JAPAN'S FIRST HARD FIGHT.

IT WAS ENCOUNTERED AT THE CAPTURE OF WEI HAI WEL

A MEMORABLE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Colestials Fought Bravely for Once Because Cornered—A Japanese General Killed-Torpedo Boats Do Gallant Work Against Big Warships-The Surrender of the Chinese Forces.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 .- Steamchip advices from Tokio to February 16 declare that Wei-Hai-Wei will be remembered in the history of the Chinese-Japanese war as the first spot at which the progress of the Japanese was interrupted by serious and prolonged resistance. The town itself was captured with the usual facility, and wherever 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 affray seemed animated by a spirit of defiance wholly out of keeping with the previous attitude and actions of their countrymen. This is attributed by some to the presence of a few foreigners among the be-sieged, and by others to the desper ation of the garrison when their position was discovered to be hope-less and death appeared inevitable.

After a successful landing in Jan uary the march inland began on the 28th and 30th of that month and before the evening of the last named day the heights overlooking the har-bor were reached and the first group of forts, at Pechi-Ya-Su, were taken.

The contest at this point was the severest in which the Japanese troops were engaged. Their losses were not heavy in number, being limited to less than 100 in killed and wounded, but the death of the general com-manding the first brigade of the sixth or Kumamato division, was most serious. Of fighting leaders the Japnese army has a profusion, but with skilled students of strategy it is not liberally provided. Major General Otera was as sagacions in planning campaigns as he was energetic in executing them. It was he who laid out the movement against Port Arthur. He was the first of his grade to fall in the war.

brigade Jas four in number. Most of their gaus were in good order and were immediately turned upon the Chinese ships and batteries on the Islands in the bay. Meanwhile, the second grand division proceeded along a range of bluffs, driving the enemy like sheep before them. No opposition worth speaking of was offered and the works on the opposite or western headland would have been promptly captured but for a sud-den downfall of blinding snow, ruary 2 that the task allotted to them was accomplished. Not a soul confronted them as they entered the fortifications. The garrison had all fled. The big cannon had been thrown from the walls or otherwise rendered useless, and the expectation of trainmg them upon the comrades of their former owners was necessarily given

The work of the army in reducing Wei-Hai-Wei was thus practically at an end. Small bodies of eugineers and artillerists were set to work planting mortars and guns at advantageous spots and some of these were afterward served with decisive effect.

Admiral Ito's ship had been much more hardly dealt with by the tempest than General Oyama's soldiers, and from January 31 until February 2 at was obliged to take refuge in the waters of Yung Cheng more than a score of miles away. The Japunese admiral had intended to commence his attack January 30, but at the outset little could be done, owing to the difficulty of entering the harbor, all the openings having been blocked by strong barricades of chain cables and spars. The Chinese ships within occupied a basin fifteen or more miles in length by five or six in depth and could not be reached easily with artillery from any point held by the Japanese troops. Six torpedo boats were selected to undertake the work of securing entrance on the night of January 30, but through some un ucky blundering they were met by a heavy fire from ir friends in the Po Chi are being rapidly filled this no Su forts. This compelled postponement of twenty-four ars, but before the newly In Behalf of Good Road designated time had come, the snow storm began and nothing more was done until the night of February 3, when the torpedo boats renewed their attempt. Again they were unsuccessful, the barrier proving impassable. On the following night, however, they 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 the torpedo boats sent their torpedoes plunging ahead, repeating the discharges until the supply was exhausted. The big ironclad was not immediately sunk, but its side was torn away and the injury inflicted was so severe that Admiral Ting lost so time in transferring his quarters to the Cher Yuen, the second of the Pei Yang squadron, which, though recently damaged by running upon ocks, had been sufficiently repaired take her place in line.

Other Chinese vessels vere struck, and one, supposed to be a gunboat, was sent to the bot tom.

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. Two were de-

frozen to death after having swum

On the 12th a formal offer of surrender was sent under a flag of truce. the admiral proposing to give up everything on condition that the lives of those under him, and especially the foreigners, should be spared. This is strongly censured in China. The terms, however, were prompt-ly agreed to by the Japanese.

EUROPE AND BIMETALLISM. English Statesmen Chary of Taking Any Pronounced Stand.

LONDON, March 4.-Except in Manchester, where the bimetallic feeling is very strong, the action of parliament the other day has evoked very little comment in the English press, but in both Conservative and Liberal journals in London the tone is very strongly against any change in her monetary system, or, indeed, any alteration in England's attitude if Germany calls an international conference in the form that was maintained

at Brussels. In the Liberal ranks none of the leaders are even doubtful on this point, and if the present government remains in power at the date of sending delegates they are certain to be instructed to commit Great Britain to no action of the conference which could alter her present single stand-

The German bimetallists are pushing the project of a conference vigorously, but the Kreuz Zeitung says: "If in our lead the immense social import of the question were recognized we would confidently reckon on its solution, for our emperor would assume command and lead us quickly and irresistably to victory; but in riew of the information on which his majesty has to rely we fear much misery will have to fall upon the peasant population and all connected with it before appreciation of the so-cial importance of the currency questions reaches the throne."

OFFICIALS IN CONTEMPT. Attachments Issued for the Mayor and Treasurer of Humboldt, Kan.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 4.- Judge John A. Williams of Little Rock, sitting in a session of the federal court in this city, granted judgment against the city of Humboldt, Kan., for \$92,000, and issued attachments for the arrest of Mayor W. D. Mc-Elroy and Treasurer J. P. Johnson, a wealthy lumberman, for contempt of court. Many years ago the town voted bonds for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. When they were due the city repudiated them, and has for fifteen years avoided collection by dissolution of the municipal-The forts seized by the Kumamato elected regular officers. The officers rigade Jas four in number. Most of persistently failed to qualify, to avoid service in the collection cases, but they served and were recognized by the people.

Upon the failure of the mayor and treasurer to appear, the judge instructed the jury to find for the plain-

ADDRESSED BY INGALLS.

The Kansan Talks to the Missouri House of Representatives.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4 .- An which brought military operations to a standstill. The soldeirs ovation was given to John J. Ingalls illeges of the floor and in the house yesterday afternoon. It members of the house. to the piercing cold, and it had been noised around that the was not until the morning of Feb famous Kansan was in the city, and Bothwell said that it was not the Minnis, of Carroll, sent to the speaker's desk a resolution inviting him to address the house. The resolution was adopted with a cheer. Then Speaker Russell appointed Minnis, of Carroll; Moore, of Mississippi; and Drabelle, of St. Louis, to go to the hotel and get Mr. Ingalls, and escort him to the house.

When the escort returned with the ex-senator the members arose to their feet with another round of cheers.

Mr. Ingalis' address was brief and in his happiest humor. He said if he were not a Kansan he would desire to be a citizen of Missouri. After the address, the house took a recess for five minutes, while the members flocked around Senator Ingalls, to be introduced to him.

Coloradoans Need Ald.

meeting to consider the appeal of citizens of Colorado for assistance. John M. Tague, the authorized agent, told of the sufferings which the people are undergoing by reason of the drouth. The relief committee of the board has about \$3,000 on hand and it was determined to use part of this in

Mexico, Mo., Miners Walk Out.

Mexico, Mo., March 4 -The L. Lanyan Coal company of this city reduced the miners' wages from seventy-five cents to fifty cents. The foreman and other men walked out. Their places are being rapidly filled this morning.

In Behalf of Good Roads.

WASHINGTON, March 4.- Recent reports to the agricultural department report a marked degree of interest in the good roads movement among the state legislatures. Several bulletins to stimulate the movement will be issued by the department.

Naval Rebellion Records. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- After ten tears collecting material the naval repartment is about to issue in the o-xt few weeks the first volume of the records of the Union and Confederate navies in the war of the re

In Favor of Colorado.

DENVER, Col., March 4.-Attorney General Carr has received official notice from the land department at Washington that the commissioner has decided the noted Frees coal land case in favor of Colorado.

CALDWELL, Kan., March 4.-Miss Lizzie Breiles of Nickerson, Kan., committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid. She destroyed all letters and left no explanation.

A Kansas Girl Ends Her Life.

Frozen tranges Deadly.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., March 4.-Carrie, the 4-year-old-daughter of William stroyed and many of their crew were Williams, is dead from the effects of and Greek and Latin killed by the fire from the enemy or eating frozen oranges from Florida.

A Warship Ordered to Enforce Justice for an American.

States has determined that Honduras must comply with demands for the punishment of the murderer of an American citizen. Diplomatic means having failed, the cruiser Montgomery has left Mobile, Ala., for there to see if the presence of an American man-of-war will not have a wholesome effect upon the Honduras authorities

The instructions to the commander of the ship are that he shall thoroughly investigate the matter and shall assist the American minister to that republic, Pierce M. B. Young. in obtaining the prosecution of the

The story of the murder of the American in Honduras, as told by the diplomatic correspondence on the subject is unusually interesting. Some years ago Charles R. Renton, an American, purchased an estate near Brewer's Lagoon, Honduras, a short distance from Trujillo, and lived there until March, 1894, when he was set upon by a number of negroes and Hondurans and killed. Mrs. Ren'on informed the Honduran authorit . of the facts in the case and wait at for them to arrest and punish the offenders. Patience finally ceased to be a virtue. She thereupon wrote to Secretary Gresham and substantiated her statements with the affidavits of a number of nearby residents and witnesses of the murder. Through Minister Young Secretary Gresham Kade representations to Honduras that the murderer of Mr. Renton should be punished. Honduras has diplomatically evaded the demands of the United States and the authorities have come to the conclusion that it is about time for the United States to look into the matter.

It is expected that the presence of the Montgomery will have a salutary effect and bring them to their senses. In any event it is the intention of the authorities to secure the punishment of the murderer unless he shall have escaped from Honduras' jurisdiction. An indemnity for the murder of the American has already been demanded and Minister Young will press this claim when the Montgomery reaches Trujillo.

MISSOURI SOLONS BITTER.

Speaker I ussell and Rothwell Turn Joke Into Wrathfulness.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4. - Mr. Rothwell of Randolph precipitated a sensational debate in the house just before noon to-day by introducing a silver bust of Chauncey I. Filley in Men Houston's "eagle nest" and prostitute a committee to place the bust in place. The statue was to repre- a half hour. sent Filley in the act of extending forgiveness to John H. Bothwell, Major Bittinger and Bud Hastain for eliminating him from the campaign

The bill was offered as a joke, but Speaker Russell rose in wrath to defend Filley and declared, before the bill had been read, that the member from Randolph had violated the privsoldeirs ovation was given to John J. Ingalls ileges of the floor and insulted the

first time the speaker has taken the floor to pour out the vials of his viclous wrath, but it was the first time he had slunk like a dishonest cur to his kennel, refusing to let members interrogate him.

The Filleyites were red hot, and following the lead of Russell made every effort to prevent any comment on the bill. Eventually 300 copies of bill were ordered printed.

ISMAIL PASHA DEAD.

Egypt's Deposed Khetive Passes Away in Constantinople.

CAIRO, March 4.—Ismail Pasha died

in Constontinople to-day. Ismail was the son of Viceroy Ibrahim Pasha by a Circassian woman was born at Cairo December 31, 1836 INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 4.—The and succeeded to Egyptian power in board of trade of this city held a January, 1863. He was an ambitious ruler and it was his aim to make Egypt a powerful kingdom and to secure it in perpetuity for his own descendants.

of Turkey, acting under the pressure of England. Having once interfered, France and England were forced to continue their policy of interference and the end came in the Anglo-Egyptian war. The khedive was deposed and went into exile. During these fifteen intervening years he lived in London, Paris, Naples and Constanti-

He almost rebuilt Cairo during his reign and did much for Alexandria aside from the breakwater. During the civil war in America he acquired considerable wealth by cultivating cotton, but his money went with the rest, and Egypt still feels the burden of the indebtedness which he placed upon her.

THE LAST LONG SESSION ON No Adjournment of the Senate Until

the Final Close Wonday Noon. WASHINGTON, March 4.- The senate entered upon its final session to-day with the prospect of sitting continuously until Monday noon, it being agreed that consideration of conference reports on appropriation and other bills will necessitate a Sunday session, as there would not be sufficient time before adjournment Monday at noon to give them a definite consideration.

Gould Property Attached.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 4. - Attachments against all the property of the late Jay Gould have been filed here by the Soldiers' Orphans home of St. Louis on behalf of the bondholders of the Kansas and Pacific railroad. The amount claimed is \$11,000.

Professor Blackle at Rest. LONDON, March 4.—Professor John Stuart Blackie, the eminent author and Greek and Latin scholar, is dead

HONDURAS CALLED TO TIME. DANGETS OF BOILET INSPECTING.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The United SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERA TURE BRING ON PARALYSIS OF THE SPINE.

> The Terrible Experience of a Jersey City Boiler Inspector, Stricken Down and Pronounced Incurable by the Most Eminent Specialists, Yet He Recovered.

(From the Newark Evening News.)

There are but few classes of men in the United States whose calling subjects them to sudden changes of temperature that at times will vary in degrees that reach into the hundreds. Boiler inspectors, probably have more ef this to contend with than any other single class of men in the country, and they, sooner or later, feel the effects of it and not a small number of them have died at an age when they should really begin to enjoy the fruits of their labor. Paralysis of the spine is one of the

fruits of an expert knowledge of steam

boilers. In the coldest season of the year, the expert is required to go into a boiler room and inspect the boilers while the temperature is crowding the mercury up into the hundreds. When his work is done, he puts on his coat and goes out in the cold. The result is easily imagined. For the past seventeen years, Mr. John Bird, one of the best known men of Jersey City, has been an inspector for the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company. About two years ago he began to suffer with pains in the small of his back, but at first paid little attention to it, thinking that it was nothing more than a severe cold, or at worst, an attack of rheumatism. He went about his work as usual, and the pain became more intense. Finally he became so bad that he

could scarcely use his limbs at all. He called in Dr. Varick of Jersey City, who after a thorough examination refused point blank to attend him. He advised Mr. Bird to consult Prof Corning of New York. Mr. Bird acted on the suggestion without delay and sought the re-nowned specialist. After going through a rigid examination, Prof. Corning told Mr. Bird that his spine was afflicted and that science could not help him.

The history of the case is a remarkable one and is best told in Mr. Bird's own language. To a reporter who called at his handsomely furnished home at 165 Whiton Street, Jersey City, Mr. Bird said; "When I first decided to doctor for my

trouble I learned, that I had contracted paralysis of the spine. I called in my family physician, Dr. Varick, who refused to treat me and advised me to go to Prof. Corning of New York, I went to the Professor and followed his advice for eight months, but it did no good at all. bill to appropriate \$50,000 to erect a After this I went to Professor Thompson, who treated me with electricity and compressed air. Sometimes I took as much W. Mott and Abe Slupsky should con-stitute a committee to place the burn. There are very few men that can stand the compressed air for more than a

> "But for all that I did not improve much, and I began to lose all hope. A number of friends of mine in New York and Newark asked me repeatedly why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They kept at it so persistently that finally I decided to give them

"Well, sir, do you know that they have done me more good than all the Pro-fessors and Doctors in the world. I am a hundred per cent better now than when I began taking them. I am better in health and in spirits and there is no longer that old feeling of depression. I walk better now than I did while I was under the care of the physician. I am gaining flesh now and have been ever since I took the Pink Pills. Another thing, the feeling has come back in my legs. It used to be so that I could pound them as hard as I was able, and I could not feel it at all. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best thing I have ever heard

of and I am always glad to tell anyone what they have done for me.' An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an un failing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism. nervous headache, the after affect of la grippe, palpitatation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or fe male. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50-they are never sold in bulk or by In June, 1879, he was requested to the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' resign by his suzerain, the sultan of Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or

MISSOURI-KANSAS CLAIMS.

A Number Are Included in Senator Butler's Amendment.

Washington, March 4.—Senator Butler's amendment to the deficiency bill amounted in all to \$1,408,342, which covers certain claims, includes many from Missouri and a few from Kansas. The claims in these states are as a rule for depredations during the war. Among the claims for Mis souri are the following: Daniel P. Belcher, Cass county, \$100; J. M. Bell, Vernon, \$750: Thaddeus Callard, Clay county, \$150; Sarah Carlisle, Iron county, \$150; George Claypool, Greene county. \$607; Timothy Davis, Lawrence county, \$317; Simeon Gilbreath, Bates county, \$899; David Graham, Jackson county, \$550; L. B. Hearrell, Lawrence county, \$754; A. L. and W. G. Keithly, Taney county, \$867; John Legg, Henry county, \$1,500; John Lynch, Houston county, \$150; Pleasant Longacre, Cass county, \$1,555; James Mayer, Iron county, \$560; John Robinson, Webster county, \$176; Joseph Wall, Pettis county, \$1,272; George Withers, Cooper county, \$435; Joseph Dunlap,

Greenwood county, \$2,160.

Benjamin Raiff, of Company H,
Fifth Kansas Volunteer cavalry, \$260.

STATE OF ORIO, CITY F TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,

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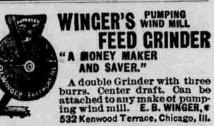
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ANSY PILLS!

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants,

In the District Court in and for Lancaster county Nebraska. Nancy L. Sargent, Plaintiff.

Carlos C. Burr, Mary E. Burr, his wife; Charlotte N. Darlington, D. B. Weich, first name unknown; S. A. Maxwell & Company, The First National Bank, a corporation of Saward Nebraska.

Doc. 13-111 Seward, Nebraska,

Defendants.

To Charlotte N. Darlington, S. A. Maxwell &

To Charlotte N. Darlington, S. A. Maxwell & Company and D. B. Welch, first name unknown, non-resident defendants:

You are herely notified that on the 12th day of December, 1894, Nancy L. Sargent, the plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the above entitled cause of action in the District Court in and for Lancaster county, Nebraska, against the defendants, Carlos C. Burr, Mary E. Burr, his wife; Charlotte N, Darlington, D. B. Welch, first name unknown; S. A. Maxwell & Company, The First National Bank, a corporation of Seward, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendants. the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendanta, Carlos C. Burr and Mary E. Burr his wife, on the second day of June, 1890, to the plaintiff, upon the undivided one-half (14) of lot numbered eighteen (18), in block numbered eighty-five (85), in the town (now city) of Lincoin in the country of Lancaster, and state of Nebraska, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note dated June the second, 1890, for the sum of four-teen hundred (\$1400) dollars due and payable on the first day of June, 1893; that there is now due upon said note and mortgage the sum of fourteen hundred (\$1400) dollars, together with interest thereon from the first day of October, 1893, and plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendant, Carlos C. Burr, be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due on said note and mortgage.

to satisfy the amount round in and mortgage.

You are required to answer said petition on obefore the 11th day of March, 1895.

NANCY L. SARGENT, Plaintiff.

By John H. Grossmann, her Attorney.

Dated January 28, 1895,

Lincoln, Nebraska.

344

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