

up their clerks, I will." Only a few come out with a decided: "My clerk is unnecessary, and must go."

Among these are: Weyse of the Attaches Committee; Hatfield, Federal Relations; Cutter, Overlooked Lands; Waymire, Constitutional Amendments; Thomas, Mines; Rowell, Fruit and Vines; Bennett, Land Monopoly; Davis, Public Lands. Dodge of the County Government Committee needs his clerk through Monday. Price of Manufacturers is willing to give his up if the others do. Among those who want to keep their clerks on are: Brusie, Bulla, Spencer, Phelps, Wessler, Carrell, Pendleton, Osborn, Johnson, Glass, Coleman, Dixon, Laird and Laugenour of the Democratic minority.

FIVE YEARS FOR HAWAII'S EX-QUEEN.

HER SENTENCE NOT PRONOUNCED IN PUBLIC WITH OTHER PRISONERS.

SHE MAY SECURE A PARDON.

WILCOX AND HIS FOLLOWERS RECEIVED THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AND FINES.

HONOLULU, Feb. 23.—(Per steamer Australia).—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, convicted by the military commission of treason, has been sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a \$5000 fine. Strong influences are at work to secure her pardon.

It was thought that all the prisoners were to be sentenced last night at 9 o'clock and newspaper men were kept busy dancing attendance on the officials interested, as at that time it was understood her Majesty would receive her sentence with the rest. It would appear that the President, at the request of Judge-Advocate Kinney and others, concluded to keep the matter over till this morning. There is no doubt that it is this delay that Liliuokalani owes her immediate escape from sentence.

At 2 p. m. to-day the President is reported to be wavering between granting her a full pardon or letting the sentence stand. It is common talk that Mrs. Dole is interceding strongly for the ex-Queen, and as she has great influence with her husband it is possible the Australia may yet carry the news of a full pardon. Indeed, the excitement against the ex-royal lady has faded so far that it is the general hope in the city that she will be pardoned, not because she is not guilty, but on account of her age, ill health, previous misfortunes, and further, because she is the only woman mixed up in the affair. It may be safely said, in the opinion of your correspondent, that Liliuokalani will be pardoned.

Charles B. Wilson, the authorized agent of the ex-Queen, says he knows of his own knowledge that not only Honolulu ladies, but men also, are making a vigorous fight for the ex-Queen's pardon. Personally he has no doubt that the pardon will be granted, but thinks not to-day. He also says and authorizes the statement that he has advised her not to ask for pardon under any circumstances, but to rely on her letter of abdication solely.

The ex-Queen has it in her power to do some good among the natives, but she is afraid that her natural disposition will prevent her from fully accepting the situation. She may, however, do so, and if she does she will not suffer any hardship at the hands of the Government. Her confinement will be present in the executive building, which was her former palace. She will occupy one of the large and airy rooms formerly used by her and overlooking the fine park surrounding the building.

A number of sentences were announced this morning. Among them were those of Robert Wilcox, W. T. Seward, W. H. Rickard and Charles T. Gulick. They were the four leading plotters. Each man is sentenced to serve thirty-five years and to pay a fine of \$10,000. These four men were originally sentenced to be hanged, but the verdict of the court was changed to imprisonment by President Dole. This means that no capital punishment will be inflicted on the leaders of the rebellion. It appears that the President has been opposed to executions and his feelings were shared by members of the Cabinet. Other sentences are: Thomas Walker, thirty years and a fine of \$5000; Carl Wideman, thirty years; William Greig, twenty years; Louis Marshall, twenty years. The last two were fined \$10,000 each. James C. Lane was given five years and a fine of \$5000.

Samuel Nowlin and Henry Bertleman, two of the prominent leaders, have been allowed their liberty. They gave valuable evidence for the Government, without which convictions in many cases could not have been secured.

Captain Davies has been sentenced to ten years and ordered to pay a fine of \$10,000. He is the man who landed the arms for the rebels.

Within the last few days a number of prisoners have been released from custody. Among the number is Charles Clark, who gave the information that afterward resulted in the discovery of the arms and ammunition at the Queen's residence.

On the 22d twenty-one rebels were sentenced. These sentences are uniform. The men are each to serve five years at hard labor. A fine of \$5000 imposed upon each man by the commission was remitted by President Dole upon the advice and consent of the Cabinet. The punishment fixed was the minimum under the statutes.

The Government and its supporters much regret the defense made on the Queen's trial, under the advice of Paul Neumann. She denied all knowledge of the revolt at the time, when her premises were filled with forty retainers, armed with guns, pistols and bombs. It was hoped that she would plead guilty to some knowledge of the revolt, and then make a statement which would almost compel the military leniency. She could have said, if it is suggested by those who have some compassion for her: "I did know about the revolt in general way. I and my people had the deliberate statement before us that my throne was taken from me by the armed forces of the United States, and not by any of my subjects. I had a right to rely on this for any justification of an attempt to recover my throne by force. And, besides this, if it was taken by my own subjects it was only a minority who took it, and I can plead in extenuation that I was acting with a great majority of the people in approving of revolt." This defense would contain actual truth and would have put her in a position to be dealt with most leniently, and would have shown that the revolt was due, to a considerable extent, to the influence of the United States.

In the Queen's diary, now in possession of the Government, is to be found very curious and definite information about the revolution of January 19, 1893. It is well known that the Queen's Cabinet at that time had advised her to promulgate a new constitution, but when it saw trouble changed its course and advised against it, and even went so far as to appeal to Thurston and others to support it against the Queen. The demoralization of the Cabinet made prompt action against the revolutionists impossible and, the revolutionists claim, gave them a chance to take possession of the Government without the aid of the American marines.

The Queen makes this entry in her diary: "December 4, 1893. I told Mr. Richardson (an intimate friend) he had better tell Sam Parker (her Minister of Foreign Affairs before the overthrow) he had better resign when I told him to. He, as one of the Cabinet, had committed a great crime of treason, in fact they all (the Cabinet) had turned against me and followed Thurston, the agitator's, instructions, and allowed themselves to be guided by him until the overthrow of my throne."

The above is the Queen's view of the situation at the time the American forces landed, and will be regarded as ample proof by many that the overthrow was due, to the Queen. It was more to the treason of her Cabinet than to interference of the American forces. This view of the case was never presented to Mr. Blount. The Queen had two sets of traitors to deal with at the same moment, her own Cabinet and Thurston's friends.

While the Government has easily put down the revolt, it does not take the most hopeful view of the situation. This is due, to some extent, to the excitement of the moment. Mr. Dole and his Cabinet are disposed to adopt a most lenient policy toward those captured in arms and those suspected of sympathy with them. But they are urged by those who have much at stake here and desire to remain, to use severe measures, in order to prevent another revolt.

The natives have shown no fighting qualities. Of the 700 men called out by Nowlin, the military leader of the revolt, only about 125 responded. The rest waited until they could see how the few succeeded before they would join the movement. The leader of the first squad on picket duty got drunk, and his men had taken more or less gin. At the same time, the natives are ready, if led by white men and see that their party has the upper hand, to join in another revolt on general racial grounds.

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It now appears that the revolt was prompted by white men, Gulick, Seward and Rickard; that the money for guns was furnished by white men in San Francisco; that the vessel which brought them was owned by white men; that white men went out in a steamer and landed the guns; that two half-whites were the chief commanders of the insurrectionist crew, and last, only a fraction of the natives responded to the call to arms. Nowlin, the commander-in-chief, says that he was induced positively by his white royalist friends, that if he could bring a force of natives into the town, the citizens' guard of 500 trained men would not dare come out, and the "missionaries" would yield at once. He believed these statements and acted on them, only to discover that the citizens' guard instantly turned out, and 300 more whites joined them.

Even the absolute abdication of the Queen does not settle matters. The natives are thrifless, and in the present commercial depression are suffering to some extent, as they have no earnings laid by. They are told and believe that a change in the Government will bring better times. If those who are in revolt are not punished they will believe that the Government is afraid to act severely. Leniency with them means defeat. On the other hand, some intelligent men believe that they will not be involved in another revolt if allowed to go without any punishment.

The examination of witnesses under martial law discloses the fact that there are many white men who wish a change of government in order to reach the spoils. They are tired of missionary government because it is economical. There is a bonanza in the opium and Chinese gambling business, and the men who control the police and Custom-house are in the way of making large perquisites out of it. These dissatisfied whites now believe that if they can control the native vote they will be able to get the Government into an opening which will make for boodle. The great majority of whites, however, stand by the Government without reservation.

The attitude of British Commissioner Hawes toward British subjects who were involved in the revolt is very satisfactory to the Government, as he promptly tells them that if they have got themselves into trouble he will not help them, and he knows that they are having a fair trial. He refuses to embarrass the Government by useless protests, and impresses upon British subjects the danger of fomenting treason here.

Mr. Willis, the American Minister, is also disposed to aid the Government, but it is the impression that he is constantly in fear of doing something which will provoke Cleveland and Grant. The evidence in the treason cases is so clear he cannot dispute the guilt of American citizens charged with the crime, but he has raised some questions as to the jurisdiction of the military court to entertain these charges.

On the 19th inst. it was rumored that the Government was about to ask for British protection. Minister Willis' attitude was the reason given for this radical step. It was stated that the representative of the United States had made unreasonable demands when he called on Minister Hatch the day previous. A Government official was seen in regard to the matter, and he stated that there was absolutely no truth in the rumor. He said that Minister Willis had not made any demands, but had simply made a request in regard to some political prisoners who claim the protection of the United States.

David Kawanoukou, who was a prince under the monarchy, was arrested on the 20th on a charge of misprision of treason. He was afterward released.

W. W. Dixon, who was a Representative in Congress from Montana in the last Congress, is in Honolulu. The Government was informed that he was sent here by Chairman McCreary of the House Foreign Relations Committee to make an investigation and report. When interviewed he denied the report and stated that he came to this country merely for a pleasure trip. The military court is still sitting. Since last advices no important cases have been disposed of.

V. V. Ashford, who is serving a sentence of five years for misprision of treason, will probably be allowed to pay a fine of \$5000 and depart from the country. Doctors agree if he is kept in jail he will die. His health is very poor.

The commutation of the death sentences of the court-martial to life imprisonment is accepted by the conservative people in the community as the best final disposition of the matter.

It is believed that if there is quiet for some time and there is no prospect of future trouble the prisoners now under sentence will be released. In this country the dominant feeling is one of leniency, especially as the prisoners are well if not favorably known here.

THE CRUELTY STORY TRUE.

Extracts From a Letter of a Friend of the Ex-Queen.

A sympathizer with the ex-Queen who is at present residing in this city received a letter yesterday, giving interesting gossip from Honolulu, and particularly in reference to the military tribunal which tried and sentenced the captured royalists. Extracts as follows:

"The opera-house, which as you must know was burned, is now reported to have been set on fire by royalists who were induced against W. G. Irwin for subscribing money toward the expenses of the guards

hired by the republic to hunt down the insurgents.

"You will doubtless hear of the cruelties practiced on the friends of the ex-Queen by the authorities in their efforts to find some evidence against the captured rebels and of prisoners crowded with men arrested on suspicion only. Some were confined almost without food for twenty-four hours and others were kept in the jails, two in a cell, for thirty-six days, no chance being given them to provide for their families, look after their business affairs or even consult with their friends on these subjects. Every known method of extorting confessions was used to force them to give incriminating evidence against themselves so as to give the military tribunal grounds for charging them with treason.

"On their failure to find out what they desired, some were deported and others liberated, the former leaving by the Australia, which sails to-day.

"On the steamer goes a refined and accomplished young American girl who felt the weight of the Marshal's displeasure. While talking with a number of ladies she expressed sympathy with the ex-Queen in her unfortunate plight, and the matter came to the ears of the authorities, she was dragged, in company with her mother, to the common prison and roughly questioned by the Marshal. He lectured her so coarsely and frightened her so much in warning her that she must never express her sentiments again that she was taken down to the military court and there committed before martial law on offense established. His utterances were looked on as treasonable and the members of the tribunal sat aghast as he spoke.

"He offered to defend all the natives and the poor white prisoners without pay, and made a splendid defense of the ex-Queen. He ended by intimating that when the civil courts are once more established the authorities will have to defend themselves against heavy suits for damages."

DOCUMENT SIGNED BY EXILES.

Ex-Attorney-General Creighton Gives the Substance.

HONOLULU, Feb. 23.—(per steamer Australia).—Charles Creighton, who was one of the Attorney-Generals during the reign of royalty, is one of the men who was released on condition that he leave the country. The CALL's correspondent interviewed him in regard to this matter just before he sailed on the Australia to-day, and in response to the query, "Can you furnish a copy of the document you had to sign to obtain your release?" he replied:

"No, I cannot. I tried to obtain one, but it was peremptorily refused me. The circumstances were these. There were a large number of us in jail, and after six weeks of close confinement we were willing to do anything, sign anything or say anything to obtain our release. I cannot say that we were positively ill treated, but we were kept separated, only being allowed four hours a day in the yard, and not allowed to speak with one another. We could not complain of the food or other accommodations, but everything was made irksome for us. You may tell the CALL that six weeks of that treatment would take the starch out of any man.

"We knew not what was to be done to us or when it was to be done, whether we were to be tried or not, neither was any charge preferred against us. About a week since, an intimation was conveyed to us that if we desired to leave the country we could do so at once, but under the condition that we did not return without the permission of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. With others, I was in that condition that I would almost have signed my own death-warrant to get out of that prison. Accordingly I intimated to the Warden my willingness to meet him half way in the matter, and was soon afterward ushered into the presence of the Attorney-General who presented, for my immediate signature, a document of which, as nearly as I can remember, the substance is the substance, the document itself being type-written, and hardly covering one sheet of paper:

WHEREAS, The undersigned, Charles L. Creighton, a resident of Honolulu, island of Oahu, is now confined in Oahu jail on a charge of complicity in the recent rebellion, and whereas the said Charles L. Creighton is desirous of leaving the island of Hawaii on or before February 23, 1895.

Now, therefore, permission is hereby given to the said Charles L. Creighton to do so, upon the condition that he does so leave on or before said date at his own expense and without recourse on the republic of Hawaii. It is further agreed that the absence of said Creighton from the republic no charge arising out of his complicity in the late rebellion will be made against him by or for the republic, and that the period of said absence shall be counted as time served in the Minister of Foreign Affairs of said republic.

At 3 o'clock the wharf was crowded with people. The ladies were out in full force and their white dresses presented a pleasing contrast with the dusky features and gay colors of the vendors of flowers, wreaths and bouquets. The band played popular American airs. No one would ever judge for a moment from the scene that there ever had been such a thing as a revolution. The decks of the steamer were simply covered with ladies and Captain Houdett, in white and gold, was in his element. Among the exiles on board were Charles Creighton and A. P. Peterson, the latter also an ex-Attorney-General. Although they are banished from the islands for life, they expect to return in many years. All the usual sympathies, congratulatory at the steamer by many, were greeted about at the steamer by many by the refugees, whom they covered with flowers. Fred Wundenberg, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court, was one of the latest "suspects" to come aboard, literally covered with flowers, as was also his stateroom. The steamer was now ready to cast off its lines and then the last good-bys were said.

MILITARY COURT MAKE-UP.

Records of the Men Who Passed Upon Suspects' Lives.

A private letter from the islands tells of the martial law now prevailing, and states that fear of the military court alone has driven away many reported royalists. The letter goes on:

Ashford, the ex-Attorney-General, has been given an opportunity to leave, but he will not do so, preferring to stand his trial and take the consequences. The same applies to the working on his wife, and she is now urging her husband to go. * * * Johnny Bowler was sentenced to five years at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$5000. V. V. Ashford, brother of

March April May

Purify Your Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Are the Best Months in Which to And the Best Blood Purifier is Which Purifies, Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood.

At this season everyone should take a good spring medicine. The blood has become loaded with impurities and the whole system should be renovated. Nature cries for help and if there is not a prompt and satisfactory response, the penalty must sooner or later be paid in serious illness and prolonged suffering.

This demand can only be met by the purifying, enriching and Blood-Vitalizing elements to be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. That this is the best medicine for you to take is proven by the fact that it has the largest sales and accomplishes the greatest cures of any medicine in the world. It purifies the blood, creates an appetite, builds up the nervous system and renovates the entire body. Do not be induced by anything else. Insist upon HOOD'S.

A Boy's Life Saved. "I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for what it has done for my boy. Some four years ago, when six years old, George was attacked by hip disease in his right leg. We had to get him a pair of crutches, which he was able to move about, but became badly deformed. We had to have his right leg lanced just above the knee. In a few weeks a second sore broke out, both discharging freely. Agonizing pains afflicted him, he could not bear to be moved, his growth was stopped and in a short time he was a mere skeleton.

He had no appetite, and it was hard work to make him eat enough to keep him alive. A few weeks later we had his hip lanced, and following this five other eruptions broke out, making eight running sores in all. We did all we could for him, but he grew weaker every day, although we had three of the best physicians. As a last resort we were prevailed upon by relatives who had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with beneficial results to give the medicine a trial. We got one bottle about the first of March, and he had taken the medicine only a few days when his appetite began to improve. When he had taken one bottle he could move about a little with his crutches, which he had not been able to use for the preceding three months. We continued faithfully with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in six months he was

able to go about the house without the crutches. He has now taken Hood's Sarsaparilla regularly for eighteen months, and for the past six months has been without the crutches, which he has outgrown by several inches. The sores have all healed with the exception of one which is rapidly closing, only the scars and an occasional limp remaining as reminders of his suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla in his case has truly done wonders, and he is daily gaining in flesh and good color. He runs about and plays as lively as any child. We are an inexpressible joy at having our boy restored to health and we always speak in the highest terms of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. HENRY W. MURPHY, Dieter, N. H.

My mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolfe, at the age of 72 years, was attacked with a violent form of salt rheum; it spread all over her body, and her hands and limbs were dreadful to look at. At the same time, my little daughter Clara, who was just one year old, was attacked by a similar disease, like scrofula. It appeared in under each side of her neck; she had attendance of the family physician and other doctors for a long time, but seemed to grow worse. I read of many people cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla. As soon as we gave Hood's Sarsaparilla to Clara, she began to get better, and before the first bottle was gone, the sores entirely healed up and there has never been any sign of the disease since. She is a Healthy Robust Child. Her grandmother took Hood's Sarsaparilla at the same time, and the salt rheum decreased in its violence and a perfect cure was soon effected. It took about three months for her cure, and she ascribes her good health and strength at her advanced age to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has certainly been a Godsend to my family." Mrs. SOPHIA WOLFE, Zaleski, C. Be sure to get

HOOD'S and only HOOD'S

The Attorney-General was fined \$1000 and one year's imprisonment, and when they came to put the prison garb upon him he refused to allow it, and Bowler also. * * * I would not be surprised if some very serious complications should result before the chapter comes to a close. * * * The Government is particularly "down" on Frederick Dunderberg. He was the one that certified before Blount that he was at the meeting of the Citizens' Committee on the 15th of January, 1893, when it was decided that Stevens would lead the troops of the Boston when the revolutionists were ready to proclaim the dethronement of the Queen and the establishment of the Provisional Government.

Guard Brown yesterday afternoon in broad daylight by running into the brush in the vicinity of Robbins' Ravine, was an added incentive to the break of to-day, and it was solely due to the vigilance and accuracy of aim in firing displayed by Guard George Ellis that to-night fourteen desperate criminals are not roaming at large.



FOLSOM CONVICTS RUN FOR LIBERTY.

Continued from First Page. Frank Anderson, a colored man, 21 years of age, was arrested in December, 1892, for robbery. He was held to answer on December 30 and on March 4, 1893, was sentenced to five years in Folsom. Harry Waite, alias Frank Kelly, an accomplice, also got five years in Folsom.

Largest Assortment and Variety of Second-Hand Furniture and Carpets (AS GOOD AS NEW AND TWICE AS CHEAP) ON THE PACIFIC COAST. EXAMINE AND SATISFY YOURSELF. LUNDY FURNITURE CO. 818-820 Mission Street, BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH.

THE LEADERS IN THE EMEUTE.

Records of the Colored Convicts, Anderson and Turner. He was first arrested on October 19, 1889, for petty larceny and got one year in the Industrial School. On January 20, 1892, he was held to answer for burglary, but was acquitted.

TO WEAK MEN



FUGITIVE FLYNN'S RECORD.

Criminal Career of the Convict Who Successfully Ran the Gaol Line. W. H. Flynn was arrested on Kearny street on July 8, 1892. On July 12 he was held to answer, and on August 5 he was sentenced in the Superior Court to eight years in Folsom for burglary.

A Never Failing Cure for All Personal Weakness of Men.

THE PHILADELPHIA'S ENGINES.

A Disabled Cylinder Head the Cause of Her Slow Trip to Hawaii. Notwithstanding the repeated statements of naval officers that the engines of the cruiser Philadelphia are all right and her low work during the last run down to the pavilion both on a remarkably fine condition and a foul bottom—a remarkable condition for a crank war vessel just from a navy-yard drydock, she lies at Honolulu with her starboard engine on the sick list.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. We positively guarantee it to cure all forms of Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nervousness, Forgetfulness, Confusion of Ideas, Languor, Dyspepsia, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Complaint, and the many evils resulting from secret habits in youth or passionate excesses in mature years; we wish to say that the marvelous invention of Dr. Sanden is an absolutely positive cure. It has cured thousands every year after all known medicines and other treatments have failed. The fact is that medicines never have nor never will cure these troubles, as you well know if you are a sufferer and have tried them. Electricity, which is the nerve force, is the element which was drained from the system, and to cure it must be replaced. We guarantee our pure Improved Electric Suspensory to enlarge shrunken or undeveloped organs or no pay. In short, we faithfully promise to give every buyer the crowning triumph in medicine-electric science, and have placed the price within the means of every sufferer. A pocket edition of Dr. Sanden's celebrated medical work, "Three Classes of Men," illustrated, is sent free, sealed, by mail upon application. Every young, middle-aged or old man suffering the slightest weakness should read it. It will point out an Easy, Sure and Speedy way to regain strength and health when everything else has failed. Write direct to the inventor and manufacturer, SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., Council Building, Portland, Or.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

One of my children had a very bad discharge from the nose. Physicians prescribed without benefit. After using Ely's Cream Balm a short time the discharge was cured.—A. O. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents. Druggists or by mail ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

MARY DODGE AT SEATTLE.

THE OVERDUE SCHOONER REACHES PORT AFTER A ROUGH VOYAGE.

BLOWN OUT TO SEA BY A HEAVY GALE WHEN NEAR FUCA STRAITS.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 2.—Just at dusk this evening the big Magic towed in port the long-looked-for schooner Mary Dodge. She was thirty-two days making the trip from San Francisco to Seattle. She was loaded down with many tons of powder and dynamite, and the fact that she was so long overdue created anxiety for her safety. It was feared that the dynamite had exploded and that the schooner and her crew had gone to the bottom.

Said the Mary Dodge's master, Captain Bergman, to a CALL reporter this evening: "We had rather an eventful voyage. Three times did I get inside the straits only to encounter severe winds which drove the schooner far out into the ocean. We left San Francisco January 28, and encountered fairly good weather until Sunday, February 17. As the schooner was entering the mouth of the Straits of Puca a heavy wind from the southeast struck us. We were unable to make any headway against it, and as a result were carried in a westerly direction 180 miles out to sea.

"During the gale we lost a few of the lighter sails, but suffered no other serious damage. The wind at the time was blowing about forty-eight miles an hour. We also struck several days of calm, and it was not until last Sunday, seven days from the time we were first carried out, that we got inside the straits again. A short time after we were in along came another severe wind. It was from the east and southeast, and once again we were carried sixty or seventy miles out to sea. This second wind was of quite so severe a nature as the first, but it was thick and foggy at the time and we were helpless. We were carried to the westward again, and it was not until 10 o'clock last night that we passed the cape. A northwester was blowing and we made pretty good time. The tug Magic picked us up and towed us in."

Captain Bergman says that about fifty-five miles southwest of Cape Flattery he sighted a piece of wreckage consisting of a portion of a keel. It appeared to be about seventy feet in length.

Adjutant-General Allen at Los Angeles. LOS ANGELES, March 2.—Adjutant-General C. C. Allen came down from Sacramento to-day on a trip to this city and other Southern California points to pay the members of the National Guard for strike duty. General Allen, having recently purchased an interest in the Evening Express here, may, upon his retirement from the office he at present occupies, again engage in active newspaper work.