

HOW WEI-HAI-WEI FELL TO THE JAPS. CHINA'S STRONGEST POSITION WAS BROKEN BY TORPEDO-BOATS. THREE ATTEMPTS WERE MADE

BIG MEN-OF-WAR HAD LITTLE TO DO WHILE THE DESTROYERS WORKED.

TOKIO, Feb. 16.—Wei-hai-wei will be remembered in the history of this war as the first spot at which the progress of the Japanese was interrupted by a serious and prolonged resistance on the part of their enemy. The town itself, from which the naval station derives its name, together with its formidable and elaborate chain of land defenses, was captured with the usual facility, and wherever the Chinese were free to escape they disappeared before anything like severe fighting was attempted on either side. But those who found themselves surrounded at the beginning of the affair seemed animated by a spirit of defiance wholly out of keeping with the previous attitude and actions of their countrymen. This change of bearing is attributed by some to the presence of a few foreigners among the besieged, by others to a wild desperation which came upon the garrison when their position was discovered to be hopeless and death appeared inevitable.

It is yet too early to explain in any satisfactory way the stubborn stand made by the Peiyang squadron and the occupants of the Liu-kung forts. The facts are imperfectly known, and only an outline of the proceedings can at present be submitted.

The admiral had intended to commence his attack on January 30. At the outset little could be done with his men-of-war owing to the difficulty of entering the harbor. The island of Liu-kung, several miles long, lies at its mouth, leaving a channel on either side. That at the west is open, but not at all places navigable for large vessels. The east is intersected by the small island of Ji. All the openings had been blocked by crossed barricades of chain cables and spars, forbidding ingress to strangers and allowing a passage outward only to pilots familiar with the line of obstructions.

The Chinese ships within occupied a basin fifteen or more miles in length by five or six in depth. With this space at their disposal they could not easily be reached by artillery from any point held by the Japanese troops. The only resource then was the torpedo-boats. If a breach could be made in the barrier these compact messengers of destruction might burst in among the ironclads and all alone accomplish their errand of annihilation.

Six of them were selected to undertake this exploit on the night of January 30, but through some unlucky blundering they were met by a heavy fire from their friends in the Po-chi-yu forts as they were endeavoring to force the eastern channel. This compelled a postponement of twenty-four hours, but before the newly designated time had come the snowstorm was driving the entire body of ships, large and small, far away from the scene.

Three days were thus lost and nothing was done until the night of February 3, when the torpedo-boats renewed their attempt. Again they were unsuccessful, the barrier proving impassable for that occasion. But a good beginning had been made, and on the following night a flock of giant-killers made an aperture about 100 yards broad, and after carefully picking their way through, bore down at topmost speed upon the Chinese flagship, which, even in the blackness of midnight, was distinguishable by its huge bulk.

At a distance of 400 meters they sent their torpedoes plunging ahead, repeating the discharges until the supply was exhausted. The big ironclad was not immediately sunk, but it was wounded to death. Its side was torn away, and the injury inflicted was so ruinous that Admiral Ting is said to have lost no time in transferring his quarters to the Chen-Yuen, the second of the Peiyang squadron, which though recently damaged by running upon a rock, had been sufficiently repaired to take her place in line.

Other Chinese vessels were struck, and one, supposed to be a gunboat, was sent to the bottom. Four of the torpedo-boats returned to their station outside the harbor, though one of them had been hit forty-seven times and all were pretty badly knocked about. The other two were destroyed, and many of their crews were killed by the fire of the enemy or frozen to death after having swam ashore.

On the night of February 5 a fresh torpedo squadron was sent to continue the work, and made an end of two, if not three, more of the Chinese cruisers, without themselves suffering as severely as their predecessors. It was afterward learned that the little craft had been instrumental in sinking the Lai-Yuen, Wei-Yuen and Teing-Yuen, together with several smaller vessels. On the morning of the 6th only four of the once redoubtable Peiyang division of the navy remained fit for service.

The large ships of Admiral Ito's fleet had thus far done little but shell the forts on the two islands. On the 6th they rested entirely, beginning anew, and with redoubled energy, on the 7th. By this time the gunners on shore were able to cooperate effectively, especially at the eastern edge of the harbor.

Soon after dawn one of their shells exploded the magazine on Ji Island, tearing asunder the walls of the fort, and compelling the garrison to hurry across Liu-kung. While the assailants were cheering one another over this piece of good fortune, a more exciting incident followed. A flock of Chinese torpedo-boats broke away from the main body lying behind Liu-kung, and with two or three light-draught steamers steered through the barricade near its western end, and raced along the shore toward Chefoo.

Their speed was not equal to that of the first Japanese flying squadron, which set off in chase with such alacrity that the fugitives were well overtaken within two hours. Some were run down and sunk, others disabled by quick-firing guns and the balance were driven into a bay to the east of Chefoo, where most of them surrendered. A few ran ashore, and being deserted by the crews, were made powerless for further mischief before the pursuers returned to their duty at Wei-hai-wei.

The situation of the defenders was now pitiable indeed. An incessant cannonade was directed at them from the heights, where heavy long-range pieces had been planted, and the places where they found shelter in the early days of the combat no longer afforded protection. The soldiers in the forts were less liable to be slaughtered than those on board the ships, but even their ranks were gradually thinned, while their efforts at retaliation were totally ineffective. Though they would, perhaps, have fought desperately to the end in a hand-to-hand conflict, their energies appeared to sink as their destiny was seen to be inevitable.

It is rumored here that after order is restored at Wei-hai-wei and the military situation in Ching-king becomes quieter than at present the Emperor of Japan may proceed to China and establish his headquarters in some fortress recently captured by his army. No official confirmation of the report can, however, be obtained.

The Empress of Japan has ordered that artificial arms and legs be supplied, at her cost, to all soldiers who lose those members either in battle or through exposure to frost. Chinese prisoners brought to Japan who have similarly suffered are included in her bounty.

In consequence of representations by Count Inouye the Korean Government has ordered the abolition of all forms of torture and proclaimed that hanging shall hereafter be the only method of capital punishment for ordinary criminals and shooting for those condemned by martial law.

JAPAN'S NEW SEALING LAW.

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE HUNTING ABOUT YESSO AND KURILE ISLANDS.

AMERICAN SEALERS ARE LIABLE TO ARREST UNDER THE STATUTE.

TOKIO, Feb. 16 [per steamer City of Peking].—A new law regulating hunting of seals and sea otter in Yesso and the Kurile islands has been passed by the Japanese Diet. The Government is empowered to fix the limits of time and locality within which the animals may be captured and to enforce restriction with regard to ships and implements used.

The methods of control similar to those exercised by other nations will be put in operation, beginning with the year 1896, and ships-of-war will be required to assist in executing the law. The penalties prescribed are fines ranging from 2 yen to 200 yen according to the nature of the offense, imprisonment from eleven days to one year, and confiscation of ships, hunting implements, gear and game captured.

By a ruling of the United States Government American citizens are liable to arrest under this law though not to trial in Japanese courts. Their cases must be determined by American consular tribunals.

JAPAN'S EXPOSITION.

Plans for the Great Industrial Exposition at Kioto.

TOKIO, Feb. 16.—Preparations for the Japan Industrial Exposition are rapidly progressing at Kioto, the ancient capital of Japan, and the opening will take place, as originally announced, on April 1. The exhibits will be grouped in seven classes—general industry, fine arts and fine art industry, agriculture, forestry and horticulture, marine industry, education and science, mining and metallurgy, machinery.

SHE PROVED HER MARRIAGE.

The Arrest of Emma Dross Brought Her Husband Forward.

BERLIN, March 2.—Countess von Perponcher (formerly Emma Dross), who was arrested last week on the charge of perjury, has furnished proof of her marriage to Count von Perponcher, a son of the ex-chief court marshal of Emperor William I, and the Count offered bail for her release, but the offer was refused.

ISMAIL PASHA DEAD.

The Deposed Khedive of Egypt Passed Away in Constantinople.

CAIRO, March 2.—Ismail Pasha died at Constantinople to-day. Ismail Pasha was born at Cairo on December 31, 1830; succeeded to the office of Khedive of Egypt on January 18, 1863, which he retained until 1879, when, through trouble with his advisers regarding financial matters, he was deposed by the Sultan and left the country. He afterward brought a claim against the Egyptian Government for £5,000,000 for loss of personal property at the time of abdication. He recovered a large portion of the claim.

MANY BODIES RECOVERED.

Over One Hundred Taken From Mexico Railroad Wreck.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 2.—The railroad accident is far worse than at first reported. At least 110 bodies have been recovered from the wreck and many still remain embedded in the debris.

John Stuart Blackie Dead.

LONDON, March 2.—Professor John Stuart Blackie, the well-known author and Greek and Latin scholar, is dead. He was born at Glasgow in July, 1809, and was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. His life was devoted to study and literature. In 1841 he held the chair of Latin literature in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in 1852 the Greek chair in the University of Edinburgh. He was a strong believer in Scottish nationality, which frequently cropped out in his writings.

Oscar Wilde Sues for Libel.

LONDON, March 2.—The Westminster Gazette publishes the report that a well-known member of the aristocracy has been served with summons on account of an alleged defamatory libel upon Oscar Wilde.

Grand Duke Alexis Dead.

SAN REMO, Italy, March 2.—Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch is dead. He was a second cousin of the Czar.

Three Skaters Drowned.

SEBASTYAN, Ky., March 2.—News has just reached here that Miss Hettie and Mamie Logan and Linda Field, while skating on Pound River, Buchanan County, Va., broke through the ice when there was fourteen feet of water and sank before aid could reach them. Their bodies have been recovered.

DEATH AWAITS THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

THE LAST SESSION WILL BE CONTINUOUS UNTIL MONDAY NOON.

NAVAL MATTERS DISCUSSED.

GORMAN OPPOSED TO THE EXPENDITURE OF MONEY FOR BATTLE-SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate entered upon its final session to-day with a prospect of sitting continuously until Monday noon. There was a rush of private bills, as this was the last chance of many eager claimants.

Call presented the following telegram from Dr. Moreno at Tampa, Fla.: "Two American citizens, Sanguily and Aguirre, have been incarcerated at Havana. Enter a protest and have the matter investigated at once."

Call asked that the Committee on Foreign Relations promptly communicate with the State Department, with a view to American intervention.

Final action was taken confirming the conference agreement of the fortifications appropriation bill.

Gorman, in charge of the naval appropriation bill, cut off the rush of private bills by urging the need of a speedy consideration of this, the last of the great appropriation bills. His plan prevailed, and the naval bill was taken up. As proposed by the committee, the number of extra steamships to be authorized by the Secretary of the Navy in times of emergency was reduced from 2000 to 1000. Lodge of Massachusetts earnestly opposed the reduction. Lodge and Aldrich paid a high tribute to the present Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Herbert). Gorman said this naval bill was one of the most extraordinary measures that had ever come to the Senate from the House. The Navy Department had estimated its total expenses for the year at \$30,952,000. The House had increased this to \$31,686,000, including three battle-ships, so it was the most exceptional bill ever sent here.

Hale said there was no purpose to cripple the navy and the reductions had been the result of wise economy.

Huntton urged the building up of our navy. He hoped the Senate would increase the number of vessels and the sea-men as provided by the House.

Morgan spoke of a strong American navy. "We could not," he said, "have a great commerce with the world unless we take care of it with a navy worthy of the name."

Hill (D.) of New York spoke from carefully prepared manuscript of the needs of an American navy. He differed, he said, from the distinguished naval authority, Mahan, that no nation could become great without a great sea-going navy.

Platt said the respect of the world increased or decreased according to the naval strength of the nation. It was this that gave Great Britain her prestige, and was now bringing Japan rapidly to the front as a great power.

Chandler urged that the most practical means of permanently building up the navy was judicious economy on the lesser items.

Gorman gave in detail the number of new ships to be floated in the near future, and said the most ample provision had been made for them. With great earnestness he added:

"But it is time for the Senators to consider the vast sum they have appropriated within recent days. Senators should know if these sums remain in the bill this Congress will be the most expensive that ever assembled since the adoption of the constitution. You will have appropriated \$520,000,000—a greater sum than was ever before appropriated. You have done it in the face of a depleted treasury."

Lodge declared the objection was not to economy, but to making the navy the only field for this economy. The committee amendment reducing the number of emergency seamen to 1000 was then adopted—31 to 25.

Final action was taken confirming the conference agreement on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Consideration of the naval bill being resumed, Chandler moved to appropriate \$300,000 for the guns of the steamers Paris, New York and other auxiliary cruisers. Blackburn urged there was no need of more guns.

Mitchell at this juncture presented the credentials of George W. McBride as Senator from Oregon for the term beginning March 4 next to succeed Dolph.

IN THE HOUSE.

Bills Rushed Through at the Rate of Two a Minute.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A drizzling rain was falling when the House entered upon its last legislative day of the fifty-third Congress to-day. To-morrow (Sunday) it dies and there is a prospect of forty-eight hours' session ahead.

About twenty-five Senate bills and resolutions were laid before the House and most of them favorably acted upon. Among them was the Senate bill to grant to the State of Kansas the Fort Smith military reservation, comprising 4000 acres, for the establishment of a Western branch of the State Agricultural College.

Pension bills favorably acted on at last night's session were passed at the rate of one every half minute. Requests for unanimous consent rained in, but met with objections in most every instance. Finally Tucker (D.) of Virginia was recognized to pass a bill under suspension of the rules appropriating \$17,000 for Washington and Lee University, to reimburse it for injuries sustained during the war. After some debate, in which Dilliver, Hitt and Powers argued the justice of the claim, Reed proposed against considering the bill on sentimental grounds instead of on the grounds of reason and wisdom. "Whoever provokes war," said he, "must take the consequences—even the lawlessness which destroys institutions of learning."

Sickles (D.) of New York, under whose direction the repairs to Washington and Lee University while he was in command of the Department of the Carolinas, after the war, were made, took issue with Reed. "War was war," said he. "Its cruelties are numerous. But when the war is over we may rightfully go back to the proclamation of Lincoln, which breathed the broadest Christian sympathy and humanitarianism and fulfill the implied promise that institutions of learning and religion should be held sacred."

A round of applause followed General Sickles' appeal. The bill was passed without division.

The general deficiency bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Breckinridge, Sayers

and Cannon were appointed conferees on the part of the House.

Hatch presented the conference report on the agricultural bill, showing a full agreement on all disputed points. The report was agreed to. In the conference the House conferees receded from the principle amendment made by the Senate, that providing for the inspection of live cattle, the meat of which is to be exported, and the Senate from its amendment appropriating \$40,000 for the extermination of the gypsy moth. The appropriation of \$15,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue his irrigation experiments was left as fixed by the House and not reduced to \$8000 as proposed by the Senate. The Senate provision increasing the total appropriation for the Weather Bureau from \$860,000 to \$965,000 is retained.

On motion of Bland a resolution was adopted designating the Secretary of the Treasury, the Superintendent of Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Director of the Mint a committee to investigate and report to the next Congress the advisability of the adoption of the decimal system.

Wise (D.) of Virginia then offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to pay to members the amount of their salaries withheld on account of absence. Under an old statute members were required to certify to their presence in the House, and their salaries for such days as they were absent for other reasons than sickness of themselves or families were withheld.

De Armond demanded a second, which was ordered—145 to 45.

Wise said he would not have offered the resolution if the law had been fairly executed. Deductions had been made from the salaries of but a few members. The vast majority had refused to certify their absence under a law that had not been in force for twenty years.

The House in opposition to the resolution called attention to the fact that the House had already voted by an aye and no vote that section 40 of the Revised Statutes was in force. He taunted the House with trying to backslide. "It is much in fashion," he said, sarcastically, "during the closing hours of a dying Congress to make ample provision for its members by its members."

Bynum and Boatner supported the resolution and Mallory and Williams opposed it. The result of the vote was 148 to 64, fourteen answering "present" but not voting. The Speaker decided that two-thirds of those present had not voted for the resolution and declared it lost.

At 8 o'clock when the House reconvened the galleries were crowded with visitors and the scene on the floor was an animated one. Sayers presented the conference report of the sundry civil appropriation bill. In explanation of the report Sayers said the Senate had added \$9,972,000 to the bill as it passed the House. Of this the Senate had receded from \$1,661,381 and the House had agreed to \$2,475,000, leaving about \$5,700,000 still in dispute. Among the provisions to which the House refused to yield were the Senate provision for the retirement of revenue marine officers, the appropriation of \$150,000 for the purchase of the site of the Blaine residence, the \$5,000,000 for the sugar bounties, \$125,000 for the Tennessee exposition, the Senate provision for the investigation and survey of the Nicaragua canal route, \$121,000 for the purchase of additional ground for the printing office and the Senate amendment providing for a bi-monthly conference. The report was agreed to.

Sayers then asked the House to further insist on its disagreement specified. After some little skirmishing this action was taken in the case of amendment for the purchase of the Blaine site. The amendment relating to the retirement of the revenue marine officers was the occasion for a speech from Clark of Missouri, who defeated bills for a similar purpose on two previous occasions. He insisted to retire the officers of the revenue cutter service was a step in the direction of the establishment of an active pension list.

Mallory (D.) of Florida made an earnest plea in favor of agreement to the amendment. It was finally decided that that portion of the amendments relating to the retirement of revenue marine officers, and agreed to the provisions for a revenue cutter for service on the Pacific Coast to cost \$200,000.

PANAMA NEEDS PROTECTION

THE ALERT ORDERED TO PROCEED FROM PORT SAN JOSE AT ONCE.

CAPTAIN CROMWELL OF THE ATLANTA REPORTED THE NECESSITY.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Herbert to-day received despatching advices from Colombia, believed to be true, that Captain Cromwell of the Atlanta, relative to the progress of the revolution in that country. The Atlanta lies at Colon on the Gulf side of the isthmus, but the American interests on the west side, including the terminal on the Panama railroad, are very much exposed, no cruiser being nearer than Bonaventura, Colombia, about 300 miles distant, where the Ranger has been stationed since February 20.

Secretary Herbert was in consultation with Secretary Gresham to-day touching the advisability of sending a vessel to Panama, which Captain Cromwell's report shows to be in need of protection.

Nothing has been heard at the State Department for some time from the United States Minister, who is supposed to be at Bogota, in the interior of Colombia. It is surmised the telegraph wires communicating with the coast cable have been cut or taken possession of by one of the contending parties.

Late this afternoon Secretary Herbert issued an order for the Alert to proceed at once from San Jose, Panama, and this was called to the commander of the vessel.

No explanation for the movement was given at the department.

INDIAN BILLS.

Only a Partial Agreement Reached in the Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The conference on the Indian appropriation bill reported to-day a partial agreement. The House conferees refused to accept the Senate amendments making an appropriation for a survey of the Indian lands in the Indian Territory, appropriating \$187,000 for the Crow Creek Indians in South Dakota, and appropriating \$800,000 to pay the Creek Nation.

The House conferees also refused to accept the amendment which struck out the provision that in five years all contracts with schools for the education of Indians shall cease.

The Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance \$157,930,419, gold reserve \$87,908,986.

BOUNTY FOR THE SUGAR-RAISERS.

THE HOUSE AGREED TO THE SENATE APPROPRIATION OF FIVE MILLIONS.

DEMOCRATS FAVORED IT.

EVEN WILSON RAISED HIS VOICE FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO PAY THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—When the members of the House went into their night session the great contest came on the Senate amendment appropriating \$5,000,000 for the payment of the sugar bounties for the fiscal year ending June 30 next.

Robertson (D.) of Alabama moved that the House recede from its disagreement. Breckinridge (D.) of Kentucky argued the justice of the proposition to pay the bounty for this year.

Grout (R.) of Vermont supported Robertson's motion in the interest of the maple sugar men of New England. Dockery interrupted the discussion to present the conference report on the Legislative appropriation bill (a full agreement) and it was agreed to.

Tarsney (D.) of Missouri opposed the payment of the sugar bounty. He denied there was any equity in the claim. He reviewed the fight made by the trust in the Senate. For five months it held up the tariff bill, and finally forced an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent on raw and a differential on refined. "And yet," said he, "they talk about equity. Let them give back the 40 per cent, which is to continue indefinitely, before they plead equity."

Boatner rehearsed the history of the bounty and indignantly declared the failure of Congress to vote for this year's bounty at least meant repudiation.

Williams (D.) of Mississippi in opposition insisted that the payment was better than a donation to which merchants who held goods on which the tariff was reduced by the act of 1894 were as much entitled as the planters.

Outwaite spoke of the bounty as a bribe to win Louisiana from her old political allegiance.

At this point the conference report of the District of Columbia appropriation bill was reported and adopted. The Senate had added amendments amounting to \$750,359, of which \$387,908 were dropped in conference.

Proceeding, Outwaite said, amid a burst of Republican applause, that if the sugar bounty was to be paid, the wool-growers should be paid an indemnity for the loss on the tariff on wool, and the manufacturers for the reduction in the price of products.

Wilson of West Virginia, in support of the bounty, said it was unfortunate that the question came before the House as an independent proposition, instead of being made one of the legitimate compromises of the tariff law. He was not willing to have his vote on this question go on record without an explanation. To no one was a bounty more repugnant than him. But a bounty having been given by the act of 1890 wrongly and certainly against the wishes of the sugar States it became the duty of Congress to deal with things as they were found. In the spirit of justice and equity, dealing with a great industry, the Ways and Means Committee believed the bounty should not be stricken down at a single blow, and to-day dealing with it in the same spirit, he did believe the growers were entitled to at least a proportion of the bounty they had earned in 1893 and 1894 under the existing law.

Cannon (R.) of Illinois taunted the Democrats who declared their unalterable opposition to a bounty to build up an industry and who to-night were ready to vote for a bounty that was an empty gratuity. He would never vote for it.

"Would you not pay your debts if you were going out of business?" asked Tracy (D.) of New York.

"I would," replied Cannon, "but I should have no preferred creditors. I should pay the tin manufacturers of Pittsburgh, the wool-growers of Ohio, and all the others affected by the new tariff law as well as the sugar-growers."

Hendricks (D.) of New York made a vigorous attack on the bounty proposition, in the course of which he made several personal thrusts at Chairman Wilson.

After some further remarks by Payne, Fithian, Dockery, Bryan, Wells, Simmons, Catchings, Bynum and McKeighan in favor of the bounty, Dingley attempted to offer an amendment to the Senate amendment so as to pay that portion of the bounty earned before the new tariff act went into effect.

The chair held Dingley not in order until Robertson's motion to agree to the Senate amendment had been decided and the vote was taken by ayes and noes. The result of the vote was 133 ayes and 124 noes. The bounty men are happy.

WOMEN HAVE ADJOURNED.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL AD-DRESSED BY THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

RESOLUTIONS ON ADVANCE WORK OF WOMEN ADOPTED AFTER A WRANGLE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The closing day of the triennial session of the National Council of Women opened with the consideration of business matters. A cabinet to assist the president of the council in administering executive duties was chosen.

The Florence Crittenden Association was admitted to membership and the fraternal greetings of the National Women's Catholic Association were presented through Olin Riley Seward of this city. The report of the treasurer showed the year's receipts to be \$3100 with almost equal expenditures.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth the aims and principles of the council. They expressed appreciation of the evidences of the advancement of women and forecasted the time when the last restriction placed on women in society, church and state will be eradicated from customs, creed and statutes.

In discussing the conflict of capital and labor the resolutions urge co-operation instead of competition, the submission of disputes to the voluntary tribunal of conciliation and arbitration, and that the Government set the standard of equal wages for equal work and make women equally eligible for examinations and employment.

The resolutions were passed without opposition until a resolution advocating the

A STRANGE DEATH.

An Unknown Man Expires Under Peculiar Circumstances.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night Officer Ingle noticed a man sitting on the sidewalk with his back against the iron railing that leads to the basement of the building at the southwest corner of Sutter and Kearny streets.

The man's head was bowed on his breast and the officer thought him intoxicated. He rang for the patrol wagon and the man was taken to the Old City Hall Police Station, where it was found that he was dead.

The deceased was about 55 years of age, of slight physique, with white hair and clean whisker. He wore a dark suit of clothes.

Cards bearing the names of H. Tabiff of 28 Eighth street, Dr. J. Clark and Williams, 7 City Hall avenue, were found on his person.

Dr. Stanton was summoned and said that the man had been dead some little time, but made no investigation to determine the cause of death.

IT WAS WORTHLESS.

A Blacksmith Finds a Lot of Bogus Coin in a Buggy.

When Garland Baker and Charles E. Smith were arrested last June a large quantity of counterfeit money was found in their possession. In attempting to escape they threw the money out of the buggy, and the beach at Oceanview was strewn with counterfeit \$5 and \$1 pieces. Both men were convicted and are now serving long terms in San Quentin. A few days ago the buggy in which they attempted to escape was sold at auction and purchased by a blacksmith.

The smith proceeded to break up the buggy, and in doing so discovered a false bottom in which was secreted about \$500 of the bogus money manufactured by the counterfeiters. It will be sent to San Francisco, and Secret Service Agent Harris of the Treasury will add the counterfeits to his already large collection.

NEW TO-DAY.

W. & J. SLOANE & CO. SELLING AGENTS Alex. Smith & Sons Carpet Co.

MOQUETTES \$1.00 per yard SEWED AND LAID.

AXMINSTERS \$1.20 per yard SEWED AND LAID.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS 75 cents per yard SEWED AND LAID.

THE NAIRN LINOLEUM. PERFECT WATERPROOF FLOOR COVERING.

ARTISTIC! SANITARY! DURABLE!

1000 Square Yards..... Regular Price. Reduced Price. \$1.00 .50

1500 Square Yards..... .65 .50

2500 Square Yards..... .75 .65

5000 Square Yards..... .90 .80

5000 Square Yards..... 1.00 .90

THE LATTER THE BEST QUALITY MADE.

RUGS From JAPAN, HAND-WOVEN. A Complete line, showing Turkish and Persian effect.

ALL SIZES. IMMENSE STOCK. WE QUOTE:

Upholstery Department. NEW GOODS NEW PRICES NEW DESIGNS. Magnificent Assortment of Irish Point Lace Curtains at half former price.

Large Line of TAPESTRY PORTIERES, fringed edge and bottom, reduced to \$4.50 per pair.

PLAIN and FIGURED DENIMS at 30 cents per yard. Immense Line of RICH TAPESTRIES, commencing at 50 cents per yard and upward, 50 inches wide.