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PART 11

## FLIGHT OF THE CHINESE

The Japanese Army in Manchuria Meets With No Resistance—Japan's Policy.

Chinese Emperor Seeks to Protect Foreigners in Japan—Late War News.

Yokohama, Nov. 9.—(Per steamship Empress of China to the Associated Press.)—The Japanese army in Manchuria continues its march of invasion with scarcely a show of opposition on the part of the Chinese. Chiu Lien having been taken on October 26th, the advance was resumed on the following day toward Hongkiang (sometimes written Fenghuang), about thirty-five miles distant on the road to Moukden. This city, again, was entered on October 31st, and, as usual, without the necessity of heavy fighting. The garrison fled in disorder, the majority shaping their course for Moukden, a considerable number following the road to Hai Chien and Newchwang, and a few turning southward toward Taikosan, at which place they may have landed from transports quite recently. It is stated that before running away the Chinese generals ordered that Hongkiang be burned, but their arrangements were not sufficiently effective to insure the destruction of the twenty thousand houses which the place contains. General Yamagata's reports say nothing on this subject, but with regard to the seizures of arms and ammunition he is explicit. Since the opening of the Manchuria campaign he has taken fifty-five field cannon with twenty thousand rounds and fifteen hundred rifles with two million five hundred thousand rounds. The total number of field pieces lost by the Chinese between the end of July and the end of October is one hundred and five.

General Yamagata has lost no time in announcing to the inhabitants of the newly occupied territory that they have nothing to fear from the Japanese if they pursue their occupations peacefully and abstain from interference with the movements of the soldiers. Notices along the line of march, and appear to have been accepted with confidence and satisfaction. Most of those who forsook their homes in apprehension of harsh treatment returned as soon as they learned that no harm would befall them, and many have sought employment from officers of the army. Deeming it advisable to secure the good will of the populace Yamagata has remitted all taxes for the year under the year and has established a temporary court, under government under the control of a secretary from the legation at Seoul, who is to hear all complaints and consider them justly. The effect of all this upon the populace is to call forth assurances of general and apparently unfeigned gratitude. The peasantry are especially outspoken in contrasting the treatment they received from the new comers with that which they were compelled to endure from their predecessors. Many of them have volunteered large quantities of war material and provisions are hidden away. The food supply left by the Chinese is said to be enormous.

No information is officially announced as to the direction in which General Yamagata will next march. Flying columns have been sent in pursuit of the scattered hosts on the two roads leading to the old Manchurian peninsula, and the head of the Lailu Tung peninsula, but if the main body has set out on its course is kept secret.

The censorship over the Japanese newspapers has been much relaxed, and extras are issued every day declaring that Gen. Oyama's army has landed safely, and are fixing upon various different places as the spot of debarkation. The capture of Port Arthur and other strongholds at the northern entrance of the Gulf of Pichili is constantly proclaimed, but the government will say nothing to confirm or deny these statements. Telegrams or to deny these statements. Telegrams from Shanghai will carry to America and Europe the first news of events in which Oyama and his followers are concerned.

Fear is teaching the Chinese emperor a lesson which he has hitherto stubbornly refused to learn. For the first time he condescends to notice personally the outrages committed by his subjects upon alien residents in his domains. An edict was issued October 24th and posted in the streets of Peking, announcing that his majesty exercises the same authoritative benevolence over the foreign countries of the west as that which he applies to his own. Only the *Wojen* (Japanese vermin) are excluded from his protection, and this is because they have disturbed the public peace and encouraged the disorderly classes in China to molest strangers, and particularly missionaries. To counteract their evil influence, the emperor now warns his people that if any of them be remiss in their behavior toward Europeans and Americans, "their conduct will be investigated and every one of them without fail reported to his superior and severely dealt with. Let every one trembly obey and not oppose. A special decree."

Another proclamation from the throne makes it evident that the emperor still regards the naval battle off Taikosan as a success. The fiction that three Japanese ships were sunk is studiously repeated, and in the distribution of rewards to the various officers concerned great stress is laid upon their services in breaking up the Japanese plan of landing an army, and insuring the safe debarkation of the

Chinese troops near the Yalu river. Britons, peacock feathers and stars are plentifully bestowed upon von Hanneken and others, and to the families of foreigners who were killed two years' pay has been granted, together with posthumous honors.

The insufficient supply of grain in the northern Chinese provinces excites increasing alarm. The usual winter supply from the south is cut off by the Japanese ships, and the grand canal through the centre of the empire is impassable. Famine now threatens to add a new terror to the desperate situation in which the court is placed.

Reports to the effect that the imperial family is preparing to fly from Peking are received almost daily. Several cities are designated as the proposed place of refuge, Hankow, in the south, and Changheakow, in the north, being the most frequently specified. Possibly the stories are suggested merely by the reminiscence that the court escaped to Jehol at the time when the capital was captured by the English and French thirty-five years ago. At this moment it does not appear that anything could be gained by the emperor's hurried withdrawal from his present quarters, and the rumors will need confirmation before receiving general credence.

Preparations for closing the port of Ningpo to trade are in progress. Count Inoué arrived in Seoul on October 20th, and at once assumed control of the Japanese legation. His presence is much needed. The government is rapidly falling into disorder, and a strong hand alone can compel it to fulfill the pledges given three months ago. Assassination has again been resorted to in the capital. The vice-minister of justice—a strong partisan of Japan—was murdered October 31st, and great uneasiness is felt by his political associates in office.

Captain Goodrich, of the United States ship Concord, has been received in audience by the king of Korea.

Much attention is given by the Japanese press to the subject of a foreign loan, and the question as to its expediency is earnestly debated in financial circles. The government is at present strongly opposed to the idea of borrowing from abroad, and its policy of independence is supported by the leading newspapers and by the most important fiscal institution in the empire—namely, the Bank of Japan. The manufacturing class also believes in relying upon domestic sources for the requisite supplies. The chambers of commerce, on the other hand, are throughout the country in favor of accepting external aid. They argue that any further withdrawal of large sums from circulation will result in serious derangement of business and great suffering in many quarters.

At the same time, however, the keenest-witted of Japanese financiers, and whose management of the treasury during the perilous years which followed the restoration freed the nation from monetary embarrassments and thoroughly established its credit, is uncompromising in his advocacy of an American or European loan. But he is no longer in the government and has no power to enforce his opinions. The popular voice is loud in asserting the ability of the country to sustain all burdens that the war may impose upon it, and in denouncing every suggestion to the contrary as timorous and unpatriotic. But at least the discussion is discussed, and even this was impossible a month ago.

The Korean prince has started for home after enjoying a round of entertainments offered him by various government officials. While in Tokyo he naively attempted a few diplomatic courtesies with some of the foreign ministers, apparently unconscious that the game might prove dangerous if carried too far. His inexperience led him occasionally to overstep the boundaries of etiquette, but these indiscretions were leniently overlooked, and his harmless byplay of international intrigue was permitted to proceed without interruption. The circumstances in which his country is placed are considered as entitling him to a good deal of indulgence.

The German government has offered, through its minister in Tokyo, the use of its hospital in Yokohama during the war.

It is now decided that the bonds of the war loan shall be of five denominations—five thousand, one thousand, five hundred, one hundred, and fifty yen. The last named are for the benefit of small investors.

Facilities of communicating with their families and friends have been offered to all the Chinese prisoners of war confined in Japan.

Count Kamei, an accomplished amateur artist, accompanied by twenty photographic operators, has set out to join the army of General Oyama, with the purpose of obtaining material for illustration of the Japanese movements in the Liautung region.

Mr. F. F. Crocker, president of the Oriental and Occidental steamship company, accompanied by Mr. D. O. Mills, has just concluded a short visit to Japan, during which they were hospitably entertained by Mr. Iwasaki Yanoosuke, the pioneer of great Japanese steamship enterprises, and Mr. Yoshikawa, the president of the Nippon Yusen line, which communicates with all parts of the Asiatic coast, from Liberia to India. The travellers are now on their way to Hong Kong.

The official report of the great earthquake of October 22nd, in the north of Japan, shows that two thousand one hundred and fifty-five houses were overthrown, two thousand and six houses were burned, four hundred and eighty-two persons killed and six hundred and sixty-one injured. The loss of property is estimated at over ten million yen.

## OUR OWN COUNTRY.

To-Day's Events in the Dominion—Bricklayers Strike Against a P. F. A. Man.

An International Exposition Proposed to be Held at Montreal in 1896.

Kingston, Nov. 21.—For the third time the petitioner against Dr. Smythe as M. P. P. has withdrawn his name from the protest. The first was Robert McConnell, the second Archibald Waldie and the third Thomas Keyes. The latter announced his intention this morning. The Liberals are looking for another person to place his signature to the petition.

London, Ont., Nov. 21.—Dean Hole, of Rochester cathedral, England, in an interview expressed himself in favor of Sunday cars. "I should like," he said, "to see a Sunday car service in your city, which would make God's gifts of sunlight and fresh air free to the poor as well as to the rich."

A cablegram from Cocanada says: Rev. C. H. Barrow, Baptist missionary to Massachussetts, died on Sunday of fever. When last heard from he was in good health. He had fully acquired the language and was doing excellent work among the Telugus.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—On resuming the boodle investigation this morning, Nesbitt city counsel, said ex-Alderman Stewart would be given a chance to defend himself. All the aldermen accused, he said, would be given a chance to defend themselves. Judge Macdougall concurred. Guelph, of Detroit, was present in connection with the asphalt boodle. He will give evidence showing how the ring treated him. This case was the first taken up, and the entire details of the case were first heard.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—Joseph H. Stiles, who was Britain's commissioner to the world's fair and midwinter fair at San Francisco, wishes to organize an international exposition for Montreal in 1896. He says he has entered into an agreement with the Montreal exhibition company for their grounds. The exhibition will begin May 24th, last until October 31st, 1896, and all parts of the world will be asked to participate.

Sarnia, Ont., Nov. 21.—This morning the bricklayers who were working on George street went out on strike through the board of works committee putting a man on the gang that was a member of the P. F. A. The men went back to work after the committee had discharged the man.

At the Ottawa valley this season shows that there were in all about 538,000,000 feet, an average season. The mills close about the end of this month.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—The police authorities are singularly reticent regarding the arrest of Clara Ford for the shooting of Frank Westwood, except admitting they are content that they have the guilty party. The department, it is said, has a strong case of circumstantial evidence. The girl was arraigned this morning and remanded for a week. Clara, besides having a penchant for men's clothing, looks much like a man in face, the guilty shaves and smokes a pipe.

Stratford, Nov. 21.—Malcolm Macfarlane was in St. Hyacinthe recently interviewing Eusebe Chatelet, little brother of the murderer of the late Keith girl at Listowel. Chatelet said he had received several letters from Toronto making inquiries about his brother's sanity and offering to defend him on that plea. He thought his brother was perfectly sane and asked Mr. Macfarlane's opinion as to the advisability of defending him. After giving Mr. Chatelet minute details of the evidence against the prisoner, Mr. Macfarlane said he did not think it would be advisable.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—The body of T. Kerzood, who mysteriously disappeared from a sleeping car on the Michigan Central some days ago, was found in the Welland Canal at Welland.

The Cabinet ministers received the news of the victory of Hobbs in the London election by a private wire at the parliament buildings, and were very enthusiastic over it.

At the afternoon session of the boodle investigation yesterday a mysterious game of poker in which several aldermen are said to have engaged the night before the day Guelph failed to get the contract, as was arranged he should, was investigated. The aldermen were heavy winners at the game.

Quebec, Nov. 21.—When the assembly met after the speech from the throne yesterday, Premier Talbot promised to make a statement regarding Hall's resignation. Marchand, leader of the opposition, wanted the house to adjourn out of respect to the late Mr. Mercier, but Premier Talbot refused.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—It now appears that the offer of troops by the Canadian government to the British government was for garrison duty at Halifax so as to leave the Halifax regulars free to be sent to the east.

London, Nov. 21.—The London election was held on Laurier's birthday. The result was a Liberal majority of 85.

## GENERAL EZETA TALKS.

Says There Will Be No War Between Mexico and Guatemala.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—In an interview General Antonio Ezeta, who arrived from Mexico last evening, said:

"There is no prospect of war between Mexico and Guatemala. When I left President Diaz was in the city of Mexico, and he assured me that there was no ground for apprehension and that newspaper reports were without foundation. The disagreement between Mexico and Guatemala will be settled by arbitration. The tribunal which will legislate on this matter will meet in the city of Mexico shortly. I am advised that the representatives of the Guatemalan government left Guatemala on the 15th inst. by steamer, and will arrive in this city en route to Mexico in a few days."

## NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The Establishment of a Mining Exchange Advocated.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 21.—The miners' convention unanimously resolved that the state legislature and federal congress be memorialized to enact laws to secure the early building and completion of the Nicaraguan canal. It was also resolved that a committee of five be appointed to formulate a plan for the establishment of a mining exchange or bureau where mines could be bought or sold and money received from miners on deposit and loaned upon mining property. Convention adjourned sine die at noon.

## THE DEAD CZAR.

Students Do Not Care to Contribute a Wreath to his Memory.

Moscow, Nov. 16.—A subscription list started by some students to purchase a wreath for the dead czar, was seized and torn up by other students, who declared they would not permit a wreath to be placed on the bier of the dead emperor, who had doubled the college fees. For this two hundred students were arrested.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The weather is cold, damp and foggy. The King and Crown Prince of Denmark arrived this morning and were received by Emperor Nicholas, the Prince of Wales and Duke of York. Their arrival was witnessed by a large crowd. Fully two thousand troops are in the city and others are arriving hourly. The emperor constantly wears the uniform of the Preobrazhenski regiment, in which the corpse of his late father is dressed. Thousands of persons continue to file by the casket of the dead czar. Italy will be represented at the czar's funeral by the Prince of Naples and Germany by Prince Henry of Prussia.

## THE ARMENIAN HORROR.

British Ambassador Causes Consternation in the Turkish Government.

Sultan Orders a Commission to Make an Enquiry into the Massacre.

London, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Vienna states that a letter has been received from Smyrna reporting that Zeki Pasha, the Turkish marshal, with a detachment of Anizams and a field battery, massacred two thousand Armenians at Sassum. The bodies of the dead were left upbrired, and their presence has caused an outbreak of cholera. Mr. Christie is reported to have fled by secret paths across the Russian frontier. So far there has been no official confirmation of this news, but if it is true it is for the powers to share in the responsibility by their failure to declare their hope for nothing from Europe, but they still have confidence in Great Britain. Numerous appeals have been made by the Armenians to the British foreign office.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says the energetic action of Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador to Turkey, has caused consternation among the members of the Turkish government. Everything has been done to keep secret the fact of the outrages.

A letter to the Standard from Constantinople says that in response to the protest made by Sir Philip Currie, the Porte has unreservedly withdrawn the charge against Mr. Halliwood, the British consul at Varna, of inciting the Armenians at Sassum and elsewhere to revolt. The charge grew out of the investigation made by Mr. Halliwood in the Armenian massacre and his report to the British ambassador. The governor of Bitlis, who is seriously involved in the outrage, made the charge, it is said, for the purpose of revenge. The sultan has decided to send a commission composed of three members of his military household and one civilian to Sassum for the purpose of making an impartial inquiry into the outrages on Armenians. The latest news is to the effect that many of the Armenians who were supposed to have been killed fled from the soldiery, and are now returning.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Men cried like children at a meeting of Armenians at Becker's hall, Milwaukee and Chicago avenues, when the story of the atrocities of the Turks was retold. Some were there who may have lost sisters, brothers or parents to the recent slaughter. Pithy appeals were set up for the Christian people of the world to take cognizance of the dreadful persecution of the Armenians. The speakers talked of taking

## THE VICTORIOUS JAPANESE.

They Continue the Chase of the Chinese—Confirmation of Former Victories.

An Outpost Captured at Port Arthur—Closing in on That Stronghold.

London, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Choo Foo reports that the Japanese have captured a fort two miles west of Port Arthur. The Chinese have taken refuge upon the highest hill in the vicinity, and it is reported that they are short of provisions. The Japanese are advancing down the peninsula safely. American missionaries at Tung Chow are threatened and the cruiser Baltimore has gone to their assistance.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—The Japanese legation received today, via St. Petersburg, official confirmation of the victory by the Japanese army under Marshal Yamagata over the Chinese army under General Ma at Sin Yuen. The Chinese numbered twenty thousand, and after three hours' fighting on the 18th they fled north.

The government of Japan, replying to the United States offer to mediate between China and Japan, expressed high appreciation of the kindly feeling of the United States, but says it believes the first overtures for peace should come from China.

## FRANCH EXECUTED.

The Barcelona Anarchist Put to Death this Morning.

Barcelona, Nov. 21.—Salvador Franch, the chief conspirator in the bomb throwing plot which resulted in the death of thirty persons and the wounding of eighty others in the Lyceum theatre this city a little more than a year ago, was executed this morning. The prisoner, through the last day and night of his life showed no fear. He ate with good appetite. Last evening his wife and daughter called at the prison to endeavor to induce him to confess and accept the consolations of religion. He paid no heed to their appeals. The crowd which had collected about the prison in hopes of seeing the execution were disappointed by the military. Franch cried "Long Live Anarchy" as he was being led to the place of execution. He scoffed at religion to the last. A few minutes before he was put to death he sang, and continued his song until his place in the death chair until sundown and great crowds of people gazed upon the distorted features of the dead man.

## TUPPER ARRAIGNED.

He Is Spending His Time Electioneering in England.

London, Nov. 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette severely arraigns Sir Charles Tupper in connection with the recent election in Forfarshire, Scotland. The paper particularly blames him for his attacks on the board of agriculture on account of the government's restrictions upon Canadian cattle.

## DUTCH SUCCESS.

Rajah of Lombok and His Son Surrender.

Amsterdam, Nov. 21.—The government has received a dispatch stating that the Rajah of Lombok and his son have surrendered to the Dutch authorities and have been taken to Amisban.

## CABLE NEWS.

The Resignation of Russian Foreign Minister Denied.

London, Nov. 21.—A St. Petersburg dispatch denies that the Russian foreign minister, De Giers, has retired. The consensus of opinion among woolen goods dealers in London indicates a slow but encouraging increase in the export of high class goods to the United States since the passage of the American tariff bill.

Rome, Nov. 21.—Several more shocks of earthquake were felt at Reggio di Calabria this morning. The panic continues at Messina but no further shocks are reported.

London, Nov. 21.—A Tientsin dispatch says the Bible was presented to the Dowager Empress of China on the recent occasion of her birthday. The gift was highly appreciated and the emperor has sent his chief eunuch to the Bible distributing depot in Peking to purchase another copy.

## MADE CONFESSIONS.

The Emerald Smugglers Said to Have Peached Upon Others.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—It is alleged that Luke Greenwald and Wichman, two of the convicted members of the Emerald gang of smugglers, have made confessions implicating a well known lawyer and several others in the smuggling operations. Voss, the fugitive, who is now keeping a restaurant in Victoria, B. C., has, it is alleged, written to a friend in this city that if the government will promise not to prosecute him he will produce important documentary and other evidence against the ring.

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