

SURRENDERED TO JAPAN.

Chinese Forts and Fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei Given Up.

THE CRY IS "ON TO PEKIN."

Official Advice From the Japanese Commander—The Last Barrier Remaining Between the Capital of China and Capture—The Japs May Delay the Advance Until Spring.

Intelligence was received at Yokohama, Japan, of the surrender of the Chinese forts and war ships at Wei-Hai-Wei. The surrender is complete.

Captain Nuros, of the Japanese squadron, operating at Wei-Hai-Wei, reports that on the 12th one of the enemy's gunboats approached the Japanese fleet flying a white flag. When communication was had with her it was ascertained that she brought a message from Admiral Ting, of the Chinese navy, offering to surrender Wei-Hai-Wei and his vessels provided that the lives of the soldiers, crews and foreigners were secured. Captain Nuros reported that a formal surrender was yet to be arranged.

The commander of the Second Japanese army in an official report of the operations of that body before Wei-Hai-Wei says that its losses from the 29th of January to the 1st of February were eighty-three killed, including five officers; and 219 wounded, including General Otera and three other officers. During the same period 700 of the enemy were killed.

With the fall of Wei-Hai-Wei the last important block in the way of Japan's triumphant march to Peking has been removed. There still remains Chefoo between them and the capital, but that is considered quite a minor post, and is expected to fall readily into the hands of the conquering army. The only thing which will now prevent Japan's victorious soldiers from marching on to the capital, is the long and weary and the winter is severe. They may therefore content themselves with minor skirmishes and await the spring before starting for the great goal. In the meantime China fully realizes the importance of the loss of Wei-Hai-Wei, and may choose to accept at any price rather than suffer the indignity of seeing her capital city occupied by the heartily detested Japs.

AT JAPAN'S MERCY.

The Situation at Wei-Hai-Wei Just Before the Capitulation.

The following gives a summary of the situation at Wei-Hai-Wei just before the surrender. All the forts on the mainland have been taken by the Japanese, and the forts on this island have been silenced. The ironclads Ting-Yuen and Lai-Yuen and the cruisers Ching-Yuen and Wei-Yuen have been sunk, and thirteen torpedo boats either destroyed or captured. One Japanese torpedo boat was lost, and two were disabled.

JAPAN BOUND TO ENTER PEKIN.

No Peace Treaty Except in the Chinese Capital—What Japan Will Demand.

The Cologne Gazette learns from Japanese sources that overtures for peace will not be regarded by Japan until Peking shall have been captured. Then Japan will demand possession of Korea, the Liao-Tung peninsula and Port Arthur, together with pecuniary indemnity. Japan's only aim is that England and Russia may forestall this programme by bringing about peace in their own way.

To Arrange for Peace.

The London Standard's correspondent at Tien-Tsin says that Li Hung Chang and Prince Kung, or Sir Robert Hart, will soon be appointed high Commissioners and Envoys Plenipotentiary to arrange a treaty of peace with Japan. This step will be taken in accordance with the advice of the Foreign Ministers in Peking.

China's Latest Order for Arms.

Fifty wagon loads of rifles, made at Steyr, Upper Austria, have arrived at Hamburg, Germany, for shipment to China.

WAS SHORT \$363,000.

Claims Against the Estate of the Dead Treasurer of Illinois.

When Rufus Ramsey, who died suddenly three months ago, at Carlyle, Ill., supposedly of heart disease, went into the State Treasury two years ago, he was thought to be the richest man in Southern Illinois. Within a week over \$500,000 in claims against his estate had been filed, but the most startling of that of the five Chicago bankers who were his surety as State Treasurer.

When Henry Wolf succeeded the dead man he found a shortage of \$363,000. The information was communicated to his bondsmen, who suppressed the fact in the hope of reimbursement out of the estate of the dead man.

F. M. Blount and Carl Moll, cashiers of two Chicago National banks, have filed in the County Court claims for the full amount of the shortage.

Mr. Ramsey was a banker in Carlyle, and his estate probably is worth \$150,000. The bondsmen may get \$125,000 of that.

EIGHTEEN FEET OF SNOW.

The Danish Peninsula Gets Its Share of Winter.

A Berlin dispatch says that the harbor of Danzig is frozen over. The ice is so thick that vehicles pass on it from shore to shore. At Copenhagen people can walk on the ice to the ships that are icebound in the harbor. Near Kiel six large steamers are reported to be fast in the ice.

In North Jutland, Denmark, the snow is eighteen feet deep. In the town of Hjørring tunnels had to be cut through the snow and the inmates of buried houses dug out. The Berlin printers are overworking with persons who committed misdemeanors in order to obtain shelter.

A North Carolina Fish Story.

A special despatch from Pollockville, N. C., says that the excessive cold weather benumbed the trout in the North River. Countless numbers of the fish could be seen floating on the top of the water, and people picked them up in large quantities. One party secured one thousand and there were 130 barrels shipped by express from Jacksonville, some of them weighing forty pounds and selling for six and eight cents each.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Fatalities Attend the Unprecedented Storm in Maryland.

Reports from remote portions of Maryland continue to emphasize the fact that the late storm was almost unprecedented in the State. James Brunner, a colored man, of Charles County, was found standing in a fence corner on the public road frozen to death. Two men were found dead on the railroad track between Oxford and Easton. They were identified as hands on a dredge boat frozen up at Oxford, and, being discharged, they tried to make their way to Easton and perished in the attempt.

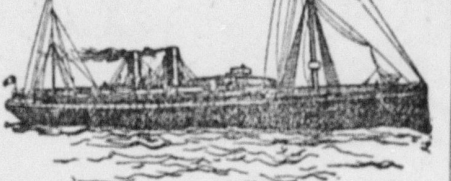
LA GASCOGNE SAFE.

She Was Swept Far North of Her Course While Disabled.

La Gascoigne is safe. The big French liner, eight days overdue and 16 1/2 days out from Havre, dropped anchor at the New York Harbor just before midnight of the 16th day, all well on board, and a sigh of relief went up from two continents. Delay was due to a broken piston rod and to the terrific gales which swept the North Atlantic for a week or more, and brought disaster to many a staunch craft. Captain Baudouin and the officers and crew of La Gascoigne brought the ship and passengers through the gales and made port without help.

From the time they left Havre on January 26 until the day she reached port they spoke no transatlantic steamer and saw only a four-masted schooner, the one which reported at St. Pierre Miquelon, Nova Scotia, having seen a large steamer of the Banks apparently in distress.

It was the third day out, about 10 o'clock



LA GASCOGNE.

In the morning, when a violent shock made the big vessel tremble throughout her 490 feet of length. Immediately following was a series of violent concussions. The women fainted and men bit their lips, for all knew something had happened. The Gascoigne came to a full stop. The passengers congregated in the saloon, discussing the accident, but they were relieved when one of the officers informed them that it was nothing more serious than a break in the piston rod of the intermediate cylinder, which could easily be repaired.

The hatches were battened down, and except for the intolerable pitching and tossing and the confinement to the saloons and staterooms the passengers suffered little. They were all well behaved, and there was nothing that might be called an approach to a panic.

The passengers all united in saying that they were not alarmed, and had a good time aboard. The ship was out sixteen days in all and both coal and provision held out to the end.

The repairs to the piston rod were made by splicing it with steel bands. These worked loose or broke after a day or two's steaming and had to be made over again.

On this trip La Gascoigne's cabin passengers numbered forty-four, and there were about 125 steerage passengers. Most of the passengers were French.

NEW SWISS PRESIDENT.

Dr. Joseph Zemp Now Chief Executive of the Sturdy Little Republic.

Dr. Joseph Zemp, the new President of Switzerland, has for a long time been a conspicuous figure in the politics of that country. He was born in 1834 in Entlebuch, in the Canton of Lucerne, where he received his primary education. After graduating from the home grammar school he entered the law school at Munich, where he remained some time, after which he went to the University of Heidelberg. Here he distinguished himself for his excellent scholarship and finished his studies, taking his doctor degree with some high honors.



DR. JOSEPH ZEMP.

He now returned to his beloved Switzerland and settled in Berne, where he enjoyed an extensive law practice. In 1863 he was elected to represent the Canton of Lucerne in the State Council of the Federal Assembly, and since that time he has held a number of prominent political positions. Dr. Zemp belongs to the Conservative Catholic party, and is recognized as its leader. He is a man of great firmness, but without animosity, and his conscientious fairness toward everybody made him the unanimous choice of both the chambers of Federal Council.

In personal appearance the new President is a very handsome man. He does not look so much like a lawyer as he does like a soldier. His presence is easy and dignified.

VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS.

General Decrease in the Farm Prices of Horses Throughout the Country.

The estimates of farm animals for January, 1895, show a decrease in the number of horses as compared with January, 1894, of 187,821, or 1.17 per cent.; a decrease in value of \$1,123,000, or 0.81 per cent.; an increase in milk cows of 17,229, or 0.10 per cent.; a decrease in oxen and other cattle of 2,243,952, or 6.13 per cent.; a decrease in number of sheep of 2,753,953, or 0.11 per cent.; a decrease in the number of swine of 1,040,752, or 2.30 per cent. In value horses have declined 34.1 per cent.; mules, 23.5 per cent.; milk cows have increased about 1 per cent.; oxen and other cattle have lost in value 4.1 per cent.; sheep have declined 20.2 per cent., and swine, 16.9 per cent.

The decline in the farm prices of horses is general throughout the country. The exceptions are to be found in the mountain and Pacific States and Massachusetts. The range of horses is from \$16.15 per head in Utah to \$74.13 in Massachusetts. The average value of milk cows has increased from \$21.77 in 1894 to \$21.97 for this year. The aggregate number and value of animals are as follows: Horses, number 15,368,315, value \$75,730,580; mules, number 2,383,108, value \$110,927,984; milk cows, number 16,504,629, value \$969,601,720; oxen and other cattle, number 34,364,216, value \$482,929,120; sheep, number 43,294,064, value \$66,685,767; swine, number 44,165,716, value \$219,501,267. The total value of live stock on farms is \$1,819,446,966, a decrease of \$51,370,448 from the total value of 1894.

A Shocking Confession.

William Brusseau, arrested at Detroit, Mich., charged with the murder of Dr. H. E. Pope, has confessed. He implicates Mrs. Pope and says that she was present when he beat the doctor to death with a hatchet.

A QUEER CASE.

A Curious Instance of a Girl Who Has Been Asleep Eleven Years.

There is a girl named Marguerite Bouyevial at Theneilles, in the north of France, near Saint Quentin, who is reported to have been asleep for the past eleven years. A good deal of doubt has been thrown on this phenomenal slumbering case, not only in Paris, but also in Theneilles and its vicinity, where there are two camps, one of the believers and one of those who maintain that the so-called sleeping beauty rises at night and has a good supper. The matter has been investigated by a Parisian, who has seen the girl and found her as lean as a skeleton and as stiff as a corpse, but Bouyevial really sleeps in a broken tub in the girl's mouth. Marguerite Bouyevial made away with a baby eleven years ago and the gendarmes were sent to her house. The girl was so frightened that she had an attack of hysteria, which lasted several hours, at the end of which she fell into a trance. The doubts were thrown on the continuation of the trance have evidently been caused by the fact that the mother of the sleeping girl has made a good deal of money by exhibiting her. A local doctor, who has observed the case during the eleven years, informed the investigator from Paris that Marguerite Bouyevial has really been asleep during the whole time. Occasionally she had hysterical cries, but did not awake after them. Other doctors have also agreed as to the genuineness of the phenomenon, and the sleeping girl of Theneilles remains a human mystery.

WORRIED BY BEASTS.

Bears and Panthers Spreading Terror in the Arkansas Bottoms.

Wild beasts are making existence miserable for inhabitants along the Saline and Canadian bottoms in Arkansas. The continued snow has driven the bears and panthers from their hiding places. A report from Danville, Yell County, is to the effect that a bear ran off with the four-year-old child of David Baker, a farmer living near that place, while Mrs. Baker was milking. A statement comes from Hot Springs that the farmers residing along the Saline River bottoms are losing hundreds of cattle and hogs, while several people have narrowly escaped being killed by wild beasts in the same neighborhood.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.
Supplies have been almost wholly cut off, the recent snow-storm effectually blocking all railroad lines carrying milk into the city, which explains the heavy decrease in the receipts for the week. What little surplus milk was obtainable was eagerly taken at almost any figures named by sellers. The Exchange price remains at 25¢ per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals.	1,374,796
Condensed milk, gals.	10,910
Cream, gals.	22,269
BUTTER.	
Creamery—Penn. extras, \$..	48
Western, extras, ..	36
Western, firsts, ..	23
Western, thirds to seconds, ..	15
State—Extra, ..	17
Firsts, ..	10
Thirds to seconds, ..	10
Western Im. Creamery, firsts, ..	18
Seconds, ..	13
Western Dairy, ..	15
Factory, fresh, ..	8 1/2

Full cream, good to prime, 10 ..	10 1/2
State Factory—Part skims, large, ..	3
Part skims, small, ..	5
Full skims, ..	2

EGGS.	
State & Penn.—Fresh, ..	29
Western—Prime to choice, ..	28
Duck eggs—South & West, ..	—
Goose eggs, ..	—

BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice, 2 3/4 ..	2 3/4
Medium, 1894, choice, ..	1 8/16
Peas, 1894, choice, ..	1 8/16
Red kidney, 1894, choice, 2 00 ..	2 00
White kidney, 1894, choice, 2 55 ..	2 55
Black turtle soup, 1894, ..	— 1 00
Lima, Cal., 1894, 60 lbs., ..	2 80
Green peas, bbl., ..	1 07 1/2

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Grape Fruit, ..	1 50
Oranges, Fla., # box, ..	2 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, # bbl., ..	9 00
Jersey, # crate, ..	3 25
Apples, greenings, # bbl., ..	3 00
Baldwin, ..	3 00
Common qualities, ..	2 00
Grapes, Del., # basket, ..	—
Catawba, ..	10
Conecord, ..	—

HOPS.	
State—1894, choice, # lb., ..	— 11
1894, common to fair, ..	6
Pacific Coast, other, ..	— 11
Good to prime, ..	8 1/2
Old odds, ..	2

RAY AND STRAW.	
Hay—Prime, # 100 lb., ..	70
Clover mixed, ..	50
Straw—Long run, ..	40
Oat, ..	35

LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls, # lb., ..	— 12
Chickens, # lb., ..	9
Roosters, old, # lb., ..	7
Turkeys, # lb., ..	10
Ducks, # pair, ..	60
Geese, # pair, ..	1 00
Pigeons, # pair, ..	25

DRESSED POULTRY.	
Turkeys, # lb., ..	8 1/2
Chickens, Phila. broilers, # lb., ..	12
Western, ..	10
Jersey, ..	12
Fowls, # lb., ..	10
Ducks, spring, L. & East # lb., ..	10
Geese, # lb., ..	7
Squabs, # doz., ..	2 25

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, Rose, # bbl., ..	2 25
White kinds, # bbl., ..	2 00
Sweet, # bbl., ..	1 50
Cabbages, # 100, ..	90
Onions—Yellow, # bbl., ..	1 75
Red, # bbl., ..	1 75
Squash, marrow, # bbl., ..	1 00
Hubbard, ..	60
Turnips, # bbl., ..	75
Kale, ..	75
Celery, # doz. roots, ..	20
Parsnips, ..	75
Green peas, ..	—
Cauliflower, ..	—
Spring beans, # crate, ..	—
Spinach, ..	4 00
Carrots, ..	—

GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour—Winter Patents, ..	3 00
Spring Patents, ..	3 40
Wheat, No. 2 Red, ..	— 87 1/2
May, ..	— 85 1/2
Corn—No. 2, ..	— 47 1/2
Oats—No. 2 White, ..	— 37
Trucks, White, ..	37
Malt—Western, ..	70
Barley—Ungraded Western, ..	62
Seeds—Timothy, # 100 ..	6 00
Clover, ..	8 50
Lard—City steam, ..	— 6 1/2

LIVE STOCK.	
Beoves, city dressed, ..	7 1/2
Milk cows, nom. to good, ..	—
Calves, city dressed, ..	9
Country dressed, ..	8
Country dressed, ..	8
Sheep, # 100 lbs., ..	3 00
Lamb, # 100 lbs., ..	5 00
Hogs—Live, # 100 lbs., ..	5 25
Dressed, ..	5 1/2

MOUNT VERNON.

HERE GEORGE WASHINGTON LIVED AND DIED.

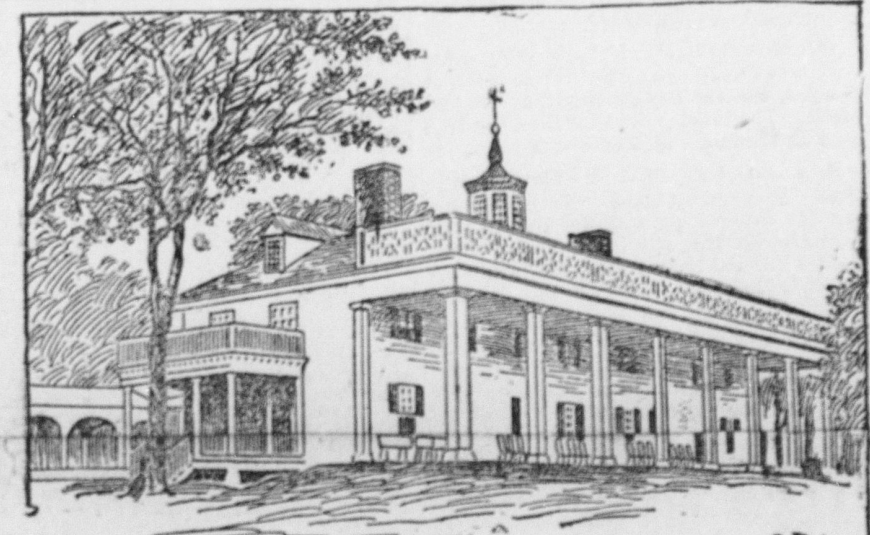
Hundreds Visit the Historic Home-Daily—The First President Was an Extensive Farmer—Relics of the Revolution.

THE new and popular way of making the great American pilgrimage to the home and tomb of Washington is by way of the ancient and quaint old town of Alexandria, Va. For more than a century the only means of communication with Mount Vernon by public conveyance has been by the river. Steamboats have carried their hundreds of thousands of pilgrims to the sacred spot, and though that route was pleasant enough, it was slow, and up a recent date expensive.

The new route is by way of Alexandria and the new electric railway which carries passengers in twenty minutes to the very gates of Mount Vernon. And it is a beautiful and novel ride from the quaint old town. The line leads out of Alexandria on Fairfax street and follows closely the river bank until it crosses Hunting Creek, at one time the northern boundary of the Mount Vernon estate. Then it crosses across the broad acres which Washington cultivated before the Revolution, and here and there crosses and recrosses the old Richmond turnpike, which in Colonial and Revolutionary days was the main artery of travel between the North and South. From the electric car windows the eye can follow the old road for miles by the flow of ancient poplars planted on either side.

A HISTORIC ROADWAY.

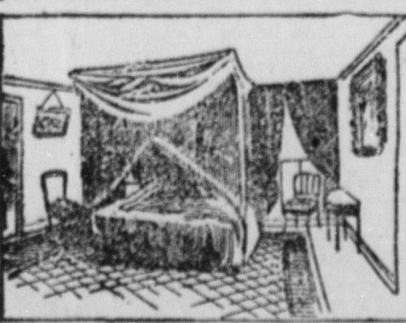
Over this road the Revolutionary armies marched south; by this highway the Northern cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston were brought into communication with Richmond, Charleston and Savannah. Over this ancient turnpike rumbled the coach and four of General Washington when he set out upon his



MOUNT VERNON.

various pilgrimages to attend sessions of Congress in Philadelphia or take the oath of office as President. This highway, too, used to resound the hoof-beats of his thoroughbreds when he made his tri-weekly visits to Alexandria to attend church or look after his business affairs. In later years the old road resounded the tramp of other hoofs, for it was over this thoroughfare that the panic-stricken soldiers fled from Bull Run in 1861, and rushed pell-mell, horse, foot, dragons and unmounted across Long Bridge into Washington. The last great spectacle the old turnpike ever saw was the march of Sherman's army, which followed it on the march from the South to Washington for the review in 1865. Since that day the old turnpike has borne nothing more exciting or sensational than the farm wagons and hayricks of old Virginia.

To the right, as the "trolley" crosses the bridge over Great Hunting Creek, is Fort Lyons, the strongest of all that great cordon which protected Washington in the war days. Near Fort Lyons is the old home, still standing of the seventh Lord Fairfax—Rev. Brian Fairfax, who in Washington's day was rector of Christ Church at Alexandria, of which Washington was a vestryman. The old church is still one of the cherished landmarks in Alexandria, and the edifice with Washington's big square pew is carefully preserved intact. Lord Fairfax's home



ROOM AND BED WHERE WASHINGTON DIED.

was called Mount Eagle, and is still in excellent preservation. A mile beyond the bridge and the road enters the "old Mount Vernon estate," which in Washington's day comprised 8000 acres of as fine land as was ever known in Virginia. The estate was divided into five farms, known as River Farm, Dogue Inn Farm, Mansion House Farm, Union Farm and Muddy Hole Farm. River Farm, which the railway strikes first and formerly known as Clinton's Neck, was bought by Washington in 1760 for \$3 an acre. It consisted of 2000 acres.

BUILT BY WASHINGTON.

The first landmark of Revolutionary interest that is reached after entering upon the old estate is Wellington Hall. It stands about two miles from Alexandria, on the Potomac bank, and oc-

cupies a site almost as beautiful as Mount Vernon. Wellington Hall was built by Washington in 1768 on a portion of the estate comprising 600 acres, and during his life it was occupied by Colonel Tobias Lear, who lives in history as Washington's military secretary and life-long friend. Colonel Lear was also tutor to the Curtis children and for more than thirty years was a member of Washington's family. It is said the first President built Wellington Hall for Colonel Lear's use, but whether this be true or not, he certainly occupied it for most of his life. By his will General Washington made Colonel Lear a tenant for life, rent free, and he lived on the place until his death in 1816. His remains now repose in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington.

After Tobias Lear's death Wellington Hall passed into the hands of the collateral branch of the Washington family, the last occupant being Charles A. Washington, a grandnephew. He was a harum-scarum sort of chap, very dissipated, and under his management the estate soon ran down. The old inhabitants tell funny stories about "Charley" Washington and his career as a farmer. On one occasion he took some plowshares to Alexandria to be sharpened, which were urgently needed in the spring plowing, but falling in with some cronies he was induced to go off for a month's sojourn at the "springs," and never came back until the wheat crop had gone by default. "Charley" Washington was a great theorist. He once read in a farm paper that the most profitable crop one could grow was barley. So he planted ten acres. When the barley ripened he had it "hauled" out and loaded on a four-horse wagon and started it for the Alexandria market. "Charley" went on ahead on horseback to dispose of the load. But barley he found was an unknown grain in the Alexandria market and there was no sale for it; but after a whole day's tramping he succeeded in trailing the load of barley to a brewer for a barrel of beer, which he sent home and stored in his cellar. The news of the transaction leaked out, and the same night a dozen of Charley's cronies in Alexandria paid a visit

Aside from these incongruities, however, the old mansion is an interesting, almost a hallowed spot. There are not so many relics of Washington but what there are are full of interest. The bed upon which he died, sent by the Lee family, and the other furniture contributed by various families, have enabled the ladies in control to fit up Washington's chamber very nearly as it was when its great occupant passed away. There are a good many other relics on view, but not



MARTHA WASHINGTON'S BEDCHAMBER.

many that are, strictly speaking, relics of Washington. There is plenty of Colonial furniture, but Washington never saw it. There are portraits, engravings, etc., and a valuable collection of Washington's autograph letters, which are mounted in the former state dining-room. There are two or three swords, suits of military clothing, articles of camp equipage and a brown suit of clothes, the cloth of which was woven on the place which the General wore at his first inauguration as President.

After the death of Washington in 1799, followed two years later by the death of his widow, the estate began to go down. Washington had already given 2000 acres to his adopted daughter, Nellie Custis, upon which she and her husband, Lawrence Lewis, afterward built the beautiful Woodlawn mansion, located three miles below the mansion at Mount Vernon. By his will Washington left other large portions of his estate to other relatives, the homestead proper falling to the share of Bushrod Washington, his nephew, who afterward became an Associated Justice of the Supreme Court. From Bushrod Washington it descended to his grandson, John Augustine Washington, who, in July, 1859, sold the mansion and grounds together with 200 acres of land for the rather munificent sum of \$200,000. It was a pretty hard bargain that Colonel Washington drove, but he got away with it. At the time the sale was made the mansion and outbuildings were sadly run down. There was evidence of neglect on every side. The broad acreage had diminished and passed into other hands. The remainder was largely given over to weeds and underbrush. The soil was worn out and no effort made to reclaim it. Verily, the glory of Mount Vernon had departed. About 1854 several colonies of thrifty farmers from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States were induced to buy