MARTIAL LAW NO LONGER.

Quiet Restored in Honolulu-Sentences Passed on the Convicted Rebels.

Liliuokalani to Be Imprisoned for Five Years-Deportation of Dangerous Persons.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.- The Oceanic mail steamship Australia arrived this morning from Honolulu with advices to the 22nd mlt. :

The week had been quiet in Honolulu. Martial law will probably be discontinued af er the military commission finishes the trial for treason and misprison. The first four days of this week were occupied with the trials of twenty-one natives for treason. All of them were charged with having carried arms with Nowlein and Wilcox. Three pleaded guilty. The majority tried to show they were forcibly detained beyond Diamond Head and compelled to carry arms. On the 22ad twenty-one natives were reeased from prison mainly for lack of evidence against them. One was William Clark Seward, who is conditionally set at large on account of his important services in unearthing arms and bombs at Washington place and aiding in the search for the Ex-Queen's papers as well as for his testimony

On the 18th of February United States Minister Willis had a long interview at the foreign office with Minister Hatch with to five years in prison and a fine of \$5,000. Mr. Willis asked that he should be permitted to leave the country in place of imprisonment, citing the case of John White, bombshells around at Washington place.

It was replied that White pleaded ignorThe case of ManNa ance of the use of the shells, having been Ontario legislature for South Brant, came up told they were intended for fence orna- this morning in Osgoode Hall for final judgments. Also that Bowler was proved to ment. The case of the petitioners was dishave undertaken the seizure of the tele missed with costs. phone office, thereby cutting off government communication with its defenders.

Mr. Willis has been furnished with full the purchase of timber limits 136 and 137 and Seward.

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The President's aide, Major Potter, went H. Richart, 35 years and \$10,000 fine; to follow, but the flames beat him back and hajor Seward, 35 years and \$10,000 fine; to follow, but the flames beat him back and he jumped from the window. Mrs. Dicks' charred remains were subsequently found in T. B. Walker, 35 years and \$5,000 fine; C. the cellar. Widemann, 30 years and \$10,000 fine; Henry Bartelman, 35 years and \$10,000 zens visited the city council to present to the mayor a memorial asking for a public 000 fine; John Lane, five years and \$5,000 fine; W. C. Lane, five years and \$5,000 with the Manitoba school legislation. They fine. Gulick, Seward, Rionart, Walcox, Nowlein and Bertelmann had been senten and there was no result. ced by the military commission to be

"And furthermore, in consideration that

The prisoners exhibited much nervousness while their sentences were being read. The sentence of the Waimaulo's captain has not yet been announced, the executive has not yet passed upon the sentence of the ex-Oneen. It is certain that the military commission made it five years and \$5,000 fine. It is understood that the government is de-bating the method and place of imprison-ment. A conclusion will soon be reached. The Honolulu public are satisfied with the sentences as the wisest that could have been imposed under the circumstances.

Willis Creighton, attorney-general under the ex-Queen, said to the United Press representative who boarded the ship, that he had been kept six weeks in jail without being charged with any offence. His request was made through the United States ninister, and the request of his counsel to be informed of the nature of his offence was,

he said, treated with no notice. A. P. Peterson, who is credited with drafting the constitution which Liliuokalani particular complaint to make.

J. Emmeluth, a member of the advisory and had agreed on her impriso verdict had not been formally approved by President Dole, yet it was understood president would not change it. In fact he believed the sentence was to be affirmed shortly after the steamer sailed.

The Australia took with her the following deported passengers: James Brown, C. Creighton, John Radin, A. P. Peterson, F. Mundenberg, in the cabin; Arthur White, N. Peterson, F. H. Redward, L. Caridana and C. Carrezzo in the steerage. As a general rule the deported passengers refused to be interviewed, saying there was nothing to say, and under the circumstance criticisms would be ill-advised.

# PRIEST SLATTERY.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 28.-This has been another day and a night of intense excitement in Savannah. Feeling seems to run high, though there have been no hostilities of any kind to-day. This afternoon Mrs. Slattery lectured to 600 women in Odd Fellows'

to its limit, and many were turned away. hall the entire police force, with the exception of a few men scattered through the audience, were distributed so as to command the entrance to the hall. No crowds were

chanics here and you will have no more such demonstrations against free speech We must meet the Ancient Order of Hiber nians with the American Protective Association, and show them it is not necessary to get their permission to have a lecture in

Stattery then declared that he was not ere in the interests of the A. P. A. but after the riot he had wired the national president, and an organizar would be here in twenty-four hours. This was received cheers. At the close of the ecture there were cheers given for Slattery and many went forward and signed a paper promising to unite with the or-ders he had mentioned. Slattery was escorted back to the hotel by a large body of police. Several hundred of those who had heard him followed to assist in protecting him. There was no demonstrat made against the ex-priest except hisses Slattery announced to night that he intended to remain in Savannah until he could walk the streets without police protection. His presence here will keep up excitement, which has been intensified by the announce ment that the A.P.A. would be perfected at

once. Conservative men on both sides deeply deplore the existing situation.

Fifteen of the men said to have been death has prominent in the troubles Tuesday night were arrested to-day. Four of them were tried, of whom three were sent to jail for thirty days. Other arrests are to follow.

#### TORONTO · TOPICS.

TORONTO, March 2.—(Special)—The civic boodle inquiry has been further adjourned to Thursday next. Mr. Nesbitt, Gowanlock's lawyer, has retired from the case. On Mr. Nesbitt's retirement Christopher Robspecial reference to the case of John F. Bow- inson, Q C., took charge, the judge stating ler, an American citizen, who is sentenced that on receipt of the charges he had consulted the mayor, who had advised him to retain Mr. Robinson.

Jesse Butler, late of the Royal Marine prisonment, oiting the case of John White, an Englishman, who received that favor, although it was proved that he cast the although it was proved that he cast the eran's Society, died yesterday. He had re-

The case of MacNeil, member elect to the

stenographic report of the evidence in from Messrs. Campbell, of this city, for Bowler's case, as well as those of Gulick \$350,000. These limits cover 72 miles Fire destroyed the house of Fred Dicks, on St. Helen's avenue, this morning, and to the Oahu prison and read to the chief while Dicks was throwing a mattress from a the prisoners' sentences as passed upon by window of the second story and dropping the executive. They were as follows: C. T. Guliok, 35 years and \$10,000 fine; W. Dicks went down stairs. Dicks attempted

This morning a number of prominent citi-000 fine; Louis Marshal, 20 years and \$10, meeting of citizens to protest against any

The Globe announces that Hon. Mr. Laurier will speak at Alexandria, Ont., on Nowlein received his sentence at the sta-Tuesday, March 19; at Prescott, the 20th; tion house. At the end Major Potter read at Brookville, the 21st; and at Bowman ville, the 22ad inst.

On the hearing of the Hyams trial for the government has used you as a witness murder, the crown attempted to call on the before the military commission, the marshal prisoner's counsel to prove some transactions in November, 1892, but the defence The marshal set Nowlein at liberty. By strenuously objected and the point was reasimilar appendix to the sentence read in served. Another barrister, who acted for the case of Bertelmann he was also set free. Martha Wells, now Mrs. H. P. Hyams, depesed to having received admission from the

younger prisoner that he had got \$9,000 from his fiancee in March, 1893. The Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario Patrons in meeting here decided in favor of the federation of the Patrons of the different provinces, and terms favorable to all parties

were agreed on. date of the bye-election in Haldi-The mand has been fixed for Tuesday, March

# MAN OF THREE FAMILIES.

CHICAGO, March 1 .- Attorney Beale, of Georgetown, D.C., recently discovered the aged woman who was the first wife of the late John McCaffrey, of Chicago, the mysterious old settler, whose will never has a man's career more exemplified revealed for the first time, the ex- trained character—than Sir John Thompistence of three separate families of chil-son's. dren. This discovery will result not only in added complications for the probate court he had been in jail for six weeks and had no particular complaint to make.

In added complications for the probate court but few advantages, except those that may privately to judge or counsel an outline of the half lie in a good public school education and in his evidence. The judge adjourned the incouncil, said the situation had quieted down but the fact that the natives but the fact that Mrs. McCaffrey No. 1 is poor man, and the youth had to work his return his powers to the city council. council had decided upon the queen's case to millions of dollars worth of property, most From the outset a distinguishing feature of which is situated in the town of Lake, now his character was a marvellous power of years and a fine of \$5,000. Though the part of the city, where the deceased lived. him as his their heirs, believing his first wife was

# U. S. GOLD RESERVE.

Washington, March 1.—Since February party politics. 18, the date the first gold was paid by the the present sale to them of \$62,400,000 gov. ernment bonds, \$2,026,617 in gold has been ernment bonds, \$2,026,617 in gold has been conscientiousness, and a prevailing sense withdrawn from the treasury in the rethe presence of God marked all he did demption of United States notes and treashall. Many of the ladies at the lecture were escorted to the hall by their husbands. Police were stationed in the square on which the hall fronts. No one was allowed to loiter about the hall transfer about the hall transfe ablu fronts. No one was allowed to loiter about the building. Toward the close of the lecture crowds collected in the vicinity, and Slattery and his wife were followed to their hotel by thousands.

Slattery and his wife were followed to their hotel by thousands. hotel by thousands.

To night Odd Fellows' hall was crowded on account of withdrawals aggregated \$75,-251, and since February 12, they have Fully 1,000 men were in the hall. It is understood a large portion of them were armed. On all sides it was heard that the men were ready for a mob. Outside the hall the entire police force, with the ex-

LONDON, March 1. - The Standard's finan-LONDON, March 1.—The Standard's finansilowed to congregate near the building. Inside the hall Slattery received an ovation,
and throughout his lecture he was applaudad and cheered, and when he declared the
riot Tuesday night had shown the necessity
of Pretestant organization, the wild cheering lasted several minutes and was vigorously resumed when he said: "Get the
A.P.A. or the Junior Order of United Me-

### SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

Lady Aberdeen's Tribute to the Qualities of the Late Premier of Canada.

His Life Reviewed and Its Lessons Emphasized-He Died at His Post.

(From the Canadian Gazette.) The Countess of Aberdeen has given expression in the following article to her high appreciation of the qualities of the late Can-him in the Behring Sea arbitration and on and we are glad to have the opportunity of publishing it in its entirety in the Canadian

What manner of man was this whose death has stirred the heart of an empire, whose memory was crowned with laurels by his sovereign's own hand, and whose re mains were borne across the ocean by one of Britain's proudest warships, and followed to the grave by the representatives of army and mavy, church and state, and of every party, class and creed, amidst the mourning

Some will attribute the feeling which has been evoked to the dramatic character of his death-and, truly, all the circumstances surrounding it were such as to leave an indelible impression. Here was a man still in the prime of life who had risen by steady and successive steps to the highest post of honor in his own country, at the head of a powerful party, and enjoying the respect of both friend and foe, called by his Queen to her palace to receive from herself a signal mark of recognition of services which he had rendered to the Empire. And scarcely had he left her presence when the startling news came that a higher summons had ealled him to the presence of the King of Kings, and his sorrowing family and country were left to realize all the greatness of

All that queenly thoughtfulness and womanly sympathy could do to soothe the grief of those who loved him and the country which trusted him was done by Queen Victoria, who in her respect for the religious persuasion of the dead, in her motherly tenderness towards the young daughter left fatherless far from her own home, and in her beautiful act of royal recognition of faithful service in herself laying the visitor's wreath of laurels on the coffin of the departed statesman, showed once more the secret of the power by which she has strengthened her throne and the British onstitution for well nigh sixty years.

Her government and her people caught up the note and honor after honor was showered on the remains of the late Premier, and not only his own country but every British colony throbbed responsively to this demonstration of the oneness of the British Em pire and of the reality of the ties which nite all its component parts.

But when all this is said, and more than ully granted, can it be asserted that it was merely the accident of Sir John Thompson's death at Windsor Castle, and the consequences resulting therefrom, which occasion. ed the deep feeling perceptible amongst the crowds who attended his funeral, and which has left such a keen sense of bereavement from East to West in the wide Dominion even after the first outburst of sorrow has

What is the secret which has made the clergy of all denominations not only voice the sorrow of their people, but hold up Sir John's life as a message to those who are

speak as if they, too, have sustained a personal loss? What is it that makes all patriotic citizens feel that they have been suddenly deprived of a national bulwark on which they depended for many years to come? Why do those who were privileged to call him friend feel that a bright light has gone out, and that a great darkness has overspread their lives?

There is but one answer to these questionings. The heart of the people is true to higher instincts when it gets a chance, and the power of character-strong, elevated,

He began life as a boy at Halifax with million dollars estate left by McCaffrey, the first wife being entitled to one-third of the personal property, amounting to \$165,000 way upwards by his own personal exertions. concentration and habit of industry, and it He made a practice of investing his surplus was the cultivation of these qualities which money in the purchase of tax titles when enabled him by degrees to give proof of his lands were sold for default of payment more brilliant intellectual qualities, and of taxes. When the real owner paid Mc which insured his rise from the reporter's Caffrey for a tax deed, the latter signed his chair to the lawyer's office, and from thence name as a bachelor or the deeds were joined to be alderman of his city, member of the in by one of the two women, whom he was supposed to have married at different times ince, judge, Minister of Justice for the Doin this city, and who were recognized by minion, Premier of Canada, representative wives. The will provided that of Great Britain during the international ff necessary five years should be devoted to arbitration conferences, and at last Privy finding the children of his first wife and Councillor of Great Britain.

In each and all of these capacities he elequence, on ability to evoke popular sym-pathies, or on eleverness in manipulating

Search through his life, ask those who Belmont-Morgan syndicate on account of knew him best, and there is but one testimony. Thoroughness of work, intensity of purpose, singleness of aim and unflinching said. The poorest clients might depend on their case being gone into with the same thoroughness as was given in after years to a great legislative measure or the adjustment of an international question. Whether the matter was great or small which he had in hand, he considered it worthy of his best and his whole attention, and thus it has come about that, during nis comparatively brief tenure of office as Minister of Justice, he has left the stamp of enduring work—as, for example, in the splendid accomplishment of the codifying of the Criminal Law, which he carried through with infinite pains, and which has placed Canada ahead, in this respect, of many older countries.

When listening to the details of a case. he would often sit looking immovable and irresponsive; but when the moment came

play of humor and kindliness, for there was never any of that straining after effect, or the saying of words for the sake of saying them, which mark the atterances of weaker men. And in this his speaking was, after all, only typical of the man, who showed his greatness in his simplicity, humility, and entire absence of egotism or self conscious

The success which he wonin all that he undertook never spoilt him—to the end he was as a child-willing to learn from all, and neve so full of his own opinions as not to be able to listen to what others had to say. But when his turn came to speak, there was no hesitation, and he could hold his own with the best of them.

adian Premier in the hope that her words other public occasions (whether in Canada may, perhaps, help to drive home the lesmay, perhaps, help to drive home the lesses as Lord Ripon, Lord Hannen, Lord Russell, sons of his life. The article was written, Sir Richard Webster, Baron de Courcel, and we may explain, in response to the request Mr. Bayard—have all given their witness of the editor of The Outlook, of New York, Sin John's ability and judgment and calm judicial powers, and it was impossible for anyone to come into close contact with him without being impressed with his exceptional qualities

But not all knew that beneath the calm. almost impassive, exterior there raged a volcano, and that it was only by stern self-government that he had obtained the mastry which stood him in such good stead. And many who knew him only as the in fierible judge, whose severity in cases where there was the slightest deviation from honesty and uprightness was proverbial, could scarcely credit the tenderness of his heart when he had to deal with, the erring, the poor and the afflicted in a private capacity. or know what he was as a husband, father

and friend in the midst of his own family. Of his personal scrupulous honor and incorruptibility many instances could be given; but it is enough to point to the fact that he died a very poor man, although he had been in a position where he could have grasped at wealth, and that not his bitterest enemy can whisper a word against his memory.

But even to mention the fact seems to insult him. What else could be expected from one of whom it is told that when a woman whose savings he had invested for her many years ago in what was considered good investment came to tell him that she had lost her money, he actually contrived, with great inconvenience to himself to pay back the principal, conceiving him-

and when his change of religion threatened to wreck his worldly prospects, he faced the worst and was willing to endure poverty and toil for himself and his family rather than not be true to his convictions. once again, only a few weeks before his death, he was warned that continuance in the public service might-nay, would-probably mean death to him, whereas rest and change of climate would probably restore him to health. But to his mind his duty was clear. "It would be cowardly to resign now," he said. And so he remained at his post, and at his post he died, and to few has it been given to work so much good for their country by their death.

It is small wonder that Canada and the British Empire mourn, and that his country and his friends can only yield him to the great beyond with resignation when they meditate on the abiding influence of his life and character, and believe that it will surely inspire many young lives in the future to devote themselves thus also gloriously in the highest spirit to the service of their country and their God.

# CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.) MONTREAL, March 1 .- Fire did damage to the extent of \$50,000, in the wholesale

yesterday.

HAMILTON, March 1.—Representatives of to organize a Canadian retail furniture dealers' association, with John Hoodless of this city as president.

TOBONTO, March 1. - When the municipal inquiries were resumed this morning, ex-Alderman Gowanlock again refused to give they were not ready to proceed he would have to declare the investigation closed and

MONTREAL, March 1 .- When the criminal term was opened this morning Grand Trunk conductors Stone, Tamblyn and Defries, charged with selling and passing bogus tickets between Montreal and Toronto, were called. Tamblyn and Defries answered, but Stone was not present. Should he not appear to-morrow his hall bonds will be forfeited.

Albert, N.B., March 1 .- Dr. Weldon was re-nominated by the Albert county Con-servatives and accepted.

BROCKVILLE, March 1.-Hon. Mr. Wood was nominated to represent Brockville. No other names were mentioned. Hon. Mr. Laurier will visit Brockville at an early date left a record which any man may well envy
—one founded not on mere brilliancy of

Eastern Octavio.

In January, 1895, the gross earnings of the C.P.R. were \$1,171,036; working ex-penses, \$824,316; net profits, \$346,720. In January, 1894, the net profits were, \$382,-645. The decrease in net profits from the same period last year is therefore for January, \$35,925.

# JAMAICAN ADVICES.

HALIFAX, March 1 .- Mail advices from Jamaica received yesterday state that the schooner Rebecca Atwood, Captain Vaz, has been given up as lost. She was en route from Savana La Mar to Kingston, Her crew consisted of the captain five men. One thousand pounds in gold coin from the Colonial bank, London, consigned to their branch, was stolen while in transit. The shipment consisted of five boxes each contain housand pounds. When the boxes rea the bank one of them had been emptied of ts contents. The finances of the colony how an estimated surplus for the year o £38,000, a decrease of £21,820 as compared with the previous year. The difference is charged to the conditions created by the abolishing of the reciprocity clause in the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

for Man and Beast!

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia,

BEHRING SEA INDEMNITY.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The question of the Behring Sea indemnity fund came up in | Four Chinese Men of War Destroyedhe senate on two occasions to-day-first on resolution offered by Mr. Morgan (Demoorat, Alabama) to refer the matter to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions to inquire whether or not there was any liability, and to what amount on the part of the United olution was briefly but per tinently discussed and then went over on an objection from Mr. Turple Democrat, Ind. The second time that it came up was in the shape of an amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell to the deficiency bill, appropriating \$50,000 for the expense of arbitration as to the indemnity. That was antagonized by Mr. Sherman, Republican, Ohio, as an unwise proposition which would result in a much larger cost to the government, and as weakening the principle of international arbitration. He offered a substitute for it to pay the \$450,000 which was agreed upon with the Secretary of State. Mr. Morgan, Democrat, Ala., who had been a delegate to the original Behring sea con-ference at Paris, declared that such a paynent would be disgraceful to the admir tration and to the people of the United States. Mr. Cockrell, in order to avoid a long discussion, withdrew the amendment and Mr. Sherman's substitute fell with it,

London, March 1 .- A dispatch to the Ping Shan on February 24, in which the Chinese suffered a severe defeat.

A Tokio dispatch says the Japanese Marshal Oyama reports that on February 24 he defeated 20,000 Chinese near Laping Shan and drove them towards Ding Cow. The apanese lost twenty killed and 200 wound-The Chinese lost 200 killed.

A Chefoo dispatch says the red cross hospitals are overflowing with the sick and wounded. Five thousand Chinese passed Chefoo fleeing from the Japanese, No males are allowed to leave the city. Wells in the country in the vicinity of Chefoo are filled with the bodies of women and children, who suicided through the fear of the repetition of the Japanese atrocities practised at Port

#### "LA GASCOGNE" WELCOMED.

HAVRE, March 1—The city was bedecked night. The Chinese appear to have been unprepared for a repetition of the scenes of people to-day as a mark of welcome to the steamer La Gascogne. The big ship entered of 1,300 tons, and a gunboat were sunk, the John's life as a message to those who are left? and this although in early manhood he house of Samuel Harris, furrier and hatter, the harbor at 1.30 p.m.; a regiment and torpedo boats receiving no injury. Thus TORONTO, March 1.—Charles Edward Hooper, aged sixty-three, formerly well known for many years as the leading member of the drug firm of Hooper & Co., died yesterday. or reading creizens noarded the steamer and congratulated Capt. Baudelon and his officers upon their courage and seamanship in bringing the ship safely into New York. A lunch was served on board the steamer at 4 o'clock, at which the Mayor, members o various retail furniture firms in the Do- the Chamber of Commerce and others in minion met here in convention and decided commercial life were entertained by the Captain and his staff.

# GERMAN NAVY.

BERLIN, March 1 .- In the debate on the naval budget in the reichstag to-day Chancellor von Hohenlohe declared that the proposed increase in the number of cruisers was necessary for the protection of German com-"We will not create more navy, he continued, " but will merely preserve what we have. My dreams have been of great German navy crossing the ocean, but those dreams have vanished in view of the condition of the reichstag and the state of our finances." Vice-Admiral Hollman, secretary of the marine department, also advocated an increase in the navy for the purpose of protecting German interests abroad.

The reichstag approved the appropriation
by a vote of 145 to 57.

# MOSLEMS AND ARMENIANS.

London, March 1 .- The Daily News cor respondent in Constantinople says, "The American missionaries in Bitlis are very anxious as to the attitude of the Moslem populace and U. S. Minister Terrill has his money and afterwards confessed the made urgent representations to the Porte on the subject. Although the missionaries have studiously avoided countenancing restance to the authorities, in so much that they have incurred the hostility of the tends around the gallows and made it publication. Armenian revolutionary party by their policy they have assisted the victims of the outrages. The Armenian witnesses at the recent sitting of the commission of inquiry have been sheltered by the missionaries. The commission has telegraphed this fact to

# FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY.

Paris, March 1 .- The French government has deputed ex-Consul Durand, who served in Quebec and who is now in London, to visit the French ports and give information likely to develop French trade with Canada. The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce has published M. Hanotaux's letter asserting that Lord Dufferin, British ambassador, said he had not yet received powers to exchange ratification Franco-Canadian treaty. M. Hanctaux ex-pressed the opinion that, despite this delay, the treaty would soon become operative.

# LORD ROSEBERY.

LONDON, March 1 .- Lord Rosebery's condition is unchanged this evening. The continuance of the insomnia has begun to cause his physicians considerable anxiety. A late dispatch from Edinburgh says that Prof. Blackie is worse.

VIENNA, March I.—Prince Metternich, son of the famous Austrian diplomat, was found dead in bed this morning. Cause, apoplexy. He was 66 years of age.

Cracks between Sezids, Lame Back, Caked Breasts, Eruption

And all Lameness and

## WEI-HAI-WEL

Japanese Loss Insignificant.

Diseased Tendons,

Contracted Muscles

Admiral Ting Only Surrendered Because His Case Had Become Desperate.

Tokio, Feb. 16.—(Correspondence of the United Press per steamer City of Pekin, San Francisco, March 2.) -Another chapter of the war between China and Japan has closed with the fall of the powerful fortress of Wei-Hai-Wei and the destruction and capture of the celebrated Ping Yang squadron on the night of February 4.

On the night of February 4 the Japanese fleet re-entered Wei-Hai-Wei bay. The torpedo flotilla with the fleet totalled 23 vessels. Of these 14 constituted the first squadron and nine the second and third. The two last were ordered to make the attack and devote their efforts to the destruction of the ironelad Ting Yuen. So soon as the moon set, at 2:50 a.m., on the 5th of February, the nine boats advanced up the bav. It was pitch dark and in a few minutes the electric lights on board the Chinese vessels and on Liu Kung island must bring them under the fire of 16 men-of-war and gunboats. How they lived through that fire is marvellous. Globe says a battle was fought near Ta One received in her engine room a shell that killed and wounded every man there and disabled her machinery. sunken rocks and received injuries that crippled them. Two others found that the waves were freezing their torpedo tubes and had rendered them unserviceable. The remaining four held on though one of them was hit by forty-six rifle bullets and a Hotchkiss shot; another was hit by ten rifle bullets. Of how many bullets the little craft discharged there is no information but three of the missiles hit the ironclad Ting Yuen producing a violent concussion and throwng up great jets of water. On the return voyage one of the torpedo boats ran on a rock and from dawn became a target for several of the enemy's ships. Eight of her people had been killed by a shot from the Ting Yuen, her sub-lieutenant jumped overboard and was frozen to death. The re-the crew were able to get on shore in

of 2,840 tons, the Weio Yuen, a steel cruise four Chinese men of war had been destroyed at a cost of one torpedo boat sunk and two disabled. From 7 a.m. on the 7th of February the Japanese ships and eastern forts co-operating, bombarded the forts of Zhih and Laukung islands for an hour. While the bombardment of the forts was in progress the Chinese torpedo flotilla, consisting of ten vessels, with two small steamers, made a bolt for Chefoo, but the first flying squadron was on the watch. The whole flo-tilla was either destroyed or driven ashore. Two of them were taken possession of by a party of Japanese sappers, who saw them them beached, and five others were captured in an uninjured condition by the Japanese ships. Admiral Ting's position was now desperate. The destruction of all his remaining ships and forts might be a work of some time, but could not be averted. He had received from Admiral Ito, through the medium of a British man-of war, a letter counselling surrender as the only means of averting bloodshed. His ammunition was almost exhausted. On the 11th he sent out gunboat flying a flag of truce and carrying message to the effect that he was prepared to surrender all his remaining ships, arms and forts on the condition that the lives of the officers and men of the army and navy and of the foreigners were spared.

A Pekin dispatch says the prospects for peace with Japan are good. The peace envoys with full credentials leave Tientsin about March 10.

# HANGING IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 2 .- Joe Dean, a coal-black negro who murdered A. B. Leagh, a well-to-do farmer of Campbell, for lic. The wretched man had to be hanged twice. The first time the rope broke. Like a dead man he was taken back on the scaffold and again swung off. Meantime his hand had become untied and in his frantic contortions he disrobed himself. The drop fell at 1:55 and eleven minutes later he died. During the morning Dean, in response to his earnest entreaties, was allowed to make a speech from the court-house steps. He described his murder of the old man, and said that love of money and ignorance of the devil had done it.

# IMPRISONED ARMENIANS.

LONDON, March 1 .- The Standard has this dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent : " More than forty Armenians are now in prison here in connection with subscriptions for the benefit of the Sassoun victims. Most of them are poor and a few are educated. The officials believe that the latter are the chiefs of the revolutionary. party. It is stated that circulars asking for donations were enclosed in covers be the seal of the revolutionary committee

apoplexy. He was 66 years of age.