Matinee Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday.

CHUTES PARK

Grand Open-Air Concert at 2:30 by the KELLEY BAND. Directed by the wonderful boy, Francesco Ferrali. Brilliant orchestra, including "Light Cavalry" quartet, new arrangement of "Follies," "I Pagliacci" and Handel's "Largo," etc. Admission 10c. Reserved seats 25c.

BROADWAY THEATER

6th and Broadway  
CONTINUOUS MODERN VAUDEVILLE. Six Big Eastern Acts, and new set of moving picture scenes every afternoon at 3 o'clock. Price 10c. Children 5c. Evening 3 o'clock. Admission 10c. Reserved seats 25c. Phone: Main 1640; Home 235.

Music by the Sea...

In addition to its Daily Concert in the Pavilion the Great Marine Band gives a Dance at Long Beach

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shall have completed the investigations in hand it cannot be doubted that some legislature in the near future will be in possession of the knowledge necessary for formulating a wise, beneficial, and just code of irrigation laws.

"It is not a pleasant duty to recommend the expenditure of large sums of money upon state prisons. It is natural to feel that money will be better spent in supporting schools and colleges, or in building public highways, or in any one of a dozen other ways. Nevertheless, it is a shortsighted policy, because in the long run a very costly one, to support prisons which foster crime rather than abate it, and enlightened statesmanship demands that California shall do what other states have done, and spend money enough upon the prisons to equip them properly. I feel it my duty to say that the present session of the legislature ought not to close without a substantial beginning having been made in the necessary work of prison reform."

Referring to the reform schools the governor says both the institutions at Lone and Whittier are inadequately supplied with teachers and apparatus, and he recommends increased appropriations that they may be made agricultural in theory and practice. The management of the Whittier school is absolved from deliberate intent to convert public property to private use, but laxity in methods in administration is condemned.

A resolution was adopted granting the members of the assembly \$25 contingent expenses and mileage. Assemblyman Frank Duryea reported that as chairman of a special committee he had notified the governor of the organization of the assembly and the governor would soon communicate with the assembly.

Governor's Message  
Secretary A. B. Nye then presented the governor's message. The message was ordered printed in the Journal. Assemblymen Stanton, McGowan and Rolley were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Assemblyman J. H. Krimminger of Los Angeles.

Sets of the political and civil codes, and other law books were ordered to be provided for the members. The house adjourned until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock out of respect to the memory of Mr. Krimminger.

Money for National Guard  
"I am of the opinion that it is the duty of every American citizen, who loves the flag and our institutions, to encourage every young man to become a member of the national guard, and thus somewhat fit himself to defend his flag and his country if the occasion should require. And I have but little sympathy with those who, from shortsightedness, ignorance, or any other cause, desire to see it abolished. And,

Always Remember the Full Name  
Laxative Bromo Quinine  
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days  
E. H. Brown on every box, 25c