

doin bay. The thermometer dropped to 56 and 60 degrees below zero and remained so for two days, while a gale blew about fifty miles an hour. The dogs perished in great numbers. After the storm the whole party returned to Anniversary Lodge, where they left three sick men. Then the four healthy ones, Lieutenant Peary, Ingraken, Clarke and Baldwin started again and continued onward fourteen days. But the dogs continued to die and those left were unable to drag the sledges and provisions. The party were so weak from exposure, and the time travelling was so long, as to render it impossible to reach Independence bay in time to accomplish anything. Consequently, Lieutenant Peary returned to headquarters, which they reached on April 20th. The party was absent about forty-five days, and only got 180 miles away. It started with ninety-two dogs and returned with only twenty-six, after having abandoned all the sledges on the way.

The party regained health and other explorations in the neighborhood were made. Astrup surveyed the unexplored part of the coast of Melville bay and charted 100 miles of it. Lieutenant Peary and his wife made a sledge journey to Orluke bay, 100 miles distant. Ingraken and Dr. Vincent tried to reach Kane's winter quarters at Littleton island, but the ice broke up compelling them to return.

The auxiliary expedition which sailed from here July 27, found the Peary party all in good health and spirits and glad of the opportunity to return home.

RENO, Nev., Sept. 16.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Alice Hartley, charged with the murder of State Senator M. D. Foley, returned a verdict this morning of guilty of murder in the second degree, and recommending the defendant to the mercy of the court.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Away out on old ocean with land on either side 1,500 miles away, and on a vessel which they believed to be sinking, was the position in which the passengers of the steamer Italia found themselves on September 6th. The Italia did not sink, but came safely into port today with as scared a crew and passengers as were ever found on shipboard. That something fatal did not occur seems a marvel, for nothing short of a miracle made the Italia stand the wear and tear of a battle with the waves. When she reached port today she presented only a faint resemblance of the craft that left here two months ago for the Mediterranean. Most of the lifeboats were missing, and such as were not were unfit for use. They were staved in and battered in, while the interior of the iron hulled vessel, at least as far as the passenger quarters were concerned, were almost a total wreck. The damage was all due to one wave. The Italia was not the only craft that had a rough passage. The Hindoo from Hull, luckily without passengers, had a similar though not quite such a disastrous experience. She too was badly damaged.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Seoul, dated yesterday, says that during the evening on Thursday last a Japanese column from Pung San made reconnaissance in force, drawing fire from the Chinese forts and ascertaining accurately their disposition. This

done the Japanese fell back in good order with little loss.

On Friday night, the dispatch adds, all the Japanese forces were in position for a combined attack. The general column was threatening the Chinese left flank. The Pung San column was facing the Chinese centre and the Hwan; Seu column was operating on the Chinese right. The latter column was reinforced the day before by a detachment of marines and blue jackets from the fleet stationed at the mouth of the Ta Tong river.

The Chinese utilized their old defenses at Ping Hang, and had thrown up new works, and their position was exceptionally strong. The battle opened on Saturday morning at day-break with a direct cannonade upon the Chinese works, and this fire was continued without cessation until afternoon. The Chinese fought their guns well, replying effectively to the Japanese fire.

In the meantime the two flanking columns of the Japanese drew a cordon around the Chinese troops and at 3 o'clock in the morning the Japanese attack was delivered simultaneously and with admirable precision. The Chinese, utterly unsuspecting of the Japanese attack from the rear, became panic stricken and were cut down and bayoneted by hundreds. So well was the Japanese attack directed that the Chinese were surrounded at every point and eventually sought safety in flight.

Defending the entrenchments were some of Viceroy Li Hung Chang's picked Chinese troops, drilled by Europeans. These soldiers made a determined stand to the last and were cut down to a man. The Pung San columns swarming over the damaged defenses of the Chinese front, completed the route of the Chinese and the whole of the latter's position was captured by the troops of the mikado.

Half an hour after the early morning attack commenced, the strongly defended position of Ping Yang was in the hands of the Japanese troops. It is believed the Chinese position at Ping Yang was defended by 20,000 Chinese, of whom only a few escaped. An immense amount of provisions, arms, ammunition and other stores, in addition to hundreds of flags, were captured by the Japanese. It is estimated that the Chinese lost 16,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the captured Chinese are several of the most prominent commanding officers of the Chinese troops in Corea. Only a few Chinese commanders succeeded in escaping and these got away almost immediately after the Japanese made the attack upon the Chinese rear. Among the Chinese commanders taken prisoners was General Tso Fonk Wai, commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army, who fought desperately to the last and only yielded when badly wounded.

Only thirty Japanese were killed and 270 wounded, including eleven Japanese officers.

The Japanese, when this dispatch was sent, were in active pursuit of the fugitive Chinese, and as nearly all the latter were without arms, they will undoubtedly surrender as soon as the Japanese overtake them.

As far as the active operations of the

Chinese in Corea are concerned, the war is practically at an end.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17.—Reports from various places say a battle was fought at Ping Yang, Corea, between Chinese and Japanese troops, lasting two days, and the Chinese army of 20,000 men surrendered.

The attempts of American and British war correspondents to proceed to the scene of the fight have been unsuccessful.

CARSON, Nev., Sept. 17.—Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, has been requested by the Republican state committee to resign his seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected by Republicans. This request is made in a long letter, which was drafted by Chairman Trennor Coffin, and approved by the state central committee at a meeting held in this city. The letter exhaustively reviews Senator Jones's letter of August 29th, to the former chairman of the committee, Enoch Strother, in which Jones announces that he has left the Republican party to join the Populists, and severely criticises his course of action.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Advices received in this city from Yokohama state that a corps of female nurses has been dispatched from the Tokio training school to the new Japanese military hospital at Seoul, and others are being specially trained for this purpose.

Through all Japan the women have caught the war fever and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. A number of ladies of rank have offered to go to the seat of war as volunteer nurses and others have even offered to raise a corps of female warriors; an offer not so strange as might at first appear, as all Japanese ladies of good family are taught the use of the sword and halberd, and many of these are very expert with these weapons. It can, however, be safely predicted that the last offer will not be accepted.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17.—The eighty-fourth anniversary of the declaration of the Mexican independence was celebrated here yesterday with great military demonstration and by the reassembling in the evening of the semi-annual session of congress. The message of President Diaz noted the general peace and prosperity. Regarding the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala the president uses some vigorous language and intimates that there will be trouble unless Guatemala changes her course.

A dispatch from Sacramento says: Secretary of State Waite has filed his report with the governor of California. In it he states that a large number of valuable documents are missing and that many others have been tampered with. Among the former he says are many articles of incorporation and in one instance ten papers of this kind are missing from one box. It is not possible at present to state how extensive the loss is, although from indications it is something alarming. At the time the report was made the office force had gone through but five rows of boxes and had found dozens of papers missing. Among the important mining documents is the original map of the Oakland water front and a number of incorporation papers for mining companies.