

## HAWAIIAN REBELS.

Six of Them Sentenced to Death—Other Punishments to Be Carried Out.

Arms Imported from San Francisco—The Killing of Carter Said to Be Premeditated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Kyle this morning received in the mail from Hawaii a letter from William R. Castle, one of the former commissioners of that country to the United States, which contains a vast amount of matter relating to the recent uprising of the Royalists and some comments upon the trouble and the course of the government in the matter of the punishment of those who may be convicted of participation in the conspiracy to overthrow the republic. The letter bears date January 23, and proceeds to give an account of the uprising of the day, January 6. Mr. Castle expresses no doubt that the cause of the rebellion was the desire of the Royalists to reinstate the Queen and her relatives who had been brought about and it is not been for the Queen's death, the adherents that they would have the moral support, possibly the actual assistance, of the government at Washington.

As to the conspiracy itself Mr. Castle says it has been the work of the principal conspirators are Messrs. Nowell, Gulick, Richards and Messrs. Seward. The purchase of guns, pistols and other munitions of war, it is explained, were procured in San Francisco by Mr. Widemann on the Queen's commission, and "these things by the way" writes Mr. Castle, "were purchased by one of the sons of the late Charles Spreckels and while it is not known whether he or any of his family put any money into this thing or had any other special interest therein, it is known that at least one of the young Spreckels while here was engaged in actual sympathetic contact with the Royalists. These munitions were placed upon one of Spreckels' yachts, taken out of the harbor of San Francisco and put upon the schooner H. C. Walburg, owned in San Francisco. Major Seward then returned and made arrangements for the landing of these things in a little harbor boat near the head of Diamond Head, about seven miles from Honolulu.

Prior to the landing of the arms a new constitution had been prepared to be promulgated by the Queen, who also prepared and signed commissions for a new cabinet, consisting of C. W. Ashford, attorney-general; S. Nowell, minister of the interior; C. L. Gulick, minister of finance; and R. H. Rickard, minister of foreign affairs; W. H. Rickard was also named as minister of the interior; A. S. Clough, the father of Kalaiki, was commissioned as governor of Oahu; J. H. Nawahi, governor of Hawaii; and the two sons of the late Prince were to be governors of Maui and Kauai, respectively. V. V. Ashford and R. Rickard, notably anti-republicans, were to be judges (probably of the circuit or trial courts). A proclamation of martial law was prepared and intended to be promulgated and a large number of prominent citizens, men of the highest and most respectable character, and also to provide for the constitution of the judiciary.

In regard to the shooting of Mr. Carter, Mr. Castle says: "My own belief is that he had been intentionally selected in the furtherance of a threat that in case of any uprising all of the annexation commissioners would be slain. Mr. Castle declared that the statement that Mr. Carter was there as an idle spectator is absolutely false and wicked. He was there as a brave man in the discharge of his duty, and was killed in the defence of law and order. The letter ends with a description of the personnel of the conspirators.

Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, has received an official communication from his government stating that on January 30 the court martial which is trying the rebels at Honolulu, has rendered decisions in 22 cases. Sentences of capital punishment have been delivered in the cases of R. W. Wilson, Samuel Nowell, H. F. Bertram, C. W. Gulick, W. H. Rickard and W. T. Seward. The others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment as follows: T. B. Walker, life imprisonment; W. H. Craig and Louis Marshall, twenty years; Thomas Poole, Robert Palau, Bipkane and Joseph Clarke, ten years; Kauai and Kikahi, eight years; Abraham, seven years; and W. C. Lane, J. C. Lane, Lot Lane, Kalloni and W. Widfield, five years. Fines in addition to the imprisonment were imposed in a number of cases. All of the sentences are subject to the approval or disapproval of President Dole. The court martial is being presided over by Austin Whiting, a Boston lawyer, who was attorney general of the islands and has been for several years local circuit judge at Honolulu.

Mr. Thurston has received confirmation of the report that it was the H. C. Walburg which cleared from San Francisco November 23 that imported the arms used in the insurrection. The contract with Captain Davis was that he should land 1,000 stands of arms. Of these the government has captured only a little more than 300.

A letter received here from Honolulu says: "There is the most intense feeling among the best men of the islands that sentences should be imposed and carried out. The feeling does not seem to be that of revenge, but is the cool judgment of those who went to the front that some examples are necessary to prevent a recurrence in future of similar attempts. The loyal natives are most strongly of this opinion. It is easy for a person who is not on the ground and in the light of adverse publicity to give an adequate idea of the intensity of the feeling existing here, especially among wives and mothers. One of the letters received here says that some of the dynamite bombs were made of cocoanut shells from which the meat had been taken.

## IN THE NORTH SEA.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Heavy weather is reported by all vessels crossing the North Sea. The Dover steamer Leopold II which is due at Dover at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, was not sighted until 10:30 this evening. She then showed three red lights. Her paddles were smashed. As all the tugs are out for other emergencies, she has been forced to remain a few miles off shore waiting for help. She has nineteen passengers and a crew of 100. A severe easterly gale swept the North Sea and channel to-day. Much wreckage in drifts and dead sheep and pigs have come ashore at Dover.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Sullivan-Harding sculling match for the championship of England and £100 has been postponed until February 18. It was to take place to-day, but the river was full of floating ice.

## "LA GASCOGNE."

New York, Feb. 12.—Eugene Martin, the chief engineer of La Gascoigne, has been with the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique for twelve years. He took charge of the engine of La Gascoigne five years ago. When seen aboard the steamer this morning, he said: "La Gascoigne left Havre January 26, and proceeded without incident until 10:15 on the morning of the 29th. The piston rod of the third intermediate cylinder broke transversely, necessitating the immediate stoppage of the engine. The cylinder-head was not blown out by the break, as is frequently the case in such accidents. The ship lay to seventeen hours, while the damage was being repaired. The Gascoigne's engines are of the quadruple expansion type, this being her second voyage since the old triple expansion type was taken out and replaced. The third cylinder is in the centre, and the connecting rod for that cylinder had to be entirely disconnected from the crank shaft. Besides this, the steam pipe connections leading to the cylinder had to be replaced. The whole force of eighty men were on duty while this was being done. The ship had been steaming eighteen knots an hour with 62 revolutions, but the speed after the break was reduced to eleven knots at 40 revolutions. From January 29 to February 4 this speed was maintained, but on the latter date the bearings on the crank shaft were found to be heated and worn, so that a new set had to be put in. Duplicate bearings were on board and in ordinary weather it would have taken about 20 hours to remove the old ones and adjust the new ones, but the weather was so bad that it was almost impossible to make the necessary adjustments and 48 hours were consumed in accomplishing the task. The engine again started and a speed rather less than eight knots was maintained. It will take about \$5,000 to repair the damage, and five days will probably be time enough in which to do it.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The news of the safety of the La Gascoigne last evening spread like wildfire throughout the city. In the theatres, cafes and on the boulevards it was the sole topic of conversation. There is public rejoicing at the safety of the ship. The directors of the General Transatlantique Steamship Company have voted a gold medal to Captain Baudouin, of the steamer La Gascoigne, and have also passed resolutions expressing their felicitations on the skill, courage and sangfroid shown by him on the perilous voyage just ended.

New York, Feb. 12.—The French line dock was the scene of great rejoicing from the earliest hour this morning. The friends of the passengers on the La Gascoigne were at the dock from the peep of dawn and remained there until the La Gascoigne arrived. The joy of the waiting crowd over the safety of their friends' safety was great. So great was the rush to go on the pier that persons admitted had to show evidence that they had friends on the steamer. At nine o'clock there were about 1,300 persons gathered about the entrance unable to get to the dock.

La Gascoigne came slowly up to her dock from quarantine. On the way up the official report of the captain was obtained. In substance it says: "The delay was caused by the breaking of the piston, disarranging of the machinery and temporary weather all through the trip. Only one steamer was passed and that was yesterday."

A number of passengers spoke freely of the trip. All agreed in saying that it was an eventful one, but that was never a real danger. "As one passenger put it:—"

"We had more anxiety for friends on shore than for ourselves, for we knew that many would think the vessel lost. We passed the time playing games."

All passengers agreed in praising the conduct of the captain. When the vessel arrived at her dock the pier and vicinity was black with people. As the steamer moved the pier cheer after cheer went up from thousands of throats. Relatives and friends of those on board went frantically with excitement. Pretty girls climbed on boxes and freckles on the pier to get the first glimpse of dear ones. As the vessel was being warped into her berth a man with an American flag mounted on one of the highest boxes and waved it in the cheer. The captain of the vessel was cheered time and again as he walked down the gang plank. He was followed by the passengers, and then pretty girls hung about him, and a great deal of Frenchmen, making an emotional scene and, if ever, exalted. Capt. Poirer, of La Normandie, threw his arms around the neck of the captain of La Gascoigne.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is anxious about the business at the Central American ports, since the combination of Northern railroads announced that they would put a line of steamers along the coast from Mazatlan to Valparaiso, with the intention of diverting the coffee business from Panama to the Sound, on its way to New York. The Northern combination have already secured several steamers well suited for the trade, and agents are already in the field securing contracts for delivering the coming coffee crop in the chief markets of the world. Their success has aroused the Pacific Mail company, that has for years controlled the carrying business of the Central American and South American republics with such a high hand that a competitor was welcomed.

Now they propose to cater to the trade to hold it, and the steamer Portland is being fitted up to go on the route from Mazatlan to regular service at many of the small ports that have been overlooked while the Pacific Mail had the business in its own way. Then they compelled the planters to haul their coffee and other products to the ports they named. Now they promise the planters that they will take their coffee at any port they wish to name, where they can get a steamer. The steamer Portland was chartered a few days ago by the company, and to make her uniform with the rest of the fleet, her home port was changed from the Isthmus after which she was named to New York.

## HOME RULE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Redmond, leader of the Parliaments, brought forward in the House of Commons to-day his motion to amend the address by demanding that the government appeal at once to the country, inasmuch as they had failed to carry out their Home Rule program. The motion was defeated by a vote of 258 to 226.

HALIFAX, Feb. 9.—The steamer City of Wakefield from Galveston for Hamburg, arrived here this morning with a cargo of cotton on fire. The fire was discovered at Monday 500 miles off Halifax and it was decided to come here. There is a good deal of fire and the vessel may be detained a month as she will have to be unloaded.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

Government Will Make Advances on Canadian Creamery Butter Sent to England.

Postponement of Watters' Trial—Fred Villiers to Lecture—Profits of the Carnival.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—The government has approved of the proposal of Professor Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, to make advances to dairymen, equivalent to 20 cents per pound, to enable them to place their winter made creamery butter on the English market. This action has been taken as a temporary expedient in order to give an impetus to the export butter trade. Any amounts over the government advance will be paid to the dairymen when all the returns are in. Cold storage will be provided for the product while in transit and the butter will be sold in Great Britain until such time as the butter reaches the hands of the retail dealer.

Owing to the shaking up which B. B. O. C. received in the Grand Trunk railway accident near Toronto on Friday, the case against T. J. Watters, which comes up in the police court on Thursday, will be postponed until Tuesday next.

Support-General Bergh is seriously ill and it is possible he may not contest Cornwall at the coming general election.

After all the accounts for the Ottawa carnival have been paid there will be a surplus of nearly \$1,000.

The Minister of Finance left for New Brunswick to-day.

St. Adolphe Caron has been offered three constituencies, but he has not made up his mind which to accept.

The new federal voters' lists for Ottawa show an increase of 4,370 names as compared with 1891.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—There was a cabinet council to-day presided over by Sir Mackenzie Bowell. All the ministers in town were present, but nothing it was learned was done in regard to a dissolution or the calling together of parliament. It was learned, however, that an urgent summons was sent out this afternoon to all the ministers to attend the council on Saturday, and it is expected the matter will then be definitely settled.

A. Onderdonk has signed the contract for the construction of the Lake Simcoe and Balsam Lake division of the Trent Valley canal. The contract contains a stipulation that no aliens shall be employed on the work.

On the invitation of His Excellency the Governor-General, General Booth of the Salvation Army to-night addressed a large audience of the leading citizens of Ottawa on his colonization scheme. Among those present were Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. J. W. B. Ives, and Hon. A. R. Dickey. General Booth, introduced by His Excellency, stated that he considered it desirable to ascertain what the general feeling of the leading men of Canada was with regard to his colonization scheme. He said he was hardly sufficiently advanced to be called a proposal. He then proceeded to describe the scheme in a general way, the main features of it being that the Canadian Government should make a grant of a large block of land in the northwest not to individual settlers but to the body the general represented so that they could get the people of the west to settle on the land. After the General's address a discussion followed in the course of which a number of suggestions as to the details of the scheme were put and answered by the General. None of the ministers expressed any opinion, but in conversation afterwards, Sir Mackenzie Bowell stated that he thought the scheme a good one, but there were many difficulties in the way of its being carried out which may perhaps be overcome.

NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Feb. 12.—(Special.)—Sydney Woods, John Dunphy, George Tesler and Thomas Jackson will resign their seats in the assembly to permit Henry Woods, George Emerson, Edward Morris and Robert Bond to obtain districts which they may represent in the assembly. The resignations will be held about March 20. No objection is anticipated in any constituency. It is reported that Governor O'Brien has tendered his resignation to the Imperial authorities. The reason assigned for this step is that he feels that he is not in harmony with the Whiteway ministry.

SEALING LICENSES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Official Gazette publishes an order in council dated February 2, giving effect to article 47 in the scheduled provisions of the Behring sea award act, providing that on application a special license shall be given to the master or owner of any sealing vessel, providing that satisfactory evidence as to the fitness of the vessel and crew is given. The license may always be carried while sealing. Each sailing vessel is to carry a special flag of which the size and color is indicated. In the event of a contravention of these regulations the license will be revoked. The order goes into force forthwith.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONSTITUTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The commission of twenty-one members, seven bishops, seven priests and seven laymen, appointed at the last general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, to consider the revision of the constitution and canons of the church, met to-day for the first time in the first session of their first meeting in the cathedral of the diocese of New York to-day. The session was held at 10 a.m. and lasted till about 6 p.m. It is proposed to continue the meeting Thursday night, when such part of the commission's proceedings as it is deemed advisable should be made public, will be given out.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Spalding's hockey and curling team of Chicago played a game each of hockey and curling with the London team to-night and were defeated. All points: Score: Hockey—London, 8; Spalding, 0. Curling—London, 1; Spalding, 0.

## THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Latest Mail Advice by the "Empress" From the Scene of the Asiatic Struggle.

The Body of Wei-Hai-Wei—Chinese Growing Stronger—The Plan of Campaign.

The defenses of Wei-Hai-Wei were being stormed, and all Japan was watching and waiting for the news of the fourth great victory of the Imperial armies, at the time that the Empress of China, just arrived, steamed away from Yokohama. The cable has brought to Americans the news so confidently anticipated by the Japanese and their newspapers, and in view of the demonstration at Wei-Hai-Wei of the combined superiority of the Japanese forces it is doubly interesting to note the "advance" comments of the Yokohama press. Not for a moment doubting the outcome of the attack upon Wei-Hai-Wei, each of the loyal newspapers of Japan had something to say as to the advantage to be derived from the occupation of China's second great fortress. The plan of campaign, the probable tactics of the defenders of the three coasts strongholds, the ability of the European officers assisting the beleaguered forces, were cast in vigorous discussion. Upon one point, however, the entire Japanese press was in a unit—as to the immense intrinsic value of Wei-Hai-Wei. Though there was no line of the men-of-war there alone, the place was estimated to be worth over twenty million yen. Placing the cost of the Tientsin and Cheongyung at six and a half million yen each, the total would be thirteen million yen; the other four smaller vessels at a quarter of a million yen each would aggregate a million yen. Over and above these little things, were ten torpedo boats, each of which cost from \$50,000 to \$100,000. A large number of new style machine guns and other equally valuable weapons were also there ready to be taken. Wei-Hai-Wei is

NOT THE ONLY SPOT.

on or in the vicinity of the Shantung Province that will engage the attention of the Japanese. Four years ago when Li Hung Chang inspected the defenses on this part of the Chinese coast, it was demonstrated that Wei-Hai-Wei was not at all a perfect harbor of shelter for men-of-war. Though there were no islands, one at least of such size as to divide the harbor entrance into two narrow channels neither of which is entirely devoid of rocks, ships lying inside are too much exposed on the seaward side, and the new stores, etc., though partially concealed from view, are not at all safe from long range guns. Kinohow, the place selected by the Japanese for the stationing of Shantung, Chang Tsao, is a land-locked bay, ignored by others, on the northern coast of the promontory some fifteen miles from Wei-Hai-Wei. About the same distance from Yung Ching, the work of fortifying this situation had made little progress when the war began, and but small augmentation of its defenses can have been accomplished. Yet Major von Hanneken had been

ABLE TO BUILD FIVE FORTS.

All facing seaward—on three of which heavy modern guns have since been mounted. Resembling Fort Arthur largely in its construction, the fortifications of Wei-Hai-Wei will in all probability be carried by the Japanese with only a fraction of the trouble the big fortress cost them. It is now certain that the shelling of Tungkong and the landing of storming parties constituted a brilliant, well conceived, but in respect of its practical results hardly worth the time and ammunition expended in carrying it out. The cry of "On to Peking!" has not by any means been forgotten by the Japanese who have been carefully studying the geography of the country between their victorious forces and the coast of China. It is a land-locked bay, the road from Hainan is a good highway. There are only two rivers of any size to be crossed, and as both are frozen over

NO DIFFICULTY NEED BE ANTICIPATED.

One is the Liao, which enters the sea at the Newchwang settlement, and the other is the Yung-tung some 30 miles north of Kinohow. Thence to Shanghai-kuan the rivers are small. From Newchwang to Kinohow the coast of China is a good highway. The level is to Shanghai-kuan the country is hilly but the road is quite good. A Tientsin correspondent reports the weather in Manchuria as exceptionally fine. The ice, however, is still on the rivers and the sea and similar traffic, so that the Japanese may have to delay their advance inland until April, while the Chinese are increasing in strength continually. There are now 150,000 Chinese troops in the neighborhood of Newchwang, while General Hanneken and sixty-four foreign officers are occupied in constantly drilling a picked body of 5,000 Chinese men at Tientsin. The bodies, which usually are instructed will be given important posts in the other corps, but the nucleus will be constituted into the bodyguard of the Viceroy Li, commander of the Chinese forces.

The foreign officers who have lately joined the Chinese army are reported to have signed agreements for six months. Captains receive \$1,200, senior lieutenants \$1,000, and junior lieutenants \$800 a month, while not on active service. In the field these figures are doubled. The President of the Yik Ky-tse, Admiral Ting, the President of the dockyard at Port Arthur, Tong Tsouai, and General Wei Ju-kwei have been assigned by the local authorities at North Tungkong. Latest information as to

THE SITUATION IN SHINKING.

province is not altogether clear. It seems to show that the Chinese are pushing forward along the southern road from Yingkin to Hainan, and that the Japanese are pushing forward along the northern road from Hainan to the coast. Their front appears to menace the Japanese General Nogi, who has left Keping and, as the close of January was in Hainan some distance to the northeast, where the map shows hilly country and a pass at which the Japanese General may have decided to stop the enemy in his advance from the Taked range of hills. The Chinese strength on this line is put at 20,000. The line of communication of the First Army corps has also been much molested of late, and the officers in command looked forward to some severe fighting before the close of February.

The Chinese Emperor having accepted the proffered services of General Su, provincial military chief of Kuangsi, and a special contingent of Kuangsi troops to assist the Northern forces, that General, says the N. C. China News, has already arrived at Canton on route overland for Tientsin. It is calculated that after a few days of three weeks somewhere in South China, the division will be able to

GO INTO ACTIVE SERVICE.

on the field by the beginning of March next.

The Su division numbers 7,800 men, consisting of infantry and artillery alone. They are all armed with modern breech-loaders and have without exception seen fighting in Tungkong during the last war with France. In fact more than a third are said to be old Black Flags who joined General Su's command when the government refused their chief, Li Yung fu, permission to bring more than one regiment of eleven hundred men into China at the close of the war. As for the artillery belonging to the division, it consists of forty-eight Krupp field guns, 48 pieces mounted on mules, and eight machine guns.

The French, Russian and British governments are reported to be watching WITH CONSTANTLY INCREASING VIGILANCE the shaping of events in the Orient and the progress of negotiations between the warring powers. These three nations announce that they cannot permit European influence to be allowed out of Eastern Asia or the monopolizing by Japan of the rich trade of China. Their squadrons in Eastern waters are being constantly strengthened to render them thoroughly capable of emphasizing their wishes. Early this month a Russian squadron, composed of the belted cruiser "Vladimir Monomach" and nine smaller vessels, called at Colombo, on its way to Vladivostok, to reinforce the Russian fleet in the Pacific. The Vladimir Monomach is a vessel of nearly 6,000 tons and 7,000 horsepower, carrying 32 guns, and capable of steaming 15 knots an hour. She was built at Cronstadt and launched in 1881.

THE TAKING OF PORT ARTHUR.

The Yokohama Advertiser of the 31st ultimo announces that "the Chinese Gazette publishes the following telegram from the Chinese Government under date of January 21, 1895: 'Mr. Creelman's grotesque exaggerations with reference to Port Arthur have after the most searching official inquiry, been emphatically contradicted. No one was killed after the fight, but some disguised Chinese soldiers, who, after firing explosive bullets, were trying to escape. No civilians were killed. The Chinese murdered and outraged women, and Japanese officers for not taking proper precautions to prevent these outrages, have been punished.' 'We give,' says the advertiser, 'the above telegram simply for the information of our readers. Japanese papers have made no mention of any such official inquiry or of the result of any such inquiry, and among the changes, promotion, that have been gazetted or otherwise reported there has not been a line as to the punishment of Japanese officers for any cause whatever connected with Port Arthur. Meanwhile we await Mr. Villiers' letters and pictures.'

## CHINESE FLEET SURRENDERS.

The Vessels at Wei-Hai-Wei Given Up With Honors of War.

Japanese Said to Be Determined to Take Peking—Conference to Be Held.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Standard's Tientsin correspondent says: "Li Hung Chang and Prince Fung or Sir Robert Hart will be shortly appointed high commissioners and envoys plenipotentiary to arrange a treaty of peace with Japan. This step will be taken in accordance with the advice of the foreign ministers in Peking."

The Central News says: "Admiral Ting, commander-in-chief of the Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei has surrendered. Admiral Ting granted him the desired conditions and the surrender is now being effected. When the Chinese last they will be received with the honors of war."

Advice from Tientsin assert that the Chinese warship Chen Yuen and Kwan Tung, which were reported sunk, are still afloat. According to Chinese dispatches the road from Hainan is a good highway. There are only two rivers of any size to be crossed, and as both are frozen over

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THE FOREIGN OFFICERS WHO HAVE LATELY JOINED THE CHINESE ARMY ARE REPORTED TO HAVE SIGNED AGREEMENTS FOR SIX MONTHS. CAPTAINS RECEIVE \$1,200, SENIOR LIEUTENANTS \$1,000, AND JUNIOR LIEUTENANTS \$800 A MONTH, WHILE NOT ON ACTIVE SERVICE. IN THE FIELD THESE FIGURES ARE DOUBLED. THE PRESIDENT OF THE YIK KY-TSE, ADMIRAL TING, THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOCKYARD AT PORT ARTHUR, TONG TSOUAI, AND GENERAL WEI JU-KWEI HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES AT NORTH TUNGKONG. LATEST INFORMATION AS TO

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## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Wilson Committed for Trial at Nanaimo for Impersonation—Plants Case Adjourned.

Cowichan Bachelors' Ball—Important Business Amalgamation—Australian Agent Larke.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Feb. 13.—The C.P.R. has filed several appeals against the civil assessment on the ground of irregularities. The Court of Revision meets to consider the appeals on February 20.

The B.C. Cattle Co. and McIntosh & Co. are to amalgamate.

The police in Nanaimo wired the Vancouver police to arrest Vian, a passenger on the Cutch for Vancouver, on a charge of burglary. The Cutch got in before the message and Vian escaped via Westminster.

The Australian papers received by the Warimoo speak in terms of praise of the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Larke, who has been freely interviewed by the newspapers, carrying 22 guns, and capable of steaming 15 knots an hour. She was built at Cronstadt and launched in 1881.

Mr. Larke spoke of the marvelous vigor of Canada's present Premier, and said that it was there, were seen, brought about by him, that Mr. J. Hogan, M.P. for Mid Tipperary in the House of Commons and Secretary for the Colonial party, who was a passenger on the Warimoo, said he had spoken several times to Mr. Larke who was very sanguine in regard to his mission. Mr. Larke had been most cordially received by the leading men in the Australian mercantile world, and had arranged to address the various chambers of commerce. Mr. Larke was also trying to arrange to be present at the conference of the premiers of all the colonies at Hobart, the capital of Tasmania.

NANAIMO, Feb. 13.—Alexander Wilson was to-day committed for trial on a charge of obtaining by false pretences the pay of C. Bunnell, whom he impersonated at the pay window. Chief Crossan placed the prisoner in a corridor of the old jail pending the arrival of an officer to take him to the new jail, and as a comfort for his wait handed him a Bible with advice to read. When at the end of half an hour the officer returned he found the cell empty. The Bible was open at Numbers III, 39. So Mr. Wilson has not been found. Both the city and provincial officers are on his trail.

The Plants case has been adjourned to February 21.

A public meeting to discuss the proposed tramway between this town and Wellington was held in the opera house last night. Mr. Young, acting as agent for the promoters, made a very able and business-like presentation of the scheme in a speech lasting an hour or more.

DUNCAN, Feb. 12.—Tom Sultamit, a Samoson Indian, was brought up at the court house yesterday and fined \$10 for being intoxicated on Sunday. Gilbert A. Hyatt was fined \$50 and costs by Indian Agent Lucas and H. O. Wallburn, J.P., for supplying the fire water to Tom.

The Cowichan Bachelors' ball is to be held at the Agricultural hall on Friday next. A supper room is being erected at one end of the hall, and good music and a large attendance of the settlers and Victoria friends, including the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney is already assured.

PORT STEWART.

(From the Golden Era.)

All mining operations are suspended for the present, with the exception of Mr. Jennings, who is still putting down his shaft on Wild Horse creek. He has got the pump fixed and it is hoped he will see bed rock which would have discouraged others from going on with the work.

HEBWA.

(From the Advance.)

Mr. Spraggott of Grand Prairie, is in town on Friday. He intimated a growing desire among the residents of Grand Prairie for the formation of the valley into a district municipality.

The assay obtained by the cyanide process on ore from the Stanwinder, Greenwood camp, gave in gold \$54.00 per ton. When it is known that the ore was taken from one of the large ledges (30 feet wide) that abound in the Greenwood camp, the satisfactory result of the assay will be apparent.

Mr. Thomet has resumed operations on the Elk Horn claim, near the mouth of Prior creek. It is his intention to tunnel on the ledge, which is being worked by hand, about 120 feet, after which it is quite likely a chamber will be blown out in the end of the tunnel so as to give room for a ledge, for the purpose of making a shaft. This claim carries a vein of very fine ore, rich in silver and gold, and is expected under the work of development to turn out a very valuable property.

GOAT RIVER DISTRICT.

(From the Miner.)

Mr. Wiggins came up from Duck Creek Creek and reported that John Frischo had met with a serious accident. They are at present sinking a shaft on the Lizard and John was at the bottom sending up the rock. He had just sent up a bucket of ore and it was nearly to the top when the pin on the handle of the bucket came off precipitating the whole to the bottom, striking John Frischo between the shoulders with great force, knocking him senseless. No bones were broken.

Mr. Wiggins reports everything doing well on the President, and says that the Lizard is a paying property from the grass roots.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Daily Chronicle, in commenting on the statement made by Mr. Buxton in the House of Commons regarding the Canadian copyright act, will say that it is a pity that the government was unable to tell the house what it means to do in regard to the copyright measure. It is really true, the Chronicle thinks, that something decisive was said as the whole question was thrashed out long ago between Ottawa and London, and the delay will only exaggerate every body's annoyance.

HAMBURG, Feb. 12.—Fifty wagon loads of refuse made at Steyer, upper Austria, have arrived here to await shipment to China.