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Limited.
"Does you feel thankful dis Christmas?"
"Dess middlin'. Providence gimme a good appetite, but he stopped right dar!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Christmas.
A chandeller.
A mistletoe.
A lover's kiss.
A maid below.
A scuffle dear.
A kiss or no.
And that is Christmas, don't you know?
—Ellet Kaye Stone in Lippincott's.

PORT ARTHUR
HAS FALLEN

JAPANESE NOW IN THE CITY
Stoessel Found Further Resistance
Only a Needless Sacrifice of
Lives, So Surrenders.

Tokio, Jan. 2.—At 9:45 o'clock last night the commissioners completed signing of the capitulation agreement. Both armies had suspended hostilities five hours earlier. The city of Port Arthur will be occupied by the Japanese today. The authorities at St. Petersburg in absence of direct official notice from General Stoessel that Port Arthur has surrendered, have not permitted the news to become public. Emperor Nicholas is in the South of Russia, and his ministers are for the time being in the dark as to what dispatches have been sent to him from the front.

Tokio is the scene of rejoicing, people finding in the outcome compensation for all of the sacrifice of life and money that was entailed in the last ten month's siege.

To what extent the fall of Port Arthur will make for a restoration of peace is an open question. There is an encouraging note in the expression of Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to London, of the "hope that in some way it will facilitate final peace," through the pacific note is perhaps lost in the later words of the Minister, which calls attention to the fact that the Port Arthur Army will now be free to go north, which is an offset to the reinforcements General Kuropatkin has been receiving from Russia since the battle of Shakh.

The spirit of the Russians may be judged by the statement of the Secretary of the Embassy in London that the campaign will be renewed with fresh vigor in the Spring and that the nation will not be content to permit Port Arthur to remain in the hands of the Japanese.

That Japan may not be permitted to retain possession of Port Arthur without dispute is shown in the fact that Paris newspapers are already reviving the claim made in 1904 that the holding of that position, commanding the Eastern seas by the Japanese would be a menace to the European powers.

There is a conviction in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg that some of the powers may make a tender of friendly offices and the intimation is conveyed that the United States may take the initiative. Should that be the case, it could only be upon assurance from both the warring powers that the tender would be received by them in good part.

Early today two Russian torpedo launches arrived at Chefoo, and there were then seven Japanese torpedo-destroyers in the harbor. Later in the morning four destroyers departed.

Russian officers who have reached Chefoo relate that the Port Arthur garrison was completely worn out by five days of continuous fighting, that the supply of food was almost exhausted, and that the limit of resistance has been reached when General Stoessel made his offer of capitulation.

SURRENDER IS COMPLETED.
Tokio, Jan. 3.—(Morning.)—The Russian and Japanese commissioners appointed to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the Russian forces at Port Arthur signed the compact of surrender at 9:45 o'clock last night.

STOESSEL ACCEPTS TERMS.
Tokio, Jan. 2.—(2:10 P. M.)—The text of General Nogi's telegram announcing the capitulation of Russian forces at Port Arthur as follows.

"The plenipotentiaries of both parties concluded their negotiations today at 4:30 o'clock. The Russian commissioner accepted, on the whole, the conditions stipulated by us and consented to capitulate. The document has been prepared and signatures are now being affixed.

"Simultaneously with the conclusion of the negotiations, both armies suspended hostilities. It is expected that the Japanese army will enter the city of Port Arthur tomorrow."

Tokio, Jan. 2.—General Nogi reports as follows:
"At 5 in the afternoon of January 1 the enemy's bearer of a flag of truce came into the first line of our position south of Shuishiying and handed a letter to our officers. The same reached me at 9 o'clock at night. The letter is as follows:

"Judging by the general condition of the whole line of hostile positions held by you, I find further resistance at Port Arthur useless, and for the purpose of preventing needless sacrifice of lives, I propose to hold negotiations with reference to capitulation. Should you consent to the same you will please appoint commissioners for discussing the order and conditions regarding capitulation, and also appoint a place for such commissioners to meet the same appointed by me.
"I take this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect.

"**'STOESSEL'**
"Shortly after dawn today I will dispatch our bearer of a flag of truce with the following reply, addressed to Stoessel:

"I have the honor to reply to your proposal to hold negotiations regarding the conditions and order of capitulation. For this purpose, I have appointed as Commissioner Major-General Ijichi, Chief of Staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some staff officers and civil officials. They will meet your commissioners January 1, noon, at Shuishiying. The commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for the capitulation without waiting for ratification, and cause the same to take immediate effect. Authorization for such plenary powers shall be signed by the highest officer of both the negotiating parties, and the same shall be exchanged by respective commissioners.
"I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect. **NOGI.**"

A New York special of January 2, says: "The extreme reluctance of leaders of the Senate to intrust to Mr. Mitchell the chairmanship of the committee on inter-oceanic canals was not due to reports connecting the Oregon Senator with the land frauds, but was because of certain executive measures exploited by Mr. Mitchell, which, it is believed, he would have repudiated, as did the Senate ultimately had he investigated their purpose with greater care. Mitchell was elected chairman of that committee in the early part of this session, but only because he rejected every overture made to induce him to yield his right of seniority, a right which is never violated in the Senate.

"The surprise that Representative Hermann had been indicted was not so great as in the case of Senator Mitchell, because certain facts in connection with Hermann's administration of the Land Office had leaked out. It was known, for instance that only at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Mitchell was Hermann permitted to resign instead of being dismissed; and that when his resignation was accepted, to take effect, three weeks later, Hermann caused to be destroyed 35 500-page letter books supposed to be part of the records of his office. Hermann subsequently explained that these books had contained only personal correspondence but some officials active with their pencils immediately calculated that if it were not true, Commissioner Hermann must have written not less than ten private letters a every day of his six-year administration.

"The assertion that personal prejudice and vindictiveness have resulted in the indictments returned in Portland is regarded as puerile by many members of Congress. It is pointed out that no one official of the administration is responsible for the prosecution, and if there has been any vindictiveness it must have been shared by Secretary Hitchcock, Attorney-General Knox Chief of Secret Service Wilkie and even President Roosevelt himself.

IT'S A SHAME
SAYS FULTON

SAYS PUTER IS A PERJURER

Declares the Evidence of the Filmmost Kind—Mr. Fulton Expresses His Opinion of the Jury.

The federal grand jury last week brought in indictments against both Mitchell and Hermann in connection with the land office frauds. Both gentlemen appeared before the grand jury and were subsequently indicted. While we do not believe for a moment that either are guilty of the charges brought against them, still, if it is proven that they have been dishonorable and violated the trust imposed upon them by the people, they should be dealt with as any other law-breakers. It does not seem reasonable that a man with the experience of Mitchell, a man who for years has held so important a position as he, would for a paltry \$2000 place himself in the power of such a man as Puter, and it will take more evidence than is now in sight to make the people of Oregon believe the stories against both Messrs. Mitchell and Hermann. In the Oregonian of last Tuesday morning, Senator Fulton says:

"The account purports to be, and I presume is, a fairly complete summary of the government's evidence. I confess I am astonished that the grand jury should have returned an indictment on such evidence. Apparently all the evidence against Senator Mitchell are his own admissions and the uncorroborated testimony of the convicted Puter, Mitchell admits that Puter came to Washington with a letter of introduction from Mays; that he accompanied him to the Land Office and urged that the issuing of patents to the land claims should be expedited.

"Hermann, it appears, declined to make such an order in the absence of a showing by affidavit of facts that would justify it, whereupon Puter told Mitchell a tale of woe, and Mitchell dictated an affidavit embodying the alleged facts for him and his accomplice, Watson, to sign. They signed and filed it, and the claims were passed to patent.

"All this, I understand, Mitchell admits. Nothing unusual about the transaction either. It does not materially differ from the work of every member of the delegation is almost constantly being importuned by constituents to perform. But now comes Puter, already convicted and awaiting sentence under one indictment and trial on others, and no doubt promised leniency, if not immunity; willing, certainly, in order to secure the one or the other, to smirch the character of any one, and says that he paid Mitchell for his service \$2000.

"Of course, in view of the fact that all the detailed circumstances attending the transaction save the receipt of the money are substantially admitted to have occurred, it was easy for a swift and willing perjurer such as Puter to inject the one element necessary to convert an otherwise innocent transaction, so far as Mitchell is concerned, into a crime. He did so by swearing he paid to Mitchell the money, and in consequence a man who has served his state in the Senate for almost a quarter of a century without his name having been connected or associated with any charge or whisper of a charge of corruption, is now at the age of 70 years, compelled to go into court and defend his character.

"Certainly no trial jury will convict on such evidence, but even acquittal will not heal the wound inflicted by the foul charge—a charge, in my judgment, in this instance, as false as foul.

"In a published account, it is stated that the conspiracy, so far as Mitchell and Hermann is concerned, was formed and entered into after Puter reached Washington. While it is admitted that Puter came with a letter of introduction to Mitchell, it is said that it will be shown that

in truth Mitchell knew him well, that he had long been an active supporter of Mitchell. If so, it seems strange that he should have approached him to enter into the conspiracy with a letter of introduction.

"It was stated by high officials in Washington that both Mitchell and Hermann were earnest supporters of Hall for reappointment. Hall having been suspended, this statement is made as being significant. I happen to know that statement is entirely a mistake. Neither of them has at any time supported Hall for reappointment. On the contrary, Mitchell has at all times favored Judge Moreland. Hermann supported Brownell until the latter withdrew. Thereafter he also supported Moreland.

"I am the only member of the delegation who has ever favored the reappointment of Hall. The fact is however, that Hall was reappointed by the president on his own motion. Not one of us made a recommendation for the position, as we were unable to agree, and we have always endeavored to act as a unit.

"According to the published accounts, the evidence against Hermann is equally incredible and discreditable. I profoundly regret that Oregon's good name should be imperiled by two of her representatives in Congress being subjected to public accusation, but, while it is humiliating at present, I look confidently to the future for her and their complete vindication."

E. B. Tongue Wins First.

E. B. Tongue, son of the late Congressman Tongue, of Hillsboro, won the Shogren cup at the Hunt Club paper-chase, Monday morning. He rode Oregon Kid. F. W. Leadbetter, on Racivo came in second; and James Nicol, on Will Wygans, was third.

The race was a spirited one, over the muddy fields of Woodstock and Waverly, the start being made at the Seven Corners, at 10:30 a. m., and the finish at Milwaukee avenue and Kelly avenue, at 11:30. Time 50 minutes. The course was about nine miles.

The judges were Ambrose Cronin and Robert Eldridge. The "hans" were Allan Wright, Miss Hickley, Dr. Coghlan and Emmett Brown.

The start was a lively scene, fully 25 horsemen and women participating, and a large number of spectators were on hand, on foot and in carriages. The weather was perfect for the chase, but heavy rains had rendered the plowed fields rather sloppy for horses, though on the whole the riders report a pleasant time, and they were able to get back to their homes in time for their New Year dinners.—Portland Telegram.

CONVENTIONS
AT THE FAIR

MEETING OF NATIONAL ASS'NS

Excursions Will Bring Thousands to the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

Attracted by the prospect of a trans-continental trip, by the fame of Portland as one of the most beautiful cities in the United States, and by the stories of great things to be seen at the Lewis and Clark exposition, many associations of land-wide membership are planning to hold conventions at Portland next summer during the centennial. Most of the conventions will be held in Festival Hall at the exposition, where the largest auditorium, built for such purposes, will be found an attractive meeting place. Other associations which arranged to hold their annual meetings at other cities have planned to attend the fair in a body. The total number of gatherings so far scheduled is about thirty, and these will bring an aggregate of some 30,000 people to the fair. Besides these, many other national organizations, as well as a number of western associations, will probably plan for conventions to be held at the Western World's Fair.

Probably the most important from a scientific standpoint at least, will be the convention of the American Medical association, which will be held July 11th to 14th, and bring together 2,500 doctors, many of the national or world-wide fame. The Associated Fraternities of America will meet 2,000 strong, the National Good Roads association will bring together as many members and the National Association of Letter Carriers will probably bring 3,000 to the exposition. About a thousand knights of the grip will attend the convention of the United Commercial Travelers of Oregon and Washington, and as many of the Order of Railway Conductors will meet in the convention. The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Oregon is expected to meet 1,000 strong, and there will probably be as many in attendance at the sessions of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast.

The National Editorial Association, which will meet at Guthrie, O. T., will, after its convention, take a twenty-five day trip, visiting many points of interest in California and other western states, and spending several days at the fair. Two special trains will be necessary to convey the party, which will number at least 1,500. The National Lumber Dealers Association which will meet at Omaha, will

visit the exposition afterwards, coming west on a special train. The National Association of Railroad Commissioners will likewise have a special train to convey its members to Portland after a meeting in convention at Deadwood, N. D.

A number of specially conducted excursions will bring many persons to the fair. Probably the largest of these will be that which is being planned by the California Promotion Committee, of which Rufus P. Jennings is secretary. Mr. Jennings expects to run several special trains to Portland on or about the opening date, June 1, and has invited many distinguished educators, statesmen, and business men to join the party. The Missouri Pacific Railroad will run a specially conducted excursion which, starting at Indianapolis on June 25, will provide for visiting many points of interest in the west and for several days at the fair. Mrs. E. M. Cuthbert of Toronto, Canada, the well-known lecturer, who brought a party to the coast last year, will conduct an excursion to the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland. The McCormick agency of Philadelphia will bring another party, and J. J. Freeland of Washington, D. C., will manage a specially conducted excursion from eastern points.

Portland offers many attractions for visitors that other cities can not boast. Known far and wide as the "Rose City," it is at its best in the summertime, when the mild, cool climate assures relief from the oppressiveness of eastern and middle-west heat, and nature refreshed by the winter rains, shows her satisfaction by covering the city with a wealth of green and a riot of blooming flowers. The exposition, though much smaller than that at St. Louis, will be in many ways more attractive, being compactly laid out, and designed to emphasize to easterners the wealth and greatness of the western country. Hotel accommodations in Portland are of the best and no extortion will be permitted. Besides a large number of first class hostels, the city is covered with lodging houses and thousands of people will open their homes to visitors at a reasonable rate.

The Day of Hope.
The day of the Nativity is the day of hope—the day of hope to the struggling conscience of man; to the human nature which is uplifted in Christ and made partaker of God; to the families of men who believe that sacred human love is not given to perish with the earth, but in Christ is destined to some eternal purpose; to all who labor and pray for the coming of a kingdom where God shall reign in men, and men shall live in peace and good will, where the war drum shall throb no longer and the battleflags be furled in the parliament of man, the federation of the world.
—Right Rev. Davis Sessums, Bishop of Louisiana.

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