

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (without Sunday), One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Advertisement rates: One square, first week, 10 cents; second week, 8 cents; third week, 6 cents; fourth week, 5 cents; per line, 1 cent.

Subscription list: J. H. Smith, \$10.00; W. J. Brown, \$10.00; T. G. White, \$10.00; R. L. Green, \$10.00; S. K. Black, \$10.00.

Business notices: Notice of meeting of the Board of Directors of the Omaha City and County Electric Light and Power Company.

Public notices: Notice of the sale of the real estate of the late John Doe.

Legal notices: Notice of the appointment of a receiver for the Omaha City and County Electric Light and Power Company.

Notice of the death of Mr. John Doe, who died on July 15, 1895.

Notice of the marriage of Mr. John Doe and Miss Jane Smith.

Notice of the birth of a son to Mr. John Doe and Mrs. Jane Smith.

Notice of the death of Mr. John Doe, who died on July 15, 1895.

Notice of the marriage of Mr. John Doe and Miss Jane Smith.

Notice of the birth of a son to Mr. John Doe and Mrs. Jane Smith.

Notice of the death of Mr. John Doe, who died on July 15, 1895.

Notice of the marriage of Mr. John Doe and Miss Jane Smith.

Notice of the birth of a son to Mr. John Doe and Mrs. Jane Smith.

Notice of the death of Mr. John Doe, who died on July 15, 1895.

Notice of the marriage of Mr. John Doe and Miss Jane Smith.

Notice of the birth of a son to Mr. John Doe and Mrs. Jane Smith.

Notice of the death of Mr. John Doe, who died on July 15, 1895.

Notice of the marriage of Mr. John Doe and Miss Jane Smith.

Notice of the birth of a son to Mr. John Doe and Mrs. Jane Smith.

Notice of the death of Mr. John Doe, who died on July 15, 1895.

WHICH HE WILL FAIL.

One of the propositions which Mr. Harvey says he expects to make good in his discussion with Mr. Horr is the oft-repeated and as frequently disproved statement of the free silverites that the act of 1873, dropping from the coinage the standard silver dollar, was surreptitiously passed. It happens that Mr. Horr has given this matter a most thorough investigation and is therefore fully equipped with the information necessary to show that Harvey's proposition has no substantial foundation, or to put it more plainly, is absolutely false. Mr. Horr published the result of his investigation in the New York Tribune some time ago, conclusively showing that not only was the act of 1873 not surreptitiously passed, but that few pieces of legislation have received more attention from congress than the so-called silver demonetization law. The simple truth is that the act of 1873 was prepared previous to 1870, having been drafted at the suggestion of Mr. Boutwell, secretary of the treasury, and it was submitted to congress with an elaborate report from John J. Knox, deputy controller of the currency. Financial experts in every part of the country were consulted regarding it and thousands of copies of the bill were sent broadcast. It was considered in committees of both branches of congress and was discussed on the floors of both the senate and house. After having been before congress almost three years, encountering very little opposition, it became a law, receiving votes of the senators and representatives of the silver-producing states, because at that time it in no way affected adversely the interests of those states, silver in 1873 being more valuable than coined than silver. The history of this measure is a matter of record, accessible to everybody, and the persistence with which the free silver men adhere to the claim that the law was surreptitiously passed is, to say the least, not creditable to their candor. Mr. Harvey will fail to make good his proposition to the satisfaction of any fair-minded man.

THE FLY AND THE WHEEL.

The management and control of the affairs of this country are vested in a board of five commissioners. These commissioners each draw \$5 per day, including Sundays, for their services and are presumed to devote their entire time and energy to the responsible duties devolving upon them. It is their province to supervise the finances of the country, designate the depositories for the county funds under the law, pass upon all claims, lay out roadways, build bridges, administer the relief of the poor, provide for the keeping and care of paupers, insane and criminals, fill county appointive offices, equalize assessments, fix the tax levy and guard the county's interests in general.

ARGENTINE COMPETITION.

The Argentine Republic, notwithstanding its financial difficulties, has made extraordinary progress in agricultural production during the last two or three years, and as it is only at the beginning of its development promises to become the most formidable competitor of the United States in the world's grain markets. Last year the southern republic was a large exporter of wheat to Europe, and while this year the expectations regarding its shipments of that grain have not been quite realized, owing to the fact that the last crop was not first rate in quality, still a considerable quantity of wheat went from Argentina to Europe, and as the improved price led the wheat growers of that country to increase the area of the grain Argentina will probably export more wheat next year than has ever been shipped from there.

THE CIRCULATION PER CAPITA.

There has been a decline during the past year in the per capita money circulation of the country. It is now, according to the last statement of the treasury, \$22.94, against \$24.30 at the corresponding time in 1894, a decline of \$1.34. The people who advocate inflating the currency, by the free coinage of silver or any other method, argue that the country is suffering from want of money, and that there can be no business activity or general prosperity until the supply of currency is largely increased. The amount they usually insist upon as needful for business is \$50 for each head of the population, but as they cannot logically make this the limit they are quite willing to make the amount per capita greater than this, for upon their theory the larger the supply of money the greater will be the business activity and the general prosperity.

THE OLD KANSAS GAME.

The old "soaks" of Indianapolis have hit upon the device of evading the Nicholson liquor law by the formation of clubs. The game has been worked in Kansas for fifteen years. It is doubtful whether the child has yet been born who will ever witness the operation of a successful plan to keep whisky from persons who really want it.

THE CHAMPION YACHTS.

The Valkyrie is undoubtedly a very fast yacht and she has beaten both the Albatross and Britannia with ease, though in one race she was beaten by the Britannia. If the criticism of the Valkyrie is to be relied upon, the Valkyrie shows the very defect which was supposed to attach to Defender—namely, that her great sail area is not counterbalanced by the hull below the water line. It is not remarkable therefore that Lord Dunsraven is hoping for light breezes, and that he has chosen early in the season to sail the Valkyrie, and whether in light or heavy breezes the owners of Defender have good reason to believe that she will beat the Valkyrie and that this finest product of yacht building skill is a world beater.

THE CHAMPION YACHTS.

The Valkyrie is undoubtedly a very fast yacht and she has beaten both the Albatross and Britannia with ease, though in one race she was beaten by the Britannia. If the criticism of the Valkyrie is to be relied upon, the Valkyrie shows the very defect which was supposed to attach to Defender—namely, that her great sail area is not counterbalanced by the hull below the water line. It is not remarkable therefore that Lord Dunsraven is hoping for light breezes, and that he has chosen early in the season to sail the Valkyrie, and whether in light or heavy breezes the owners of Defender have good reason to believe that she will beat the Valkyrie and that this finest product of yacht building skill is a world beater.

THE CHAMPION YACHTS.

The Valkyrie is undoubtedly a very fast yacht and she has beaten both the Albatross and Britannia with ease, though in one race she was beaten by the Britannia. If the criticism of the Valkyrie is to be relied upon, the Valkyrie shows the very defect which was supposed to attach to Defender—namely, that her great sail area is not counterbalanced by the hull below the water line. It is not remarkable therefore that Lord Dunsraven is hoping for light breezes, and that he has chosen early in the season to sail the Valkyrie, and whether in light or heavy breezes the owners of Defender have good reason to believe that she will beat the Valkyrie and that this finest product of yacht building skill is a world beater.

THE CHAMPION YACHTS.

The Valkyrie is undoubtedly a very fast yacht and she has beaten both the Albatross and Britannia with ease, though in one race she was beaten by the Britannia. If the criticism of the Valkyrie is to be relied upon, the Valkyrie shows the very defect which was supposed to attach to Defender—namely, that her great sail area is not counterbalanced by the hull below the water line. It is not remarkable therefore that Lord Dunsraven is hoping for light breezes, and that he has chosen early in the season to sail the Valkyrie, and whether in light or heavy breezes the owners of Defender have good reason to believe that she will beat the Valkyrie and that this finest product of yacht building skill is a world beater.

CAMPUS THE CRUEL.

New York World: General Campas wants to go home. The job of suppressing the present Cuban rebellion is one that he has not been able to do with, although Spain has honored his requisition for reinforcements with about 20,000 more men than he has asked for. Meantime another important reinforcement of the patriots has been landed. Globe-Democrat: No wonder Campas wants to be recalled. There is no chance for him in Spanish Spain. He is evidently resolved to turn savage. In her malignant efforts to rive more tightly upon Cuba the shackles of tyranny she proposes to fall back upon ferocity and atrocity. General Campas has ordered that all insurgents who are captured shall be instantly shot. No mercy shall be shown in a single instance. The order is as positive and sweeping as it is bloodthirsty and inhuman.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Harvey-Horr debate is a needless punishment for a perspiring and defenseless public. One of the falls of New York's mayor are tonight being that they are superfluous. His paucity is not enough. Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed keeps abreast of the procession. He has shaved his mustache and mastered a bicycle. The death of a few more rich admirers of Henry George will make his program of poverty comparatively easy. An Englishman recently willed him a snug sum. At Zanesville, O., where he is on the editorial staff of the local paper, a telegraph operator in the country, James D. Hoge, Mr. Hoge learned telegraphy in 1852. Judge Parker of the Indian Territory is launching the popular cord with great regularity. He is now wearing a cord that was made by the Indians. The record of Judge Parker is unapproachable. We were coming east on the Union Pacific train and a story writer in Chicago paper, Modern geographies should be included in its list of prizes. Prof. L. L. Luger, the state entomologist of Minnesota, says that the Cockroach of that state there are 400 grasshopper killing machines, locally known as "hopper dozers," at work, and they are killing 8,000 bushels of grain a day.

HOW A PACIFIC COAST NAPOLEON PLAYED A SMOOTH GAME.

San Francisco, July 17.—H. W. Walte of Massachusetts has brought suit against the city of Santa Cruz in the United States district court to secure the payment of \$22,500 in bonds which fell due this year. The city refused to pay the alleged indebtedness on the ground that the bonds were practically canceled a year ago the city desired to refund \$100,000 in outstanding bonds for the purpose of securing more time and to this end the new bonds were placed in the possession of Walter Stanton, who gave a bond for their return. Stanton, the American Debenture company of Chicago. The American Debenture company failed in August, 1894, and Stanton shortly afterwards went into insolvency, having first hypothecated the Santa Cruz bonds on his private accounts, instead of using them for taking up the old bonds, which he agreed to do. His suit will determine the validity of over \$500,000 of like bonds, all of which are held by receivers or innocent purchasers, who received them from the custodian appointed by the city of Santa Cruz.

AN EPIDEMIC OF BOWDITCH.

The English crew who hoisted and yelled at the Cottrell crew in the Hecla were not guilty of a mere rowdy exception to English manners in general. A mob composed of the same class of men, Sir William Harcourt and his wife in the street at Derby on election day, and pelleted them with rotten cabbage. English civilization is being rapidly fixed in the minds of the backwoods of the United States.

THE PASSING OF AN ISSUE.

There was no occasion for the republicans to reintroduce the subject (prohibition) into their platform. They did wisely to leave it out. The democrats if they choose can try to reopen the old case on the old line, but they will not have public approval, and it is needless to say that no effort they can put forth will succeed. The campaign in Iowa this year will not be upon "prohibition"—that is, it will not be upon "prohibition" on a vacation.

A DEFENDER ON A VACATION.

Pending the "settlement" Mr. Taylor will enjoy his vacation in Chicago, spending his money freely and taking life as it comes. He asked to be let alone a sort of shrinking modesty which is entirely natural if not altogether commendable under the circumstances. He expressed a similar wish while severely criticizing the Taylor society and South America, but, unhappily, it was not respected. Therefore, in withdrawing from the pleasure of riding the "Cuba" and in contemplating the delicate consideration shown by the people of South Dakota, the truth of the homely maxim is impressed upon the mind: "When you steal, steal big." For this will insure a "settlement," a "settlement" and a vacation in Chicago, the most famous and desirable of summer resorts.

ALWAYS FOR THE BEST.

The republican party has always been in favor of the best money known to the civilized world, and it is not at all likely ever to endorse any other kind, directly or indirectly. The old Kansas Game. Kansas City Star. The old "soaks" of Indianapolis have hit upon the device of evading the Nicholson liquor law by the formation of clubs. The game has been worked in Kansas for fifteen years. It is doubtful whether the child has yet been born who will ever witness the operation of a successful plan to keep whisky from persons who really want it.

EX-PRESIDENTS IN CONGRESS.

Globe-Democrat. Possibly there is some truth in the report that Benjamin Harrison would accept a senatorship if it were offered him. An ex-president, Andrew Jackson, who was as big a man intellectually as Harrison, though not so well balanced, went to the senate, and doubtless he would have done good service had he lived to fill out his term. An ex-president, John Quincy Adams, a head and shoulders bigger intellectually than Harrison, added greatly to his reputation by service in the house of representatives. Four years' service in the presidency gives a man a knowledge and a prestige which would contribute greatly to his usefulness in congress.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark. The sailors supposed the shells to be the shells of the Chinese and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by the performance to them inexplicable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its aiming, could not possibly be so feeble. Moreover, the celebrated naval station of China was stored from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang were shot to death or taken prisoner, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders.

PORT ARTHUR WAS BETRAYED.

San Francisco, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected, so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence. The article continues: When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries of the Chinese answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty caliber each. These guns, however, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weak shots that fell upon the ships, but that they opened fire short of the mark