PEACE TREATY TERMS

TEXT OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT MADE PUBLIC.

Text of Compact Given Out in Russia Same Day Mikado Puts It in Effect-Japanese Army Warned Not to Criticise Settlement.

The text of the treaty of peace concluded by Russia and Japan at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5 and signed by Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor of Japan, Oct. 14, has been made public, and is as follows:

The Emperor of Japan on one part and the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, animated by a desire to restore the blessings of peace to their countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty of peace and have for this purpose named their plenipotentiaries; that is to say, for his majesty, the Emperor of Japan, Baron Komura Jutaro, Jusami, grand cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, his minister for foreign affairs, and his excellency, Takahira Komore, Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure; his minister to the United States, and his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his excellency Serge Witte, his secretary of state and president of the committee of ministers of the empire of Russia, and his excellency Baron Roman Rosen, master of the imperial court of Russia, his majesty's ambassador to the United States, who, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have concluded the following articles:

Article 1. There shall henceforth be peace and amity between their majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias, and between their respective states and subjects.

Article 2. The imperial Russian government acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economical interests, engages neither to obstruct nor interfere with measures for guidance, protection and control which the imperial government of Japan may find necessary to take in Korea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the subjects and citizens of other foreign powers; that is to say, they will be placed on the same footing as the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation.

It is also agreed that, in order to avoid causes of misunderstanding, the two high contracting parties will abstain on the Russian-Korean frontier from taking any military measures which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

Russia Gives Up Manchuria. Article 3. Japan and Russia mutually

1. To evacuate completely and simul taneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liaotung peninsula in conformity with the provisions of the additional article one annexed to this treaty, and,

2. To restore entirely and completely the exclusive administration of China all the portions of Manchuria now in occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops with the ex ception of the territory above mentioned.

The imperial government of Russia de Clare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in the impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

Article 4. Japan and Russia recipro eally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries which China may take for the development of the commerce or industry of Manchuria.

MEET DEATH IN HUGE WAVE.

Six Killed and Thirty-six Injured in Cunard Line's Campania.

Five persons swept overboard, one dead after an operation and thirtysix injured is the roster of victims of the tremendous wave that descended upon the Cunard line steamship Campania off the great banks of New foundland Wednesday. So sudden was the coming of the disaster and so great the confusion which attended and followed it, that even the officers of the steamer themselves were unable upon the vessel's arrival in New York to es-

timate the full extent of the tragedy. The Campania was plowing along under full headway. A heavy quartering sea was running, but the weather conditions were far from unpleasant and the big boat's decks were crowded with passengers. The steerage deck was covered with merry-makers and there was nothing to indicate the approaching disaster, when suddenly the big steamer lurched to port and scooped up an enormous sea. The wave boarded the steamer about midacross the steerage deck, completely filling the space between that deck and the deck above, carrying everything with it. So deep was the steamer's side buried that the passengers on the deck above the steerage were subvolume of water rolled aft and then surged forward.

Others, dashed against the rails and other like obstructions, escaped death, but many of them received severe injuries. One young woman had both legs broken at the thigh and several persons suffered broken arms and ribs, while more than a score were bruised and battered.

All the cabin passengers on the upper deck succeeded in clinging to supports, while the waters surged around them, and were saved, but the unfortunates on the steerage deck found themselves utterly helpless. The irresistible rush of waters, sweeping toward the forward part of the ship, carried everything before it. So great was the volume and force of the rushing waters that a door in the rail was smashed and through this opening five of the helpless ones were swept to velt vindicating him in the Bowentheir death.

Article 5. The imperial Russian government transfer and assign to the imperial government of Japan, with the consent of the government of Chian, the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and the adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and they also transfer and assign to the imperial government of Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above mentioned

The two contracting parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese government mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

The imperial government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfeetly respected.

Article 6. The imperial Russian government engage to transfer and assign to the imperial government of Japan without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese government the railway between Changchunfu and Kwanprivileges and properties appertaining | the President's itinerary. He was urged thereto in that region, as well as all the coal mines in said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

China's Consent to Be Gained. The two high contracting parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the government of China mentioned in

the foregoing stipulation.

Article 7. Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes and nowise for strategic purposes. It is understood that this restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liaotung peninsula.

Article 8. The imperial governments of Japan and Russia, with the view to promote and facilitate intercourse and Dr. P. M. Rixey, surgeon general of traffic, will as soon as possible conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway services in Manchuria.

In Article 9 Russia cedes to Japan all of Sakhalin Island below latitude 50, and both powers agree to construct forts or military works in Sakhalin. The straits of Tartary and Perouse are to remain free to navigation.

Article 10 protects Russians in ceded territory in their former rights. The treaty then says:

Article 11. Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possession in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Bering seas.

It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

Article 12 provides for a commercial treaty on the most favored nation basis. Article 13 provides for the repatriation of prisoners of war. It says Japan and Russia shall prepare statements of expenses incurred in maintaining prisoners, and adds:

"Russia engages to repay to Japan, as soon as possible after the exchange of statement, as above provided, the difference between the actual amount so expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia."

M. Teraoutchi, Japanese Minister of War, has issued an order instructing the Japanese army in the field to abstain from criticising the terms of peace on the grounds that the declaration of peace and of war are entirely the outcome of sovereign power. His order forbids the criticism of either subject, especially by those engaged in military service. He advises the soldiers to utilize the opportunities of peace after the disbandment of their regiments by engaging in their respective occupations, always holding themselves in readiness to join the colors at the Emperor's command.

BIG FAIR PAYS DIVIDEND.

Remarkable Showing Made at Portland Exposition's Close.

The Lewis and Clark exposition came to a close at midnight Saturday, completing the biggest enterprise of its kind ever held on the coast. The closing ceremonies were appropriate. When the gates of the exposition closed at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, a total attendance of 56,960 for the day had been registered, making a grand total for the entire fair period of 2,545,509. The attendance for the last day ranks third in point of numbers, Portland day and Fourth of July being the only greater days.

The exposition was entirely successful. In point of attendance all predictions were beaten. While the fair was well patronized by the home people, great throngs of visitors from all parts of the United States were constantly in the city, often taxing the hotel capacity to the limit. Naturally the merchants are well satisfied with the success of the exposition. Financially also the exposition went beyond all expectations. It is known beyond a doubt that the stockholders will receive a dividend of at least 30 per cent, while it is more than possible that a 40 per cent dividend will ships on the port side and swept clear | be declared. This places Portland second only to Omaha in financial records for world's fairs and fourth in point of attendance among twelve that have been

The State of Oregon appropriated \$500-000, of which \$50,000 was expended in making an exhibit at St. Louis and merged to their waists as the immense \$400,000 in the erection of a building and expenses of the exhibit in Portland. More than \$50,000 of the appropriation will be returned to the treasury unused, with additions from salvage.

Alone of all structures of the 1905 fair the forestry building, the largest log house ever built, will remain. It is the purpose to retain it as a permanent exhibit building and several acres of land surrounding it will be acquired as part of the park system of Portland.

Population of Portland by recent census of assessor is 115,000 and of entire Northwest within a radius of 200 miles of Portland 1,800,000, hence the attendance was most gratifying. Official estimates were 1,000,000 below the actual figures. The greatest benefit of the fair, however, is the permanent good it has done to the city of Portland and the Pacific Northwest in general.

News of Minor Note.

Assistant Secretary Loomis has given out a letter written by President Roose-Loomis controversy.

GOES TO DIXIE LAND.

PRESIDENT MAKES A SOUTHERN TOUR.

Keeping Promise Given More Than a Year Ago, Roosevelt Takes a Trip South-Has Now Visited Every State in the Union.

In accordance with a promise given more than a year ago, President Roosevelt started Wednesday on an extended trip through the States of the South, intending to visit all of the Atlantic coast States, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana. On the completion of his trip he will have visited during his administration as President every State in the Union.

After tentative arrangements for the trip had been completed, the epidemic chigtsu and Port Arthur and all the of yellow fever broke out in New Orbranches, together with all the rights, leans, one of the principal points of by many of his friends that he ought not to visit New Orleans at the time scheduled, lest he be exposed

> To officials of New Orleans the President suggested that, if they preferred, he would postpone his visit to that city until a later date. Assurances were given him, however, by Mayor Behrman and by officials of the marine hoslital service that at the time of his proposed visit to New Orleans danger from fever infection practically would be out of consideration.

> President Roosevelt left Washington over the Southern Railway. In his party were Secretary William Loeb, Jr., the navy; John A. McIlhenney of Louisiana, a member of the President's regiment of rough riders; John C. Greenway of Michigan; John S. Elliott, commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico; M. C. Latta and John L. Mc Grew, stenographers; Henry A. Strohmeyer, photographer; Colonel L. S. Brown, general agent of the Southern Railway; representatives of the three press associations, two secret service officers and a corps of messengers.

Speaks at Richmond.

At Richmond the President made an address in Capitol Square and was entertained at luncheon by the citizens and taken for a drive to points of interest in the city. In his speech the President said in part:

I trust I need hardly say how great is my pleasure at speaking in this historic capital of your historic State; the State than which no other has contributed a larger proportion to the leadership of the nation; for on the honor roll of those American worthies whose greatness is not only for the age, but for all time, not only for one nation, but for all the world, on this honor roll Virginia's name stands above all others.

And in greeting all of you, I know that no one will grudge my saying a special word of acknowledgment to the veterans of the Civil War. A man would indeed be but a poor American who could without a thrill witness the way in which, in city after city in the North as in the South, on every public occasion, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray now march and stand shoulder to shoulder.

This gives tangible proof that we are all now in fact as well as in name a reunited people, a people infinitely richer because of the priceless memories left to all Americans by you men who fought in the great war.

Many and great problems lie before us. We of this nation enjoy extraordinary privileges, and as our opportunity great, therefore our responsibility

In foreign affairs we must make up our minds that, whether we wish it or not, we are a great people and must play a great part in the world. It is not open to us to choose whether we will play that great part or not. We have to play it; all we can decide is whether we shall play it well or ill. Our mission in the world should be one of peace, but not the peace of cravens, the peace granted contemptuously to those who purchase it by surrendering the right.

In particular we must remember that in undertaking to build the Panama canal we have necessarily undertaken to police the seas at either end of it; and this means that we have a peculiar interest in the preservation of order in the coasts and islands of the Caribbean.

The extraordinary growth of industrialism during the last half century brings every civilized people face to face with the gravest social and economic questions. This is an age of combination among capitalists and combination among wage workers. It is idle to try to prevent such combinations. Our efforts should be to see that they work for the good and not for the harm of the body politic.

Many republics have risen in the past, and some of them flourished long, but sooner or later they fell; and the cause most potent in bringing about their fall was in almost all cases the fact that they grew to be governments in the interest of a class instead of governments in the interest of all.

It was ultimately as fatal to the cause of freedom whether it was the rich who oppressed the poor or the poor who plundered the rich. The crime of brutal disregard of rights of others is as much a crime when it manifests itself in the shape of greed and brutal arrogance on the one side, as when it manifests itself in the shape of envy and

lawless violence on the other. Our aim must be to deal justice to each man; no more and no less. * * * More than this no man is entitled to. and less than this no man shall have.

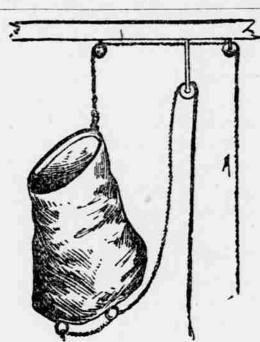
The idea of restoring St. Savior's church, Southwark, England, as a memorial to John Harvard probably will be carried out within a few months. Of the \$19,000 required \$9,000 has already been secured by subscriptions from Americans resident in London and visiting Americans.

Benjamin Monnett, member at large of the City Council of Columbus, Ohio, tendered his resignation in a communication in which he deplores the charges of "graft" and "boodle" that have been made against Aldermen.



A Labor-Saving Bag.

It is not an easy task for the man who must do all of the work around the farm most of the year to handle some things alone, so that if he is at all ingenious he welcomes the devices which will enable him to do his work more easily. Here is a plan for one man to handle grains or any other thing which may be placed in a bag which is stored in the upper part of the barn and must go to the main floor. Take a bag of strong material, a seed bag is the best, and have it resewed so that it will be a trifle smaller at the top than in any other part; a light fron or strong wire hoop is then sewn around the top, so that the bag



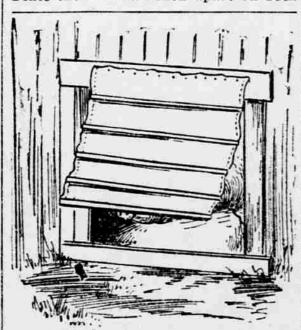
is kept open and yet the contents are not easily spilled out. Two rings are placed in the bottom of the bag sevover the wire or iron hoop before it is sewed to the bag. Place a strip of hole, through which to put a pin to lumber properly braced over the top keep legs from slipping. I used of the door and to it fasten three pulleys, the center one fastened so that it will come down some four inches lower than the others. Now fasten one rope to the ring in the hoop, run it through the first and the third pulleys and you have the raising and lowering | When we get a stack done we rope the rope. Then fasten a second rope in the ring at the bottom of the bag, the one farthest away, run it through the second ring and then up through the middle pulley and you have the contrivance by which the bag may be easily dumped. A glance at the illustration will show how useful this appliance is and how readily it will work in practice.

Use the Whitewash.

A writer in a prominent poultry journal says that the houses should be whitewashed and cleaned twice a year. By cleaning it is assumed he means everything removed and thoroughly renovated. The poultryman who works on this plan can not keep the house free from vermin and disease no matter how freely he may use insect powder, and how thoroughly the whitewashing is done twice a year. Twenty years of experience in raising poultry has taught the writer than no house ought to go longer than two months without being thoroughly whitewashed in every nook and crevice. In certain seasons the work is done more frequently. All our houses are built with scratching sheds so it is easy to do the whitewashing while the hens are in the shed and then by shutting them in the house whitewash the scratching sheds. Insect powder is, of course, a necessity, but less of it will be necessary if the houses are kept clean by lime and disinfectant.

Door for a Hog House.

There is no good reason why the door to the hog house should be made of heavy boards and kept shut nor why the house should be without any door if one will work out this simple plan. Take some strong burlap or an old fertilizer bag and get a few laths. Plate the laths an inch apart on both



DOOR FOR THE HOG HOUSE.

yet it will be sufficiently light so that the hogs can push it with their heads when they want to get in or out of the house. The illustration shows the plan plainly and it will work better than any door we know of, obviating the trouble of opening the door every time the hogs are to be let out. If desired the regulation board door may be put in place, to be closed when desired.

Reform in Milking.

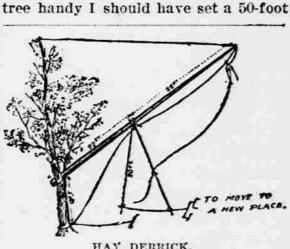
Additional knowledge and the ne

cessity for looking after every detail in order that the dairy may be profitable, has resulted in wonderful improvements in the care of cows and of the milk afterward. Stringent health laws of the several cities have forced the shiftless man to wake up or else get out of business. There are still many opportunities for improvement, particularly along the line of cleanliness of the cows and of the stables and milking along more scientific lines. If the dairyman was half as clean as the milkman there would be little to complain of. The milkman must, of course, keep his milk on ice, but use an abundance of scalding utensils of tin, and further purify tom of disease. them in the sun. I go further and wash the little crates of wood in which bottles of milk are carried, using hot water and scouring soap and give these, too, a sun bath. See that ice boxes are scrubbed with hot water daily, that the milkhouse floor is also scrubbed, and then thoroughly dries

Derrick for Stacking Hay. Where there is much hay to stack

labor and time may be saved by using a derrick. There are numerous plans for building a derrick, but none is simpler or cheaper than this design, which is the invention of a farmer, who says: I have tried to make a drawing of a derrick that I put up to stack hay with this year. It works so slick that I am sure it will please anybody. The pole is 10 inches at the butt, 5 at top and 47 feet long. I made a mortise at the butt through which to put a eral inches apart and a ring is slipped | chain to fasten it to the tree. Twentytwo feet from that I bored an inch

crotches for legs, and wired them fast to the pole. I twisted four No. 12 wires together for cable with which to stiffen pole by guying to tree as shown in cut. I can take a fair-sized load at four forkfuls with this rig. two legs together, hitch a team of horses to them, as illustrated, and haul it over to a new place; it works like a boom on a mast. If I had not had the



HAY DERRICK. pole in the ground 4 or 5 feet, staying it with a couple of guy cables. I should fasten butt of pole the same as a boom; then I could build stacks three-quarters of the way round the center pole. We build our stacks 22 feet square and 25 to 28 feet high. By having a pulley at the legs, as shown, the hay will not rub against the stack, but swing clear and drop right in the middle of the stack, thereby keeping the center of the stack solid, thus making it sure to keep good.

Spraying with Bordeaux.

I have been spraying with the liquid bordeaux, arsenate of soda, and arsenate of soda and arsenate of lead combined for several years with good results. I give one good spraying just before the bloom, a second just as soon as most of the bloom has fallen, a third a week or two later, a fourth about a month later and made a fifth application last year still a month later, or the last of July or the first of August. For the last two applications the bordeaux was not used at full strength but the lime was increased rather than diminished and the arsenates about the same. With a strong mixture all the season, the foliage is sometimes injured, especially in wet weather, and when the leaves drop the fruit quits growing and does not take on the most beautiful color nor have the best flavor .- Ohio Cor. American Agriculturist.

Cure for Barb Wire Cuts. I had a young horse cut on wire so

badly I decided to shoot him. My wife objected to that and made salve which her father (veterinary surgeon) had used for twenty-five years with unfailing success. My horse was cured in seven weeks without a blemish. This recipe has never been allowed before sides of the bag (crosswise) and fasten the public, but with his consent it is them to each other, nailing through herewith inclosed. Unsalted lard one the bag. Hem the edges of the bag pint, wood soot one-half pine, burnt so they will not ravel, then fasten over alum two tablespoonfuls, turpentine the opening in the door, letting it near- one tablespoonful, carbolic acid eight | given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, ly touch at the bottom. The laths will drops. From the simplicity of the inweight it sufficiently to hold it in place gredients it is marvelous to note the so that it will keep out cold and storm, results .- A. R. B., in Epitomist,

A Singular Fact About Gems.

It is a rather singular fact that the most precious gems are composed of the most common substances. The diamond is the purest form of carbon, and is identical in composition with ordinary charcoal without the impurities of the charcoal. The ruby, on the other hand, is nearly pure alumina, a substance found in profusion in every clay bank. The scientific name for crystallized alumina is corundum, and the gems comprehended under this designation are sometimes more valuable than diamonds of the same weight. The ruby, the sapphire, the oriental emerald, topaz, amethyst, aqua marine, chrysolite, the hyacinth and other precious stones are all alumina, the varieties of color being caused by inappreciable quantities of metallic oxides.

Good News for All.

Bradford, Tenn., Oct. 23.-(Special.) -Scientific research shows Kidney Trouble to be the father of so many diseases that news of a discovery of a sure cure for it cannot fail to be welcomed all over the country. And according to Mr. J. A. Davis of this vlace just such a cure is found in Dodd's Kidney Pils. Mr. Davis says:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are all that is claimed for them. They have done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I had Kidney Trouble very bad and after taking a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I am completely cured. I cannot praise them

too much." Kidney Complaint develops into Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Diabetes, Rheumatism and other painful and fatal diseases. The safeguard is to cure your kidneys with Dodd's Kidney water in the washing of bottles and Pills when they show the first symp-

Charm of manner may be an acquirement as well as an endowment. Manner is much more subtle than manners. Manners may take on a fine polish, but manner is the unconscious expression of the inner self, of the personality which. when revealing a lovely soul, is the most commanding and persuasive force that one can exert. - Success Magazine.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has ben able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curaive powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Much Timber Uncut. Across the great lakes in Canada there lies one of the world's largest reserves of timber. In spite of the

tariff imposed much of this timber !s to-day coming to the United States. The forests of the Dominion are beginning to yield abundantly. More than 100,000,000 feet of pine sawlogs and square timber, during a recent season, were cut upon territory held under

timber license from the crown. Much of Canada's timber land has not yet even been explored. In the newly developed districts of Algoma, which are close to the great lakes, it is estimated that there are more than 100,000,000 cords of spruce and pulp wood, while in the districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River there are nearly 200,000,000 cords more. A belt at least 3,000 miles long is believed to exist in Canada between Alaska and the Atlantic.

It has been estimated that, at the present rate of cutting, the greatest timber resources of the United States -those of the Pacific coast-will be exhausted in less than half a century. The annual cut of shingles and lumber in these regions is 4,500,000,000 feet. The standing timber in Washington. Oregon and northern California at present is twice that of the original timber lands of the northern woods. Washington produces about as many feet of shingles and other lumber as Oregon and California together. This State is noted for its shingles, there being more than 1,000 shingle mills within its borders. At Tacoma are located the largest sawmills in the United States.

THE SECRET OF YOUTH.

De Soto looked for the secret of routh in a spring of gushing, life-giving waters, which he was sure he would find in the New World. Alchemists and sages (thousands of them) have spent their lives in quest of it, but it is only found by those happy people who can digest and assimilate the right food which keeps the physical body perfect that peace and comfort are the sure results.

A remarkable man of 94 says: "For many long years I suffered more or less with chronic costiveness and painful indigestion. This condition made life a great burden to me, as you may well imagine.

"Two years ago I began to use Grape-Nuts as food, and am thankful that I did. It has been a blessing to me in every way. I first noticed that it had restored my digestion. This was a great gain, but was nothing to compare, in importance with the fact that in a short time my bowels were restored to free and normal action.

"The cure seemed to be complete; for two years I have had none of the old trouble. I use the Grape-Nuts food every morning for breakfast and frequently eat nothing else. The use has made me comfortable and happy, and although I will be 94 years old next fall I have become strong and supple again, erect in figure and can walk with anybody and enjoy it." Name

Mich. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every package.