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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This page has about. See page two. This paper has and one cent a word will reach them all.

The launching of the battleship Vermont was accomplished Thursday without a single mishap to mar the success of the occasion. It now remains to be seen whether her namesake will be able to continue to win fame on the water by raising up the naval hero of Uncle Sam's next conflict.

The Baldwin Locomotive works broke all its records for building locomotives last month, having turned out 220 complete locomotives in August. So far this year the firm has built 1,400 locomotives, and orders for over 1,000 more are on the books for speedy delivery.

The latest hotel project in New York is the erection of a hostelry forty stories in height with accommodations for 2,200 persons. It is to be erected on the site of the old "House of All Nations," and in view of the close proximity to the terminal of the Pennsylvania railroad it is expected that the new caravansary will be thronged. If this hotel should prove to be a new "House of All Nations," it would be a veritable modern tower of Babel.

SEC. DARLING'S RESPONSE.

At the post-luncheon speaking which followed the launching of the battleship Vermont, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling responded to the toast to the President. He said:

"At this time the first great thought that comes to us in connection with the President of the United States is an envoy of peace, who has brought to terms of binding peace and lasting amity two great peoples who have recently been divided in an awful war—Russia, our long-time and ancient friend, and Japan, the foster child of the United States, the Yankee of the East, the nation that has shown the most progress in the last fifty years of any nation upon the face of the earth, and in the culmination of these terms of peace, brought about by our President, he has added to his glory the sentiment and demonstration of the fact that 'peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.'

"It is always a pleasure for one interested in the navy to speak to the toast, the President of the United States, in the person of Theodore Roosevelt. No man in the executive chair in either ancient or modern times has ever demonstrated a greater interest in the navy. Under him the navy has grown from one of secondary to one of first importance."

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

From the latest statistics the New York Times figures out the following interesting comparison between Japan and the United States:

JAPAN.

Population	47,812,702
Area, square miles	147,669
Public debt	$ 934,485,860
Debt, per capita	19.50
Annual interest charge	$ 48,473,209
Annual expenditure, ordinary	$ 105,986,924
Revenue, ordinary	$ 152,333,595
Acres under cultivation	13,038,852
Value of farm property	$3,700,000,000
Value of farm products	$ 500,000,000
Number of factories	4,533
Value of mfd. product	——
Annual exports	$ 159,630,448
Annual imports	$ 185,680,319
Exp. of manufactures	$ 49,677,350
Savings bank deposits	$ 101,692,301
Banking capital	$ 187,757,141
Annual bank clearings	$2,078,411,659
Railway mileage	4,495

UNITED STATES.

Population	80,372,000
Area, square miles	3,602,990
Public debt	$ 895,158,720
Debt, per capita	11.13
Annual interest charge	$ 24,646,490
Annual expenditure, ordinary	$ 582,402,521
Revenue, ordinary	$ 540,631,749
Acres under cultivation	414,498,487
Value of farm property	$ 20,439,901,164
Value of farm products	$ 3,764,177,706
Number of factories	512,734
Value of mfd. product	$ 13,039,279,566
Annual exports	$ 1,518,561,726
Annual imports	$ 1,117,512,526
Exp. of manufactures	$ 543,620,297
Savings bank deposits	$ 3,060,178,011
Banking capital	$ 1,354,256,216
Annual bank clearings	$102,150,313,982
Railway mileage	206,885

Japan seems to need peace about as badly as Russia.

CHINESE BOYCOTT ENDED.

Another triumph for American diplomacy has been scored in connection with the Chinese boycott. It was supposed for some time that the determination of the Chinese not to use American goods as a measure of retaliation against this country for our refusal to allow Chinese immigration, would have a far-reaching as well as disastrous effect upon our industries, and such would have been the case had the boycott continued with the zeal with which it was instituted on the part of the celestials.

Our state department brought pressure to bear upon the Chinese government through our representatives, however, and almost coincident with the success of President Roosevelt in promoting the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan comes the announcement that the Chinese boycott of American products is under a government ban. An edict has been issued by the Pekin government commanding viceroys and governors of provinces to take vigorous measures for the suppression of the boycott and holding them strictly responsible for the carrying out of this edict in their respective jurisdictions.

It is worthy of note, however, that the Chinese government has shrewdly embodied in the edict the assertion that the United States government has promised to revise the treaty of exclusion, so that as a matter of fact while the boycott is withdrawn officially it is morally still held over the heads of Americans as an incentive to action on the part of Congress to induce our government to remove the most objectionable features of the law restricting Chinese immigration to the United States.

A CHITTENDEN COUNTY FAIR.

Why should Chittenden county not have a fair that would at least compare favorably with the agricultural exhibitions that annually attract thousands of visitors to Brattleboro and Plattsburgh and Middlebury? This is a question that has been discussed in this vicinity recently, and it is a matter in which the farming interests of Chittenden county, and particularly the breeding interests have a direct concern. Grand Isle county now has close connections with the main land by means of the Rutland railroad, and the farmers on the islands would also be interested in an exhibition in which they might have a direct part.

One of the chief reasons why fairs at Howard Park were not more successful was the extreme difficulty experienced in reaching the grounds from the city. It is true that railroad trains made special trips to and from the city, but for many residents it was necessary to pay the price of admission almost to reach the station and ride to the park, the other alternatives being walking or hiring teams. After the State fair had practically become moribund the street railroad was extended to the grounds, but it was extremely limited in those days.

The extension of the Burlington Traction company's lines and the provision of ample power for the handling of large crowds has completely revolutionized conditions in this respect, and if Howard Park were in use to-day for fair purposes it requires no argument to show that our residents would be much more ready than formerly to attend exhibitions there. There are various locations on North avenue or Shelburne street where the necessary grounds could be secured for a fair ground, and if the breeders and others interested were to get together for the purpose a project of this character might be carried out.

Burlington and other towns in this county formerly boasted of their fine breeding horses and other stock, but the general public hears little of fine animals at the present time. An agricultural exhibition would afford opportunity to show stock as well as arouse competition, and this city would again become the market for fine drivers and other blooded stock that it was formerly, a result in which all breeders throughout the country would be materially interested.

Why not form a Chittenden county drivers' association and have a county fair, or if that can not be done let Burlington profit by Brattleboro's experience and a have a Champlain valley fair? There are a number of breeders of fine stock in this vicinity and it is to be hoped they will cooperate for the purpose of starting a project of this character.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY

Confidence in the Newspapers Well Placed.

(From the Bennington Banner.)

The Tribune was among the Vermont newspapers that knew, by heresay, the principal facts of the loathsome scandal in the State's prison, and, in common with 10 or 12 other self-respecting journals, kept the secret inviolate—for good and sufficient reasons. The ancient idea that newspaper men can't be trusted with State secrets is pretty well exploded by such a circumstance.—Ludlow Tribune.

As the Banner has before said, it is the small fry, two for a cent official with a head like a butternut who likes to show his importance by trying to hide facts from a newspaper. Real men with brains and common sense discovered long ago that the way to treat newspapers is fairly, openly and honestly, knowing that reputable newspapers do not take the advantage of confidences or betray the rights of the public or of individuals.

The Tribune refers to the prison scandal the facts of which were known in confidence to all the leading papers of the State weeks before they were published. Another instance is the report of the asylum investigation, the findings of which were entrusted to reputable newspaper men several days before they were officially announced. Still another instance is the list of committees of the Vermont House of representatives which are almost invariably intrusted to the newspaper men at the capital to send to their respective papers by mail before they are read in the House. Hundreds of similar illustrations might be given.

The newspapers are the greatest friends the people have. They watch everything and keep the public informed and ready to act or draw conclusions. They make mistakes but fewer than anybody else and ever and always it may be noted that the readers of newspapers are the people who know the truth and are the hardest to lead astray by falsehood, bluster, false pretence and bullying.

For these reasons honest men who have had real experience with men and affairs trust the newspapers. It is the man with a guilty secret or a selfish end who withholds confidence in the newspapers. Honest men, in the public service or out of it, have nothing to fear from the newspapers and it is the mark either of limited experience or a guilty conscience when a man seeks to hide facts from the public press.

A PURCHASING AGENT.

(From the Northfield News.)

The Ludlow Tribune in advocating the need of a purchasing agent to buy all of Vermont's supplies for public institutions asks: "And incidentally why not abandon our old-fashioned and imbecile way of hiring State officials at so much and 'keep'? * * The man who has his 'keep' from the State is pretty apt to be liberal in his interpretation." This last assertion had a pretty good illustration last year. A gentleman who had for some years held an office in which Vermont paid him so much per day and expenses was unexpectedly promoted—unexpectedly to the News—to a position in which he drew a salary and paid his own expenses. In his former office he always made the leading hotel his headquarters when in Montpelier—and the State paid the freight. In his new position the rising gentleman created considerable comment by scurrying around among the boarding houses to find a place to live during a few weeks' stay at the capital city, where he would not be "robbed" by the avaricious hotel keeper. In the latter case the official paid the freight and according to reports the bill was a very moderate one.

THE WINDSOR AFFAIR.

(From the Randolph Herald.)

Well, the scandal is out at last. The secret, well kept by officials and the press—for most of the publishers in the State have been "wise" to it for some time—came out in due form at the investigation last week. Of course it cannot fail to produce anything short of a stupendous sensation the country over, nor can it bring anything but a deep sense of shame to every citizen of Vermont that such things have, through the grossest laxity, or, even worse, possibly complicity, on the part of those responsible for the conduct of the prison and the discipline of the prisoners been permitted to occur. It is a confession of incapacity at the best, of criminality at the worst, which reflects on our whole people.

It is the State of Vermont that stands guard at Windsor. It is Vermont that is responsible for the doings within the men and women, held for crime, are kept to fulfill or to await sentence. So it is the State of Vermont that suffers in reputation the world over by this miserable stench. It discloses that our State, where merit and efficiency are supposed to dwell in high places, has no call over other States that Vermont has been in the habit of looking down upon. It reveals a condition of rottenness in our leading penal institution beyond the dream of possible existence.

The responsibility for this foul affair it should not be difficult to place. If there were on guard at the Windsor prison men so false to their trust and so mean of thought as to conspire with a lustful convict to save Mrs. Rogers from the gallows by such a piece of nastiness the gallows has not, we fear, quite outlived its usefulness. If the fault was rather in carelessness it is scarcely less reprehensible.

The plea that Mrs. Rogers is lacking in mental acumen must now be abandoned. If the scaffold is ever again to be used in Vermont, it cannot find a more deserving subject that Mary Rogers, murderess—and worse.

AT WHOSE EXPENSE?

(From the Woodstock Standard.)

'Tis said the special investigating committee has gone to Boston to inquire into freight rates! Perchance to take testimony! Finding itself in Boston, will the committee take in the junket pertaining to the launching of the battleship Vermont? If so, at whose expense will it be done? Verily, stop the leak at the spiggot by all means; but let her go at the bunghole!

DANGEROUS WORDS.

(From the Brattleboro Reformer.)

No evidence has been offered why Mary Rogers should not be hanged, since hanging is the legal penalty in Vermont for murder in the first degree. 'Degenerate' and 'morally irresponsible' are dangerous words which are being used in dangerous way to condone 'pure cussedness' now-a-days. Mrs. Rogers is a bad woman, without honor or self-respect, or enough of womanly feeling to shudder at the death struggles of a human being. She loves the wrong better than the right way, but she knows them apart perfectly well and also which path she ought to take. She admits that. Whom, under the law, should we hang, then, if not Mary Rogers?

THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM.

(From the Brattleboro Phoenix.)

The dispensary system, which was advocated and supported as a desirable law in controlling the liquor traffic when Vermont changed to local option and high license, is under fire in South Carolina, where it has been in operation several years. Senator McLaurin is the leader in the movement which is likely to result in the overthrow of the law in the coming campaign. Under the system there has been widespread charges of corruption and graft. It has been a money-making scheme for the State, but the office holders are alleged to have also profited by it. The temperance sentiment of the State is arrayed against the dispensary under the slogan "Take South Carolina out of the liquor business." Apparently the State-store plan of dealing with the liquor problem is not a complete success in the only State in the Union which has tried it. It may be just as well in the end that Vermont did go to South Carolina for her law.

UP TO BOARD OF TRADE.

(From the Waterbury Record.)

Waterbury has another chance to secure a prominent granite firm—one that has sufficient capital to handle its own business. All the firm asks is a little assistance in building the granite shed. It is up to the board of trade. The organization ought to be equal to the occasion.

A HINT FOR VERMONT TAXPAYERS.

(From the St. Albans Messenger.)

If the Vermont taxpayer will take the trouble to stand on the steps of the capitol at the final adjournment of a legislative session and see the thrifty statesmen carrying home the bundle of stationery and desk furniture that has been issued to them during the session, he will get a better idea of the needlessness of some legislative petty expenses sanctioned by the very men that talk the most about economy, and also of the peculiar small-mindedness of some of the lawmakers that do that talking. Practically every scrap of this official stationery has been carefully husbanded all through the long session only to be carried home to furnish the household for months and months with imposing letter paper with the State coat of arms upon it, a never failing source of proud reminder to correspondents that "father" was in the Legislature once.

Not a very serious matter truly, perhaps not out and out graft or meant to be. But it suggests the query whether so many ultra frugal minds are competent to make laws for a great commonwealth, whether their view of life and the world is broad enough to be trusted in such grave affairs.

DEBOER ORATOR.

Will Deliver Historical Address at Montpelier Centennial Celebration.

PRESS HEADQUARTERS

City Court Room to Be Used for All Newspaper Men—Applications for Tickets for the Centennial Ball—Apply to G. K. Putnam for Entertainment.

Montpelier, Sept. 5.—Press headquarters for Wednesday, October 4, will be established in the city court room on Langdon street, the local newspaper men having engaged that room for the day. Ample facilities for work will be provided, and here all newspaper men whether from inside or outside the State will be cordially welcomed.

The historical address on the afternoon of the day of the centennial celebration will be delivered by the Hon. Joseph A. DeBoer, president of the ational Life Insurance company. Those who know Mr. DeBoer's gifts as an orator will at once realize that the committee on speakers has made no mistake in securing him for this occasion.

Applications for tickets for the centennial ball are already coming in to the committee having this affair in charge. This ball will be held on Tuesday evening, October 3, in Armory hall, with Wilder's orchestra for music, and every effort will be put forth to make this the one brilliant social event of the celebration.

All persons or organizations desiring entertainment that day should make application without delay to George K. Putnam of Montpelier, chairman of the entertainment committee. The committee on printing and publicity will, within a few days, send broadcast over the State a full list of public and private houses with the price for such entertainment.

LOOKS LIKE LONG TERM.

Washington County Has Lots of Litigation As Usual.

Montpelier, Sept. 5.—The docket for the September term of Washington county court which convenes to-morrow morning is congested and the indications are that the Hon. George M. Powers, the presiding judge, will find plenty of work to keep court running, with the usual supreme court recess well up to Thanksgiving time. A hearing will probably be given to-morrow on the application for a struck jury in the case of McKinstry vs. Collins that has been four times tried. No capital cases are to be tried, but the State docket is a long one. It will no doubt be still further lengthened by the work of the grand jury. During the recess several needed repairs have been made on the interior of the court house.

WINDHAM CO. VETERANS.

Annual Camp Fire and Dinner at Barber's Park, Bellows Falls.

Bellows Falls, Sept. 5.—One of the pleasantest meetings ever held by the Windham County Veterans was the annual camp fire and dinner of the organization at Barber's Park to-day. About 400 people attended. At 12:30 about 300 people sat down to the dinner in the grove which had been provided by the ladies of the Relief Corps, during which a band concert was given by the Saxtons River band, which furnished music thrpugh the day. The exercises of the afternoon were in the Rustic Theatre and were presided over by Col. H. E. Taylor of Brattleboro.

At the business session the following officers were elected: President, John O. Spring, Bellows Falls; vice-president, Hugh Holbrook, Townshend; secretary and treasurer, C. M. Russell Gilsum; executive committee, Col. H. E. Taylor, H. C. Streeter, Col. H. E. Bond, all of Brattleboro.

C. M. Russell read letters from Gov. Charles J. Bell of Walden and Col. Albert Clarke of Boston. The speakers were Gen. N. G. Williams of Governor Bell's staff who spoke for the governor and the State, the Rev. J. H. Stocking of Bellows Falls, C. W. Osgood of Bellows Falls, C. H. Williams of Bellows Falls, Congressman Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro and Hugh Henry, pension agent, of Concord, N. H. The next meeting will be held in Brattleboro.

MEETING AT BRATTLEBORO.

Annual Convention of Universalists of Vermont and Young People's Society.

Brattleboro, Sept. 5.—The opening session of the annual convention of the Universalists of Vermont and the Province of Quebec was held in the Universalist Church last evening and was devoted to the 15th annual meeting of the Young People's Christian Union, as were also the forenoon and afternoon sessions to-day. The Universalist State convention will open its 72nd annual meeting to-night. The service last night was in charge of the Rev. Otto S. Raspe. Addresses were made by the presidents of the local young people's societies, and the Rev. Charles H. Pennoyer of Springfield, president, responded. The president's annual address was deferred until to-day. The only address of the evening was by the Rev. Dr. Walter Dole of Northfield, who spoke on "The Twentieth Century Call to Young People."

The Vermont union had charge of the devotional service which opened this morning's meeting, which was followed by a business session. Mrs. Ira E. Johnson of Vernon, Stanley Griswold of Bellows Falls, Miss May L. Edwards of Brattleboro and Miss Florence Huntoon of Bellows Falls gave reports from the national convention.

These officers were elected: President, the Rev. C. H. Pennoyer of Springfield; vice-president, George L. Bates of Barre; secretary, the Rev. W. S. Turner of Chester; treasurer, C. H. Waterman of Chester. It was voted to ask the unions in the province of Ontario to join the Vermont convention. The reports showed a gain of six unions and an excellent financial condition.

The feature of the afternoon session was a congress of department work, consisting of papers or addresses of ten minutes each.

RAIN STOPPED RACES

Great Show of Stock and Poultry at Franklin County Fair Lockup on the Grounds.

Sheldon Junction, Sept. 5.—Rain proved the disappointing feature at the opening day of the 40th annual fair of the Franklin County Agricultural and Mechanical society, and as a result hundreds of people stayed away. The races, consisting of the green race, confined to horses owned in the county, purse $100, and the special race for green horses to beat the time of 2.50¼, were postponed until Wednesday, the track being a sea of mud. Besides these, the 2.30 class with a fine field of ten entries will go for a purse of $150 and the 3.00 class with nine horses are billed to start for $125.

The list of entries in every department exceeds all anticipations and breaks all records of former years. In cattle alone, 249 entries were made, 19 being full herds. The poultry exhibit is also a great one, doubling that of last year, and pushing the fair officers to their wits' end to try and find accommodation and care for them. The exhibit of sheep and swine is better than usual and attracts much attention. At ten o'clock Wednesday morning the exhibit of gentlemen's drivers and premium stock will take place in front of the grandstand.

One of the principal, if not the star attraction of the fair, is a doe and two fawns, owned and exhibited by M. J. Deberville of Starksboro, and secured for the fair through the efforts of President Gates.

Visitors to the fair will be most happily surprised at the many improvements and beneficial changes since last year. The new grandstand, erected on the site of the old one which has been moved farther east, is one of the finest and most convenient and complete stands in the State. It seats 2,000 comfortably. The ground floor is "machinery" hall, for the display of stoves, sugar evaporators, machines and instruments. The north side is divided into six apartments for refreshments, etc., while in the northeast corner has been fitted up as a police station and lockup.

This latter institution was christened to-day when a force of deputy sheriffs descended on the gang of horse jockeys who always are to be found here at each fair, and arrested Joseph Tatro of Richford, Mike White of Highgate and John Garrett of West Berkshire, all charged with cruelty to animals. Each man was the possessor of a poor emaciated old four-legged cripple, which he was trying to swap with the other "feller." Each pleaded guilty before Justice Kearney and was taxed $20.08 or the alternative sentence in the House of Correction. They all paid and were released on condition that their animals be killed at once.

NAVAL VETERANS.

Their Parade First Spectacular Feature of G. A. R. Encampment.

Denver, Col., Sept. 5.—A parade of naval veterans, accompanied by regular troops from Fort Logan and local military organizations to-day was the first spectacular feature of the 39th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The weather was cool and pleasant.

The features of the day's festivities were cowboy exhibitions, Indian dances and band concerts.

The National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War to-day elected Col. J. D. Walker, Pittsburg, national commander.

The association endorsed the Dalzell pension bill, which provides for a service pension for ex-Union prisoners of $2 per day for the time of imprisonment and $12 a month during life and the same amount to widows during widowhood. The association held a camp fire at the Tabernacle to-night.

The survivors of the battle of Shiloh met to-day and organized a national association. Maj. S. K. Hooper of Denver was elected commander-in-chief.

A camp fire was held at Broadway Park to-night, at which Governor McDonald and Mayor Spear welcomed the Grand Army men to this city. Commander-in-Chief King was present and delivered a brief response.

A reception to Commander-in-Chief King was given at headquarters of the Women's Relief Corps previous to the camp fire.

VERMONTERS ARE THERE.

Were Royally Received and Are Nicely Quartered.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 5.—The Vermont special G. A. R. train arrived about two hours late without accident. All of the party are well and happy and were royally received by the reception committee and nicely quartered at the Albany. Denver is ablaze with electric light and bunting and giving the visitors a rousing welcome. Headquarters for the Vermont G. A. R. and W. R. C. departments are at the Albany and their reception rooms this evening are flooded with former Vermonters anxious to meet former friends. The Lyndonville band are receiving many compliments for their choice music rendered at a concert just ended in the rotunda of the hotel.

ELGIN BUTTER MARKET.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 4.—Butter firm at 21 cents. Sales for the week 727,650 pounds.

SCHOOL SUITS.

To buy now is wise—for you can buy now cheaper than ever before—the same grade of Clothing for the Boys that has cost much more money.

AT $1.99

Boys from 4 to 16 years can purchase this week Suits of excellent quality that have sold as high as $9.

AT $2.49

A better grade, somewhat more desirable, sizes 4 to 16 years.

Now is the time for the boys.

Pease's,

Boys, This Is Your Time. CITY HALL SQUARE, SOUTH.

TREATY SIGNED

Firing of National Salute Announced the Fact to People of Portsmouth

CHURCH BELLS JOIN REFRAIN

The Russian and Japanese Plenipotentiaries in Session Just Five Minutes—Grasped Each Others Hands and Drank Healths When It Was Finished.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5.—The "treaty of Portsmouth" was signed shortly before four o'clock this afternoon in the conference room of the navy general store at the navy yard. The firing of a national salute of 21 guns was the signal which told the people of Portsmouth, Kittery and Newcastle that the peace of Portsmouth was an accomplished fact, and the church bells in the three towns were soon pealing forth a joyful refrain.

For 47 minutes those outside the conference room were anxiously awaiting the signal. Suddenly an orderly dashed to the entrance of the peace building, and waved his hand to the gunner, a few feet away, and the opening shot of the salute rang out on the clear air of the soft September afternoon, proclaiming peace between Russia and Japan.

It was just 3.45 when the plenipotentiaries entered the conference room from their respective offices. They bowed to each other and took their accustomed seats at the long table around which the negotiations have been conducted. Instead of the secretaries sitting next the plenipotentiaries, however, these chairs were occupied by the remaining delegates. Mr. Witte sat at the center of the table facing the window. On his right was Baron De Rosen and Captain Rousaine, the latter occupying the seat of Mr. Martens, who was detained at his hotel by indisposition. On Mr. Witte's left sat Mr. Pokotiloff and General Fermaloff.

Directly opposite Mr. Witte was Baron Komura with Mr. Takahira and Mr. Sato on his right and Mr. Dennison and Mr. Yamaza on his left. At one end of the table sat Mr. Plancon with the Russian originals of the treaty in French and English, and the final protocol. Grouped around the table were the other members of the two missions and the invited witnesses, Mr. Peirce, personal representative of the President, Admiral Mead, Capt. Winslow, the governor of New Hampshire and the mayor of Portsmouth.

When the delegates were seated, Mr. Sato handed Mr. Witte the Japanese copies of the treaty. At the same time Mr. Plancon placed the Russian copies before Baron Komura. Almost at the same moment, the two men selected pens from the center of the table and signed their names first to the French and then to the English text. The copies were then signed by Baron De Rosen and Mr. Takahira. Mr. Sato returned the Japanese copies for the signatures of Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira. Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen affixed their signatures to the Russian copies and the treaty of Portsmouth was signed, the ceremony being completed at 3:50.

Up to this moment no word had broken the silence of the conference room. Throwing his pen aside, Mr. Witte, without a word, reached across the table and grasped Baron Komura's hand. His confreres followed and the Russian and Japanese delegates remained for a moment in silence, their right hands tightly clasped across the conference table. The war was over—Russia and Japan were once more friends.

There is nothing "stagey" about this simple ceremony. It rang true and deeply impressed the attaches and secretaries of the two missions, who with the invited witnesses, had formed a large circle around the delegates sitting at the table.

BARON DE ROSEN SPEAKS.

Baron DeRosen was the first to break the silence. Looking straight at Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, he began by saying that he wished, on behalf of Mr. Witte and himself, to say a few words. "We have just signed," continued the ambassador, "an act which will have forever a place in the annals of history. It is not for us active participants in the conclusion of this treaty to pass judgment on its import and significance. As negotiators on behalf of the Empire of Russia, as well as the Empire of Japan, we may, with tranquil conscience, say that we have done all that was in our power in order to bring about the peace for which the whole civilized world was longing. As plenipotentiaries of Russia, we fulfill a most agreeable duty in acknowledging that in negotiating with our hitherto adversaries and from this hour our friends, we have been dealing with true and thorough gentlemen to whom we are happy to express our high esteem and personal regard. We earnestly hope that friendly relations between the two empires will henceforth be firmly established and we trust that his xcellency, Baron Komura, as minister of foreign affairs and one of the leading statesmen of his country, will apply to the strengthening of these relations the wide experience and wise statesmanship he so conspicuously displayed during these negotiations, which have now been so auspiciously concluded."

BARON KOMURA'S REPLY.

Baron Komura replied, expressing like regard for the Russian plenipotentiaries. The treaty of peace which they had just signed was in the interest of humanity and civilization and he was happy to believe that it would bring about a firm, lasting peace between two neighboring empires. He added that it would always be pleasant for him to recall that throughout the long and serious negotiations which they have now left behind them, he and his colleagues had invariably received from the Russian plenipotentiaries the highest courtesy and consideration and finally he begged to assure their excellencies, the Russian plenipotentiaries, that it would be his duty, as well as his pleasure to do everything in his power to make the treaty in fact what it professes to be in words—a treaty of peace and amity.

A SECRET CONFERENCE.

At the conclusion of Baron Komura's remarks, Mr. Witte arose and said he desired to see Baron De Rosen and the Japanese plenipotentiaries alone for a few minutes. The four retired to the Russian office and were closeted for ten minutes. What transpired in that final conference of the peace makers the world may never know. The plenipotentiaries have refused to discuss it even to their secretaries.

While the conferences were in progress the secretaries were affixing the official seal to the treaty, there being four seals to each of the four copies. Upon their return to the conference the plenipotentiaries then signed the protocol of their last meeting which records the signing of the treaty, September 5, 1905, at 3:50 in the Portsmouth navy yard.

After this, there was general hand shaking and a buffet luncheon was served in the cafe across the hall, the Russians and Japanese informally drinking each others health. Shortly before five o'clock the Russian mission left the yard for the thanksgiving service at Christ Church and the Japanese returned to the hotel.

As the crowds near the church caught sight of Mr. Witte they began a cheer that did not die until he had passed into the church. It was probably the greatest of the many ovations he has received since he came to this country.

TERMS OF THE TREATY.

The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that His Majesty, Emperor and autocrat of all the Russias and His Majesty, Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war, now subsisting between them and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on the treaty of peace and arranged as follows:

Article 1—Stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns, and subjects of the two empires.

Article 2—The Emperor of Russia recognizes the preponderent interest from political, military and economical points of view of Japan in Korea and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government, but the Russian subjects and enterprises are to enjoy the same status as those of other countries.

Article 3—It is mutually agreed that Manchuria shall be simultaneously evacuated by Russian and Japanese troops. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Article 4—Rights possessed by Russia in conformity with a lease by Russia of Port Arthur and Dalny together with the lands and waters adjacent shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Article 5—The governments of Russia and Japan engage not to put any obstacles to the general measures, which shall be alike for all nations, China may take for the development commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article 9—Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Sakhalin as far north as the fiftieth degree of north latitude together with the islands depending thereon, the right of free navigation in the bays of La Perouse and Tartare.

Article 10—This article recites the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin and stipulates that Russian colonists there shall be free and have the right to remain without changing their nationality. Per contra the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian convicts to leave the territory ceded to her.

Article 11—Russia engages to make agreement with Japan giving Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters of the sea of Japan, the sea of Okhotsk and Bering sea.

Article 12—The contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing between the two governments prior to the war with slight modifications in details and with the most favored nation clause.

Article 13—Russia and apan engage to restitute their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Article 14—This treaty shall be drawn up in two languages, French and English, the French text being evidence for the Russians and English for the Japanese. In case of difficulty in interpretation, the French document shall be final evidence.

Article 15—Ratification of the treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two states within 50 days after signature. The French and American embassies shall be intermediaries be-

Article 6—The Manchurian railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouang Tcheng Tse. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping her branch line with all rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction that railway, Japan acquires mine connection on such branch lines which falls to her. However, the rights of private parties or enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to the treaty remain absolutely free to undertake what they deem fit on the expropriated grounds.

Article 7—Russia and Japan engage to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own at Kouang-Tcheng-Tse.

Article 8—It is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstruction tween Japanese and Russian governments to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

Two additional articles are agreed to as follows:

Article 1—Evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be complete within 18 months from the signing of the treaty beginning with the retirement of troops of the first line. At the expiration of 18 months the two parties will only be able to leave as guards for the railways 15 soldiers per kilometre.

Article 2—The boundary which limits the parts owned by Russia and Japan in Sakhalin shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special limitographic commission.

FAREWELL TO REV. E. M. CHAPMAN.

St. Johnsbury, Sept. 5.—A farewell reception was tendered the Rev. Edward M. Chapman to-night by the North Church Congregational. After a musical programme Arthur F. Stone, on behalf of the church, presented Mr. and Mrs. Chapman with a silver fruit dish and gave Mr. Chapman a gold-headed cane. The retiring pastor feelingly responded. Mr. Chapman leaves at once for his Connecticut home and from October to January will supply the pulpit of the First Congregational Church at Detroit.

FINED FOR SUNDAY HUNTING.

The first case under the law to prevent Sunday hunting was heard Monday before Justice of the Peace T. B. Wheeler in Rutland, when John Dubovitch of West Rutland was fined $10 and costs, aggregating nearly $20. Complaint was made by County Game Warden D. H. Stickney.