

French troops a French officer was severely wounded.

TREN TAIN, Feb. 14.—The emperor has restored to Li Hung Chang the yellow jacket, peacock feather and other honors. He will be summoned immediately to Peking, where he will be given an audience by the emperor; thence he will proceed to Japan to arrange terms of peace. Viceroy Wang Wen Sao will take temporary charge at Pail Yang.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The third attempt by the administration at this session to secure legislation looking to the relief of the treasury failed in the House today when the House by a large majority (forty-seven) refused to order to a third reading the resolution by which it was proposed to authorize the issue of \$65,000,000 of 3 per cent gold bonds to substitute for the 4 per cent thirty year bonds sold by Secretary Carlisle under the contract with the Rothschild-Morgan syndicate. The speeches of Wilson, Reed, Hopkins and Bryan were the features of the debate. An analysis of the vote shows that eighty-nine Democrats and thirty-one Republicans (120 in all) voted in favor of the resolution and ninety-eight Democrats, sixty-two Republicans and seven Populists (167 in all) against.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—The *Call* prints the following from Honolulu: The success of the government of Hawaii in conducting its treason cases was due to the incriminating evidence given by Captain William Davies of the steamer *Waimanalo*.

The manner in which the sworn statement was wrung from Davies is interesting, as showing the peculiar legal process at present existing in the Hawaiian Islands. Davies and his mate, Knudson, were arrested on the morning of January 5th. Knudson made a confession, telling what little he knew.

Davies, who is an American citizen, refused to give any information, and while protesting his innocence, demanded an interview with the United States minister. This was refused. Davies was then taken into the prison yard, where he was snown two ring bolts in the wall above his head. The uniformed inquisitors of the government then gave the captain to understand that if a complete confession was not forthcoming, he would be strung up by the thumbs.

Davies did not flinch, determined that if the American minister could not come, the consul general should be informed that he as an American citizen wished to see him. His protest was in vain. His legs were bound below the knees and his thumbs were lashed with whip cord to the ring bolts. A box was placed below him, so that the unfortunate man's toes just touched it.

Davies was stripped to the waist, while Marshal Hitchcock, Attorney General Smith and Surgeon Cooper, with a stenographer, awaited the statement which they believed would be forthcoming. They were mistaken. Davies would not weaken. Sweat oozed from every pore. The strong man in his agony begged a drop of water to cool the throat that consumed him. The tendons of the victim's limbs stood out like strands of

rope; blood vessels knotted on arms and legs, swelling as if ready to burst with congested blood, restrained in its course by his abnormal position. His tormentors urged him to implicate all known to be politically opposed to their methods without avail. Davies refused to surrender the secret he had sworn to protect. At last, when it was apparent by his respiration that it would be impossible to hold out longer, nature succumbed and Davies, cursing the fiends who were torturing him, fainted.

Dr. Cooper used salts of ammonia to revive the captain, who had passed into the painless realm of unconsciousness. As soon as he revived two negro convicts suspended him again by his thumbs. This inhuman operation was begun at noon, and it was 6 o'clock in the evening when Davies, more dead than alive, made the statement which respited him from the inhuman barbarity of his persecutors.

Another case of torture was brought to light in military inquiry. A young native, who was known to be intimate with Carl Widderman, was handcuffed at the wrists and ankles. Then, with a refinement of cruelty that would shock a Persian satrap, he was placed in a tank of ice-cold water. He was kept there until circulation of the blood in his extremities had almost ceased, and Dr. Cooper, who appears in the unenviable light of an arch-inquisitor, declared that action of the heart was almost suspended.

The chief of police, Marshal Hitchcock, had the young man taken from the tank, and, after being restored from his condition of semi-consciousness, the torture was administered again. Flesh and blood could stand such inhumanity no longer, and the much needed confession was given.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The state department today received the following telegram from Minister McKinney, at Bogota, Columbia:

"The minister of foreign affairs requests us to say the revolution is practically ended and there is no fear of any further trouble. Have this published in the interest of commerce."

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Jane Courtwright died here suddenly last night. This makes seven unexpected deaths in his family. Her husband John, while drawing hay in 1842, fell insensible from the load and before neighbors could get him to a house he was dead. A sister, Mrs. Andrew Cole, of Dingman's Ferry, Pa., while on her way from a neighbor's, fell dead. Five years later Ira Courtwright, a brother, at Sparrow Bush, was found dead in his bed. Mrs. J. N. Ferguson, of Greenville, was also found dead. Mrs. I. P. Mead, of Colterville, a sister, died suddenly. Her husband, on going to bed in the evening, found her unconscious, and in an hour she expired. Another sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Ayres, of Quarryville, was found dead in her bed at the home of her son-in-law, John Van Gilder.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The formal opening of the second triennial session of the National Council of Women of the United States began at the Metropolitan hotel today, Mrs. May Wright Sewell, president, in the chair. The council is a representative body, composed of delegates from all the various associations of women throughout the country.

ITEMS FROM TROPIC.

Tropic is situated about thirty miles southeast of Panguitch in Garfield county, near the headwaters of the Pahreah river. In the early spring of 1892 the traveler would have seen but two small cabins erected and only one block of the present townsite enclosed. We have now quite a thriving town of more than thirty families, about 195 inhabitants, 73 of whom are children under 8 years of age, and more settlers are expected with the opening of spring.

There is about 800 acres of excellent farming land under cultivation, a number of desert entries not yet brought into use, and considerable land yet available. Reservoiring will secure ample water for irrigation purposes; a fine reservoir site having been surveyed, which can be constructed with a nominal expenditure of cash and a reasonable amount of labor. We have a canal about nine miles in length from the east fork of the Sevier river to the Tropic valley.

We have a branch organization with Elder Andrew J. Hansen, late of Cottonwood, presiding. The branch is in a progressive condition spiritually and temporarily; have a Sunday school second to none in the State, taking into consideration facilities at hand. A creditable Relief Society is in operation, also a conjoint organization of Y. L. and Y. M. I. A. There are about sixty persons of school age, most of whom are enrolled and in attendance at the district school.

We have under advisement the erection of a public building, possibly 30 x 50 feet, which is greatly needed.

We have a fine crystal spring two miles west, which has a descent of several hundred feet, admitting of excellent water facilities for the town. Lumber is plentiful within from two to fifteen miles with an average price of \$10 per 1,000 feet; fencing timber and fuel, both wood and stone coal, are in abundance and within a few hundred yards of town. There is room for quite a number of families of Saints, or good citizens, and we especially need a good chorister and vocal and instrumental music teacher.

Considerable snow has fallen during the winter, there having been eighteen inches on the level at one time, and three and one half feet on the east fork plateau. A nice quiet snow storm is now in progress. Winter thus far has been reasonably mild; although travel in general is considerably impeded, a smile of satisfaction is observed upon the countenances of farmers and stockmen alike, in anticipation of good crops and fine range for the coming season.

An answer to the following through the columns of the News may be of interest to others as well as to the writer: A justice of the peace was appointed by the county court in 1892 and qualified as required by law; was elected his own successor in 1893, but did not qualify; another was elected to the office in 1894, but owing to the certificate having been issued to the wrong party, has not qualified. Now, is the former justice still qualified to act, as his commission reads that he shall serve "until his successor is elected and qualified? Or, can a justice of the peace legally succeed himself without again qualifying?" J.

TROPIC, February 12th, 1895.