Morning Oregonian.

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Has been the favorite throughout the world for over fifty years.

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If you do, you need a good pair of bicycle shoes. We are selling them very cheap, and they will save your other shoes more than the price you pay for them:

Men's best grade, high-cut bicycle shoes	$2.75
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Ladies' good grade low-cut bicycle shoes	1.25
Boys' good grade low-cut, sizes 2½ to 5½	1.25
Youths' good grade low-cut, sizes 11 to 2	1.00
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129 SIXTH STREET, - - OREGONIAN BUILDING

"EAST, WEST, HOME IS BEST," IF KEPT CLEAN WITH
SAPOLIO

CONGRESS' LAST WEEK

The Session Expires by Limitation Monday Next.

APPROPRIATION BILLS IN DANGER

The Sundry Civil and Consular Measures May Either Fail to Pass or Be Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Tomorrow the house enters upon the last week of its session, and the usual rush which characterizes the closing hours of every session of congress will begin. Under the rules the last six days of every session are suspension days, and members recognized may call up bills and have them acted on under suspension of the rules. There are 331 public bills on the calendar, 217 of which must be considered in committee of the whole and 114 on the regular calendar. In addition to these there are over 500 bills on the private calendar. Of course, only a very insignificant percentage of these bills can be passed, but the press for precedence will be terrific, and many exciting scenes are almost sure to occur. It is quite probable that several night sessions will be held, and it is almost certain that congress will remain in continuous session from Saturday until Monday next, on which day congress expires by limitation at noon.

The regular appropriation bills are unusually well advanced, so far as the house is concerned, only one—the deficiency—being unacted upon, and it will go to the senate tomorrow. The two which are considered dangerous, that is, liable to fail or be vetoed, are the sundry civil and the diplomatic and consular. To the former the senate committee on finance has reported amendments for 3-per-cent coin bonds, with a provision requiring the secretary of the treasury to advertise for bids in case of a bond issue. To the diplomatic and consular bill the senate has added amendments for the Hawaiian cable. If these provisions prevail, despite the protest of the house, it is thought that President Cleveland may veto them. The committee on Pacific roads is preparing for an opportunity to secure a vote on the funding bill, as amended, and the committee on public buildings is insistent on its demand for a chance to settle the question of a printing-office site, which has been hanging fire for several years. It is probable that the committee on rules will give both time during the coming week, in case opportunity offers. As a whole, the week promises to be both interesting and exciting.

The senate programme for the ending of the session is to follow the sundry civil bill, the consideration of which will begin tomorrow, with the legislative, executive and judicial bill, and then to take up the naval bill, and, lastly, the general deficiency appropriation bill. While it is understood that there will probably be spasmodic attempts to get up other measures of general importance, the best opinion is that none of these will be successful in cases where there is objection. It is possible that Butler will renew his efforts in behalf of the pooling bill, and that George will again attempt to restore the bankruptcy bill, but it is not in the least probable that the efforts of either will be successful. Faulkner is also hopeful of securing brief consideration of the territorial admission bills, but there is no longer a possibility of passing the bills. An order has already been made for a night session Tuesday for consideration of bills to which there are no objections.

The probabilities include night sessions every night after Tuesday, continuing virtually through the nights of Saturday and Sunday, and also a session next Sunday during the day. These, it is believed, will be held to dispose of the appropriation bills, there being many provisions in those remaining to be considered which may lead to prolonged debate. There is also a probability of debate over the next report of the conference committee on the diplomatic bill, involving the appropriation for the Hawaiian cable. There is not much in the legislative bill to lead to debate, but the others all contain provisions which, if they are not withdrawn, are sure to cause sharp debate. It is intimated that the certificate amendment to the sundry civil bill may be withdrawn. If it is, this will simplify the situation, but there will be material for many speeches and resolutions for prolonged sessions. The senators, however, do not consider the outlook discouraging, and they predict that the bills will all be passed by the time fixed by the constitution for adjournment, March 4.

The following is the status of the appropriation bills:

Approved by the president—Military academy and army. In conference—Pension, fortifications, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, postoffice and agricultural. Passed to the senate—Sundry civil, legislative, executive and judicial. Not considered by the senate committee on appropriations—Navy and general deficiency.

Of the bills in conference, the diplomatic and consular and fortifications bills have been partially agreed upon.

The commissioner of internal revenue has sent out circular letters to all collectors of internal revenue, calling their attention to the joint resolution which recently passed both houses of congress and received the approval of the president, extending to April 15 the time within which all income tax returns shall be made. This resolution was passed at the suggestion of Commissioner Miller, of the internal revenue bureau, who, in his letter to congress, stated that the unexpected delay in passing the appropriation bill for the collection of the income tax had so shortened the time that it would be quite impossible to distribute the blanks and receive all the returns by March 1, the date fixed in the original act. The extension was made purely in the interest of the taxpayers, who otherwise, through no fault of their own, might be subject to a fine for non-compliance with the law.

Neither Secreary Gresham nor Minister Thurston, of Hawaii, has received any news from that country per the Gaelic, which arrived at San Francisco last night from Honolulu. The report that the ex-queen had been sentenced was pronounced by both gentlemen to be news to them, for they had no information other than that contained in the press dispatches. Minister Thurston said he would not be surprised if he did not receive a dispatch by the Gaelic at all, as there was no great necessity for it. His country, he said, was aware that the American press would keep him better informed than any telegraphic dispatches they could send. In last night's dispatches from Honolulu was contained the following statement: "John F. Colburn, of Liliuokalani's last cabinet, has written to Minister Thurston that he is disgusted with the ex-queen's course, and is working hard with the natives for annexation. He urges Thurston to forward it by every possible means."

Minister Thurston stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Colburn, but he refused to make its contents public.

WAS HE DEPORTED?

Walker, of the Schooner Norma, Sent Out of Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Among the arrivals on the steamer Gaelic from Honolulu was F. D. Walker, of the schooner Norma, who, according to the stories circulated, was asked to leave the republic for the republic's good. Mr. Walker denies this and tells a tale of how he left on commercial business. Walker was originally from Victoria, B. C., and went to the islands first some five or six years ago. There have been suspicions for a long time that he was engaged in opium smuggling from British Columbia to Hawaii, and not long ago the Norma was believed to have unloaded a lot of arms for the revolutionists at one of the islands. As Walker made frequent trips back and forth the government considered it had a strong case against him. Soon after the recent attempt to restore the queen, Mr. Walker was preparing to sail for Victoria on the Warrimoo. At the last moment he was asked to see the marshal, and when he did so his passport was taken up. At this, so Walker stated, he went to see President Dole and then Attorney-General Smith. Both were absent, however, and he obtained little satisfaction from subordinates. Then he went to British Consul Hawes, but Hawes told him it was a time of war, and he obtained little satisfaction from him. The upshot of it was that he was detained till the government could look into his case, and then he was sent word that he was to be deported.

Walker says that he was not deported, but there are intimations that that is about what it amounted to. Walker's story is that he did not really own the Norma, but that she was "in his name," while in fact Mr. Rowell, of Honolulu, was the proprietor. At the same time F. J. Claxton, of Dolby & Claxton, Victoria, had her chartered. Walker tells that the Norma at the time she was supposed to be smuggling arms and opium, had really gone to the head of Queen Charlotte sound for salmon. Walker professes loyalty to the Hawaiian government and says that just before the recent revolution he was preparing to visit London, with the concurrence of President Dole and cabinet, to raise funds for laying a cable from Vancouver to Honolulu. Walker is now en route to Victoria.

The Case Against Seward.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—Major Willis T. Seward, who is under sentence of death in Honolulu for conspiracy to overthrow the republic, has a large number of friends in Pennsylvania, who are making an effort to have the sentence commuted. Yesterday Common Pleas Judge Jacob F. Slagle forwarded to President Dole a petition for delay in the execution until he can lay before the Hawaiian government evidence that will show that Seward was an intense supporter of the republican form of government, and could not have been identified with any movement to aid the restoration of a monarchy. Judge Slagle's brother, G. W. Slagle, is a brother-in-law of Seward.

The petition recites Major Seward's history; his praiseworthy services to this government during the civil war; his constantly-expressed love for a republic, and ends with a prayer for delay in the execution until further papers can be forwarded. The petition is signed by nearly 100 well-known Pennsylvanians, including clergymen, politicians, lawyers and judges. It is believed by Judge Slagle that the death penalty will not be inflicted upon Seward. Confidence is based on Judge Slagle's visit to Washington a week ago. While there he saw Secretary Gresham, Senator Joseph R. Hawley and Minister Thurston. All promised aid. It is learned here that assurances have been given that no death sentence will be carried into effect until an expression can be had from other governments.

It is said that the charge of treason on the part of Seward consists in allegation that he made a visit to San Francisco and purchased 10,000 rifles and ammunition, which he had transported to Honolulu for use of the insurrectionists, at the instigation of J. A. Cummins, the wealthy sugar planter, ex-Chief Justice H. A. Widemann and Samuel Parker, the half-white premier under the old monarchy. The papers in his defense will assert that if he did so he did in the interest of the republic, fearing that a secret intrigue would overthrow it.

IN CARNIVAL ATTIRE.

An International Affair on the Mexican Border.

NOGALES, Ariz., Feb. 24.—The joint carnival of this city and Nogales, Mex., commenced early this morning, and the festivities were continued through the day. The advent of Rex at 1 P. M. was a grand sight. The ceremony of presenting the keys of both cities was witnessed by the greatest throng that ever assembled in Nogales, and the hearty good feeling as the two nations joined in the festivities is something seldom witnessed in any country.

New Orleans' Mardi Gras.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Several companies of Southern artillerymen arrived today to participate in the Mardi Gras festivities. They were met at the depot by local militiamen, and escorted to their several barracks. His majesty Rex presented all the visiting commands with carnival banners. The city is rapidly filling with carnival visitors.

The Pacific Coast Failures.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports 28 failures in the Pacific coast states and territories for the week ended yesterday, as compared with 26 for the previous week, and 17 for the corresponding week of 1894.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Food Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUNDAY'S DEATH LIST

Many Prominent Persons Passed Away Yesterday.

SAMUEL D. HORTON, THE FINANCIER

Major-General Carr, the New York Politician and Soldier, and Several Others of Lesser Note.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Samuel D. Horton, the distinguished writer on finance, died in Washington tonight of Bright's disease. Ten days ago Mr. Horton came to the city at the request of leading members of the administration for consultation upon the financial situation, and was stricken by the disease, from which he had long suffered.

(Samuel Dana Horton was a native of Ohio. He was born in 1844, and was a son of Valentine Horton, formerly a member of congress from Ohio. He was graduated from Harvard in 1864, resided for a time in Pomeroy, O., and has of late years lived most of the time abroad in England and the continent, where he was perhaps better known than in America. He had written much for the magazines upon financial questions. His best-known books were "The Silver Pound," published in London in 1889, and "Silver in Europe," published in 1892. Mr. Horton was a delegate to the first monetary conference, and was secretary of that body.)

MAJOR-GENERAL CARR.

Prominent as a Soldier and as a Politician in New York.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—General Joseph B. Carr died at 9:45 A. M. today.

(General Carr was born in Albany, August 16, 1828. His parents came from Ireland and settled in this country in 1824. He attended the public schools, was apprenticed for a time to a tobacconist, became a member of the state militia in 1849, and was elected colonel of a regiment July 10, 1859. When the civil war broke out, two years later, he was appointed successively lieutenant-colonel and then colonel of the Second New York volunteers for meritorious services. He fought with conspicuous bravery at Bristow's station and Nehantilly, and at the battle of Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, he assumed command of the division after General Barry's fall. At Gettysburg he refused to leave the field, but stood by the small remnant of his troops after his horse had been killed under him and he himself had been injured by the fall. In October, 1863, he was given command of the Third division of the Fourth corps. Later he was assigned to the Fourth division of the Twentieth corps, and finally to the First corps, with charge of the defenses of the James river. He was breveted major-general June 14, 1865, and mustered out of service August 24. Settling in Troy afterward, he started the firm of J. B. Carr & Co. to engage in the manufacture of chains. Since then he found time to identify himself prominently in politics. He was elected secretary of state in 1879, was re-elected in 1881, and again in 1883. In 1885 he received the republican nomination for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. In 1888 the legislature of New York made him a member of the Gettysburg monument committee. He was at one time major-general in command of the Third division of the National Guard of New York, but when the divisions were abolished and brigades substituted he retired from active duty.)

BRADFORD'S DEAD.

John P. Zane Was Well Known on Both Coasts.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 24.—John P. Zane, who died at his home here yesterday morning, was one of the best-known men in Northern Pennsylvania.

(J. P. Zane was born in Bridgeport, N. J., in 1826. His ancestors were among the pioneers of New Jersey. In 1851 Mr. Zane became imbued with the gold fever and went to California by way of the isthmus. His life on the coast at this period was a stirring one. He was a member of the vigilantes when John W. Geary, afterward mayor of San Francisco and governor of Pennsylvania, was the grand organizer. Mr. Zane was a delegate from California to the republican national convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. In July Lincoln appointed him appraiser of the port of San Francisco. Soon after assuming his office he ascertained that the French importers of wine were sending cargoes of wine into this country falsely labeled, and cheating the government out of thousands of dollars. He promptly put a stop to this and raised a storm of opposition from the importers. They charged that Mr. Zane used wines belonging to the government to influence voters in the legislature, and wanted him removed. Mr. Zane's reply to this charge greatly amused the president. It was that the appraiser was required by law to sample all wines invoiced. Not being a judge of wine himself, he delegated that duty to some one else, and he knew no one so capable of judging as the members of the legislature. Lincoln declined to remove him. Mr. Zane received the first charter for a street railway granted by the California legislature, and built the first street railway in San Francisco. He came East in the interests of the road, and at that time the oil business attracted his attention. He went to Bridgeford in 1877, and had been prominently identified with that interest ever since.)

THE DEATH OF DOUGLASS.

Just What Action Was Taken by the Legislature of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 24.—There is wide misunderstanding over a so-called Douglass adjournment by the general assembly of North Carolina, and in connection with it there have been statements which do not present the matter accurately. The actual facts are as follows:

The day after the death of Frederick Douglass a colored representative named Crews offered a resolution providing that the house adjourn at 12 noon, as a mark of respect to Mr. Douglass. Mr. Crumptor, a populist, offered an amendment to make the hour 2 o'clock, which was the regular hour of adjournment. Speaker Walser ruled the amendment and resolution both out of order, saying that the house would not adjourn until the business of the day was disposed of. He then suggested that a motion might be made that when it did adjourn, it would be as a mark of respect. A standing vote on a motion to this effect was taken and carried. The senate branch of the legislatuare took no notice whatever of the death of Douglass.

Frederick Douglass His Text.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Rev. Dr. Louis E. Banks delivered a discourse in Hanson place Methodist church tonight on "Frederick Douglass; the Eloquent, the Most Picturesque Historical Figure in Modern Times." He said in part:

"If I were asked what person in the present century had fought against the greatest odds and won in the struggle of life at most points, I should answer Frederick Douglass. There is a great deal of talk about self-made men in our time, and we hear an abundance of eloquence concerning Abraham Lincoln's rise from the place of rail-splitter to the presidency; of Grant's career from the tannery to the position of first American citizen, and Garfield from the towpath to the White House, but none of these had to make life's race with such a handicapping or facing such odds as Frederick Douglass. A career like that of Douglass is at once an honor and an inspiration to humanity. In such a man the kinship of all races is demonstrated."

The Funeral Services.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The funeral services over the late Frederick Douglass will be held in the Metropolitan A. M. E. church, the largest of the denomination in the city. The demonstration is expected to be one of the grandest ever seen in Washington. The body will be taken to the church from his late residence in Anacostia early in the morning, and will lie in the church for view by the public until 3 o'clock, at which hour the services will begin. The honorary pallbearers will be ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, W. H. A. Wormley, the Hon. John R. Lynch, John F. Cook, E. C. Messer, P. B. S. Pinchback, Dr. C. B. Purvis, Leonard C. Bailey, John H. Brooks, J. E. Meriwether, Dr. John R. Francis, F. J. Barbados, Captain D. L. Pitcher, B. E. Messer and the Hon. George W. Murray, member of congress from South Carolina.

To Wear an Emblem of Mourning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Union League of the District of Columbia, composed of representative colored men of the capital, has adopted resolutions deploring the death of Frederick Douglass. The resolutions recommend that "all those who appreciate his eminent and invaluable services to his country, his race and to the cause of humanity should adopt some emblem of mourning for 30 days, and especially should this be done by that class of Americans for whom he did so much to make free." The members of the league will wear a token of mourning for a period of 30 days.

A Representative From Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The colored people of Boston will send a representative to Washington to attend the funeral of Frederick Douglass. A movement has been started to erect in this city a monument to Douglass.

THE DEAD ARCHDUKE.

His Body Received in Vienna With Full Military Honors.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—The body of Field Marshal Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, arrived here today from Asco, in the Tyrol, where he died Monday last from congestion of the lungs. The remains were received with military honors and conveyed to the chapel of the Hofburg, where they were placed upon a catafalque with great ceremony. The streets from the station to the Hofburg were crowded with people, all of whom bowed reverently as the body passed by.

The Kaiser Will Be There.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—Emperor William will come to Vienna Tuesday to attend Archduke Albrecht's funeral. He is expected to arrive before noon and to depart for Berlin in the evening. The Duke of Aosa started for Vienna this evening to represent King Humbert, of Italy.

OTHERS WHO ARE DEAD.

"Old Davy," the Candy Man.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—David Stockbridge, colored, known to nearly every man who has attended Yale college during the past 30 years as "Old Davy," was found dead in a chair at his home this afternoon. He was about 68 years old and had dealt in candy about Yale for more than a quarter of a century. Death was due to heart disease, and he had evidently been dead several days, for the body was horribly mutilated by rats.

An Editorial Writer of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Burke Waterloo, an editorial writer on the Herald, and a brother of Stanley Waterloo, died suddenly tonight at the Southern hotel. The malady which caused his death was a complication of the grip. He was 35 years old and leaves a widow.

Prominent in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Thomas B. Asten, one of the directors of the Sun Printing & Publishing Association, and formerly president of the board of commissioners of taxes, died tonight in this city in his 70th year. He had been ill for more than a year with a dropsical affection.

A Well-Known Actor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—James C. Ratcliff, a well-known variety actor, expired suddenly at 10:20 o'clock tonight while participating in a private entertainment before the Colonial Club.

An American Abolitionist.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Rev. William Mead Jones, an American abolitionist, who for 21 years was the minister of the Baptist chapel in the Whitehall district of this city, is dead.

Dr. Dubois, of the Navy.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 24.—Dr. H. L. N. Dubois, of the United States navy, died this morning at the Kittry navy-yard from apoplexy, aged 57 years. He was one of the best-known men in the navy.

Wealthy Kentucky Distiller.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—Paul Jones, one of Kentucky's wealthiest and most widely-known distillers, died suddenly at 3:05 this morning, at the Norton infirmary, from abscess of the brain.

A Prominent Steamship Agent.

GLASGOW, Feb. 24.—Thomas Henderson, of the Anchor Line Steamship Company, is dead.

THESE ARE SICK.

A Noted Spaniard Very Ill.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Paris says that Senor Manuel Ruiz Zorilla, the noted Spanish republican, who recently started from Paris on his return to Spain after many years of exile, has had a stroke of paralysis. Senor Zorilla was taken critically ill when he reached Cervera, on the frontier, but heretofore the exact nature of the trouble was not known.

Well-Known San Francisco Lawyer.

FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 24.—Colonel Harry I. Thornton, the well-known lawyer, of San Francisco, is lying in a very critical condition at a local hotel. He is not expected to live. He was stricken with pneumonia about two days ago.

Lord Rosebery's Condition.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Lord Rosebery, who is suffering from influenza, had a bad night, but was better at noon, and this evening is improving slowly.

Fire in a Vermont Town.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 24.—Cranston block, on Merchant street, was destroyed by fire this morning, entailing a loss of $50,000, divided between the following firms: Von Noon & Tilson, crockery; Charles B. Hilliard, dry goods; Wheeler & Cowles, jewelry.

HOW M'BRIDE STANDS

The Last National Republican Platform Indorsed.

HE HAS EVERY FAITH IN HIS PARTY

And Says That the Republican Restoration Will Give General Prosperity to Our Industries.

SALEM, Feb. 24.—United States Senator-elect George W. McBride was seen today and asked for an expression of his views as to the financial question. He said:

"It is evident that there is need of reform in the financial system of the country, and it is my belief that such reform must proceed upon the lines of the last republican national platform. I believe that a return to the republican policy of protection is essential to the restoration of the national finances to a healthy condition. I am also confident that the republican party, when it secures control of all the branches of national government, will solve the economic and financial problems now before the country in a way which will restore prosperity to all the great industries of the nation."

Mr. McBride was urged to give his views as to silver more in detail, but would only add: "I do not think it necessary at this time to outline a specific scheme of financial legislation which I would support. I do not wish to make any expression which would limit my entire freedom of judgment and action upon such measures as may be proposed."

It is currently reported here that an unsuccessful effort was made to get a statement from Mr. McBride in favor of the free coinage of silver; and that his position is that he is favorable to coinage of silver so far as it can be coined without threatening the parity. This, of course, is substantially the doctrine of the last republican platform. At least one of the members of the legislature, who was irrevocably opposed to any trifling with free-silver fallacies, satisfied himself that Mr. McBride was sound on the money question before he voted for him.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Result Was a Decided Surprise to Those in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The news of the election of G. W. McBride as senator from Oregon was a great surprise to the congressional delegates from Oregon. Mr. McBride, though well known in his state, has never been in any way mentioned for senator and it was supposed his health would not permit him to be a candidate for any office. He was in this city a month ago on his way back to Oregon, having undergone a surgical operation in New York. In speaking of the matter tonight, Mr. Hermann said:

"I have known Senator McBride intimately for years. He was a competitor of mine in 1884 before the republican convention for nomination to congress. Before that he was a member of the legislature and speaker of the house of representatives. In 1886 he was elected secretary of state, and re-elected in 1890, serving eight years. His term has just closed. He has suffered so much from inflammatory rheumatism that he had practically withdrawn from politics, and was not elected to any office at the end of his term. He is about 40 years of age and is not tall. He is of a very amiable disposition, of refined appearance, and is liked by all who know him. He comes of a distinguished family. His father, Dr. McBride, was Lincoln's minister to the Sandwich islands in the early '60s. His brother, John R. McBride, was the first republican congressman from the state of Oregon. His mother's brother, W. W. Adams, was collector of the port, and held other important positions. Senator McBride took no part in the recent senatorial fight, and, I suppose, was elected as a popular compromise candidate to prevent the legislature from failing to elect and leaving the place vacant."

THE LAST FROM CHINA

Howie, the Captured American, Will Be Severely Treated.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Central News agency's correspondent in Tokio says the naval reports from Wei-Hai-Wei mention 11 foreigners, who were captured with the island forts surrendered by the Chinese. Ten of them swore to take no further part in the present war, and were set free. George Howie, the American who came to the East with a scheme to blow up Japanese vessels with submarine infernal machines, has been detained aboard the Japanese flagship, pending the decision of his fate. The Japanese made a reservation as to Howie in the articles of capitulation. They are inclined to treat him severely, for he was let go on parole after his arrest aboard the City of Sydney, yet lost no time in breaking his word and placing his services at the disposal of the Chinese.

The Japanese marines who were killed in the early torpedo attacks on the Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei were buried with military honors.

The Japanese reports speak highly of Admiral Ting and the orders which he wrote, just before his suicide, to direct the course of his officers in completing the arrangements for the surrender.

The Central News correspondent in Hai Cheng telegraphs, under date of February 21, that Lieutenant-General Katsura then reported the Chinese force, which formerly held Kyan Wat Sa, had retreated to New Chwang. The Chinese forces at Lu Kung Ton and Sa Tai Su were about 5000 strong and had 12 guns. At Kung Fein Tas the Chinese had some 4000 men. The garrisons at New Chwang and Ying Kow seemed to have been decreased.

The Central News correspondent in Peking says high officials there express the hope that Li Hung Chang's appointment to be peace envoy will be acceptable to Japan. He will have full power to close the negotiations without referring matters to Peking. The time and place of the negotiations have not been determined.

To Attack Formosa.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Times has a dispatch from Kobe, Japan, stating that another Japanese force is being mobilized at Hiroshima for the purpose, it is supposed, of making an attack on the island of Formosa.

The New Japanese Loan.

TOKIO, Feb. 24.—The diet has voted the extra credit of 100,000,000 yen (about $100,000,000) asked for by the government. It has also given its approval to a Corean loan of 3,000,000 yen.

This Does Beat the Record.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 24.—R. A. Danville received a telegram last night from George F. Danville, a farmer living near Yankton, reporting the birth of triplets. Mr. and Mrs. George Danville now have 27 children, although Mrs. Danville is not 30 years old. All of the children were born in triplets, the oldest now being under 13 years of age. All are boys except three of them, one set of triplets being girls.