

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

The Steamship Victoria Makes a Splendid Trip Across the Pacific Ocean.

Corea in a Disturbed State—The Sydney Affair—England's Complaint.

The Northern Pacific liner Victoria, Captain Pantou, arrived here this morning at 7.50 o'clock, after a splendid passage of 13 days 10 hours across the Pacific. She left Hong Kong on November 6th, Shanghai November 10th, Kobe November 13th, and arrived at Yokohama November 16th. She remained there until the afternoon of the 17th, when she sailed for Victoria. The trip across the Pacific was singularly beautiful, the weather being bright and clear and the winds light and favorable. She crossed the meridian on November 23 at 4 a.m. The smallest day's run was 297 miles and the best 324. The vessel was not being forced and was only sent along at ordinary speed. She brought 3600 tons of general freight and had to refuse several hundred tons for lack of space to carry it. She has 550 tons for Victoria, which she is discharging to-day. She has eight cabin passengers, who are as follows: Donald Fraser, manager of the Yokohama branch of the Bank of China, who is on his way home to England on a vacation; A. E. McEwen, of Kobe; Benjamin S. Wagner, a missionary from Shanghai, and Mr. and Mrs. Vita and three children. Twenty-eight Chinese and fifty Japanese came over, and all except seven of the former and all of the latter left the vessel here. The Victoria arrived here a day before she was expected, and none except Mr. Connon and Dr. Macnaughton Jones were quite ready to receive her. The longshoremen to work ship were not all on hand, and Agent Pritchard and Pilot Gatter had not arrived from Tacoma to meet the vessel. The Victoria will not leave for the Sound until to-morrow morning, as the quarantine officer at Port Townsend will only inspect foreign vessels in daylight.

The ship brought Oriental war news up to November 17th. At that time there were all sorts of rumors about as to Port Arthur, but as the cable has already apprised the western world it had not then been captured. The war was not progressing so rapidly as had heretofore been the case. Meanwhile Corea remains in a very disorganized state, and outbreaks of the Tonghaks are being suppressed by the Japanese troops. No trouble is expected to result from the affair of the Sydney. The United States government is understood to regard the action of Japan as justifiable on grounds of self-defence, and Great Britain coincides, although some form of explanation or apology may be deemed desirable. France has taken a less easy view of the situation, but is disposed to make serious difficulties. Her opinion appears to be that the exigency was not sufficiently alarming to call for so grave a measure as the removal of passengers from a French steamship. Later developments undoubtedly indicate that the self-declared explosive experts were irresponsible speculators, if not impostors; but the earliest information concerning them pointed to a very different conclusion. Reports were received connecting Col. Fred Grant with the undertaking, and his name carried with it a weight which would not have been accorded to unknown adventurers. It is well known that Li Hung Chang holds the memory of General Grant in reverence, and he would presumably have been disposed to place unusual resources at the disposal of a party representing his son. The sums alleged to have been promised to Colonel Grant, and to have been actually advanced to his agents, corresponded exactly with those set forth by the travellers on the Gaelic and Sydney. Taking these and other correlative facts into consideration, the Japanese government believed itself under the necessity of guarding against a threatened danger. The French diplomatic and consular officials were powerless to intervene, even had they been inclined to do so, and relying upon the authorized rulings of international law, Japan availed herself of what she claimed as a belligerent right. The American passengers were released on November 12th, after taking oaths not to aid China in any manner and expressing in writing their gratitude for the leniency of their treatment by the Japanese government. The Chinese attaché of the legation at Washington was sent to Hiroshima for further examination.

Affairs in Corea appear to be in a very sad state. The interference of Japan to put everything to rest, appears to have had the contrary effect by putting everything wrong. Anarchy stalks at large throughout the southern part of the kingdom. We are told of armies of malcontents ranging from 20,000 to 50,000 strong. The entire population may be said to be hostile to the occupation of the Japanese, and though the wretched king, who is as plastic clay in the hands of the potter, to be moulded at will, has been directed to issue an edict that everyone is to be beheaded who sympathizes with the Tonghaks or who molests the Japanese, but small heed is likely to be paid to such a sweeping order, for if it were possible to carry it out, Corea would lose a very heavy percentage of its male population. However, we think, the Japanese friends of the country will more or less try their hands at carrying into effect, what most persons simply regard to be their own order, issued via the King. November was ushered in by the assassination of Kin Kaku U, vice-president of the new law department. This murder has made a considerable sensation in the capital. He was identified with the progressive, that is, the Japanese party, and his savage taking off is said to be

regarded as a practical protest against Japanese reforms in general. After this, Japanese policemen have been stationed in the immediate vicinity of the residences of the leaders of the new party, the anti-Mings.

The particulars relative to the assassination of Kin Kaku U, are these. On the 8th ult. at about 8 p.m., while Kin was conversing with three of his friends in his room, a person entered and said he wished to speak on important business, and after he had ascertained which of them was the vice-minister, the intruder gave a signal, and seven men rushed into the room with drawn swords, first a cut was made at one of Kin's visitors, and then the seven together attacked Kin Kaku U, dismembering him in a few minutes. The three visitors were also cut at but escaped. As soon as the cries of murder were heard, the other inmates of the house came forth, but all lights being extinguished, these could discover nothing in the darkness. In the meantime the assassins effected their escape, and shortly afterwards Korean police officers arrived on the spot, but no trace could be discovered of the assassins. Upon the news reaching the legation and consulate, these sent out a student interpreter and police officers. A Japanese naval surgeon was also called in but nothing could be done for the victim. The cause of this assassination is attributed to the animosity felt against Kin by the Conservative party, Kin Kaku U being an extremely energetic and upright member of the progressive party.

Fire on the 12th instant, in the Hiroshima barracks, resulted in a large loss of life. Apparently, the soldiers occupying the upper stories were unfortunately cognizant when too late of their perilous position, and as the flames later enveloped the whole building, were unable to escape their terrible misfortune. Thirty-eight non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who were in the second and third stories when the conflagration commenced, were burned to death, with 84 injured, 10 of them severely. The unfortunate men were of the 5th company of the 9th regiment of infantry. The number of vessels purchased by the Nipon Yusen Kaisha, since the outbreak of the war, is 26. When peace is restored, the company contemplate the opening of some fresh lines of steamers, availing of this large addition to their fleet. As a first step, the Yusen Kaisha have resolved to run steamers to London, in order to facilitate trade between the east and the west.

On the 5th instant an entertainment was given in the Kyuaku-kwan residence, at Shijotori, Kyoto, in celebration of the Japanese victories in the present war. In the midst of the gathering of people, a bombshell was thrown from the outside, and exploding, wounded 64 persons, two housemaids, more or less seriously.

The seventh session of the diet has been convened to meet in Tokio on Dec. 22. It is not anticipated that the proceedings will be so harmonious as those of the extraordinary session recently held at Hiroshima. The sole purpose of that gathering was to authorize war expenditures, and all domestic dissensions were allowed to rest by common consent. The loyal and patriotic purposes of the members having been definitely avowed, the opposition now considers itself free to resume its customary violent attitude toward the government. Only under an extreme emergency, like that produced by the war, could the parliamentary quarrels be even temporarily laid aside. It is hoped that the attacks upon the administration will not be carried to such unlimited excess as has been displayed in former years, for the necessity of proclaiming another dissolution would be deeply regretted during the progress of hostilities with China; but, the extreme radicals have often proved themselves determined to block the course of the government, no matter at what hazards, that the country has little expectation of their self-restraint on this occasion.

As previously reported the minister of foreign affairs recently sent a communique to the governor of the port of Kanagawa in which it was stated that Japanese subjects serving on board U.S. ships in Japanese ports must be regarded by the government as coming under the jurisdiction of the imperial courts whenever charged with offences against the law. As this opinion is contrary to the position maintained by the United States, the question was brought up for diplomatic discussion. It now appears that the foreign minister had no intention to deliver an ex-cathedra judgment on the subject. The native newspaper which printed his letter to the local governor has been fined 20 yen for publishing private official documents without permission. In the course of the trial the prosecuting attorney remarked that "administrative officials were not concerned with questions of jurisdiction, and the correspondence under consideration conveyed only the individual views of the writers. The legal point at issue was in no way affected by the opinions expressed." The incident will therefore pass without further debate. The emperor has sent from Hiroshima the following message to the army under General Yamagata: "I am impressed by the loyalty and bravery with which you have overcome countless obstacles, and in your onward march have driven the enemy beyond the boundary of Corea, occupying his territory, and making yourselves masters of his important positions. Now the severities of winter are approaching. Take heed to your health and bear yourselves so that future successes shall follow."

In connection with this address it may be mentioned that the surgeon-general reports that the troops actively engaged in Manchuria are in better average condition than at any previous time in the last four years. Contrary to the usual experience, illness is less common among the Japanese troops in the field than while the same men were in garrison service. The popular contributions of the navy

fund have reached three hundred and ninety thousand yen. Japanese newspapers are amusing themselves by publishing maps of China in the partitioned condition it will assume after the war has had its full effect. Most of these maps represent Japan in possession of Formosa, the littoral province of Shing-shi, Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fuh Kien, and, as a rule, the viceroynalties of Shansi, Honan and Anwei. To England are assigned Kwangtung, Hunan, Hupai and Szechuan. To Germany, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Hai-nan; and to France Yunnan, Szechuen and Kan-suh. The territory of Mongolia and nothing more is set apart for Russia. Japanese divers have applied for permission to take and repair the King Yuen and Chih Yuen, sunk in the fight off Taikosan harbor.

The movements of General Oyama's army corps may be summarized as follows: The landing began October 27th near the mouth of the Hwaiyang river, on the east coast of Liau Tung peninsula, about twenty-five miles from its southernmost extremity. No opposition was offered, the troops were brought on shore before the evening of the 30th. Detachments started southward on the morning of the 28th and in the afternoon the small town of Petchero was occupied. Thenceforward the progress was steady and uninterrupted for a week. The inhabitants, after the first shock of surprise, mostly watched the strange soldiers with stolid indifference, though some villages were deserted in a panic. Withstanding the efforts to reassure their occupants by the distribution of placards promising general protection and safety. A very few disturbances occurred, so trifling as to scarcely require mention. Several deserted camps were passed during the opening days of November, but no enemy was seen until the town of Kinchow, or Chin Chiu, was reached, on the 8th. A feeble show of resistance was made and the distance from side to side is only about two miles. The harbor of Talien was approached on the 7th, the fleet under Admiral Ito co-operating in the movement for the reduction of this important position. Here again the enemy failed to strike a blow in defence. Some three thousand troops abandoned the forts and joined the garrison at Port Arthur, which is now believed to number ten thousand. The Japanese destroyed the torpedoes which the harbor is lined, while the land forces occupied the works, which were profusely supplied with artillery and ammunition. Nothing now remains to be captured in Liau Tung but Port Arthur. The guarding post of the entrance to Pechili gulf. It is expected that any day may bring news of the conquest of this station, after which the way to Tientsin will be virtually open. The loss of the gulf would be an amount to only thirteen wounded. Eighty guns of large calibre are in the list of spoils.

A Chinese mine-boat used for laying torpedoes, seventy-five feet long, and worth twelve thousand yen, accidentally ran into the Japanese fleet near Talien, on October 27th and was destroyed. No news of importance has been received from General Yamagata since last advice. His advance posts remain at Pangwang, though detached columns have penetrated far into the interior and along the coast. One of the latest dispatches from Tientsin announces that the British and German making preparations for united departure from Peking. Whether this is intended as a mark of dissatisfaction with the government or was of confidence in its power to protect the diplomatic corps, is not indicated.

Great Britain has assumed an extremely threatening attitude toward China as asserted with great emphasis and directness by correspondents in Peking and Tientsin. The former has demanded power to demand reparation for the Chung King affront has never ceased to be a matter of surprise, but if the reports now current are well grounded, it is evident that the wrath of the English government has not subsided for a moment. It was only a few days since the British and German armed Chinese soldiers boarded the British mail steamer Chung King while that vessel was lying at her wharf near Tientsin and committed a series of outrages upon several of the passengers on their way to Shanghai. These passengers were mostly Japanese and Chinese officials. Among them were the consul at Tientsin and his family, and a number of attaches of the legation at Peking, all of whom were returning home in consequence of the declaration of war. Men and women were alike hustled from their rooms, bound, forced on deck, and at one o'clock in the morning dragged to an extemporized gun-house in which they were confined till daylight, when they were brutally driven back to the steamer, after having been robbed of valuable articles of property. As a crowning act of insolence, the ruffians fired a volley of musketry over the ship's side. The circumstance that the sufferers from these acts of violence were Japanese did not especially concern the English authorities. Their business was to exact the atonement for the insult to their flag, and until within the past week it has not been publicly known that any steps towards securing redress had been taken. Now, however, we hear of formidable preparations for enforcing satisfaction. Admiral Freeman has summoned the British fleet to meet at Shanghai, to await the arrival of a strong military force from India, the landing of which at Chusan is to be effected without delay. A large sum of money is to be paid to the deputation and dismissal of the chief local magistrates holding office at Tientsin and an avowal of regret accompanied by a salute to the flag from the guns of the Taku forts. If these conditions are not promptly fulfilled the troops and warships will commence reprisals. Startling as this intelligence sounds, it is repeated from various sources, and is repeated from various sources, and is repeated from various sources.

The latest addition is that England has already strained a point in forbearance in consequence of the agitated condition of the Manchuria are in better average condition than at any previous time in the last four years. Contrary to the usual experience, illness is less common among the Japanese troops in the field than while the same men were in garrison service. The popular contributions of the navy

der of the emperor, whose purpose was to learn from him the exact truth of the present situation. So remarkable a deviation from precedent would naturally excite consternation among the court officials if there were any likelihood of its occurrence; but the fact appears to be that the foreign advisers' attendance was required by the Tsung li Yamen only, and that his business at such a crisis concerned only the members of that body. Telegrams from Shanghai announce that the emperor has yielded to a demand from the Russian and French ministers that they be hereafter admitted in audience to the interior state hall of the palace, from which the agents of foreign powers have hitherto been excluded. The apartment allotted to messengers from tributary states has hitherto been considered suitable for diplomatic representatives. Two of the French gentlemen who were seized by bandits in Tonquin some months since were released on October 25th. Their names are Chesnay and M. Cartere. Chaillet and her daughter and M. Cartere, also kidnapped, are still in captivity. The French government has requested the Chinese government to open for foreign visitation and trade the ports of Mok Pho, on the southern coast of the province of Cholla Do, and Kok Wen, on the Tai Tung river. Arrangements to this end will be carried out as soon as the disorders of the war are quieted.

Comment on the Recent Elections in the United States. London, Nov. 30.—A Rome dispatch says the finance committee of Cardinals have presented to the Pope the papal budget for the ensuing year showing a reduction in expenditure of twelve thousand pounds. It is announced that the commander of the vessel bringing home the Vatican exhibits at the World's Fair will deliver to the Pope an autographic letter from Cleveland. He will be received with honors accorded extraordinary ambassadors from great powers. In the central criminal court to-day Col. Jacques, agent for the American claimants to the Townley estate was sentenced to 20 months imprisonment with hard labor. The Pope has given instructions that solemn funeral services for the repose of the souls of his parents shall take place two weeks hence in the church of St. Stinatte where the mother of the sovereign pontiff is buried. A large number of cardinals, the diplomatic representatives of Spain, Portugal and Brazil, heads of religious orders, deputations of the two branches of the Pecci family and delegations of various municipal bodies will take part in the service.

The Radical Weekly Times and Echo after having perused the reasons advanced by politicians of both parties in the United States for the overthrow of Democracy, confessed itself unable to satisfy its own mind on the subject. It says: "It is impossible for anyone to estimate rightly the real causes of this swinging, back to Republicanism. Whether the voters, sick of the present state of things, simply wanted a change; or that the majority are still protectionists at heart and resent the passing of the Wilson tariff; or that Mr. Cleveland's personal popularity is waning and that the Democrats wish him, as yet, perhaps, uncertain. The return of fourteen Populists, or members of the People's Party, is so far satisfactory. They are as fair counterparts of our Socialists or Independent Labor party men, as it is at present possible to find in America, but, except for propaganda purposes they are hardly likely to be able to effect much in congress. One significant instance is the strength of the women vote in Denver. Thirty thousand female voters have been recorded in that state, a certain proof that woman's indifference to politics is not true, at any rate, so far as Denver is concerned."

CHICAGO'S DEBT. The Windy City Owes Over Twenty Million Dollars. Chicago, Nov. 29.—The total bonded indebtedness of Chicago, including the \$5,000,000 World's Fair bonds, is \$18,000,000. This averages about 4.12 per cent interest. The floating indebtedness is a matter of dispute. A fair estimate is \$3,000,000. It consists of money borrowed in anticipation of the revenue from judgments and the juggling of moneys from one fund to another. The present embarrassment is caused by the accumulation of debts from previous administrations. Where appropriations were not sufficient money was borrowed and the deficit has reached such proportions that Mayor Hopkins has been compelled to confront it. The total debt of the city when compared with the assessed valuation shows Chicago to be as well off as any of the large cities. The trouble is that three sets of town officers are required to do what one set accomplish in other cities. Tax dodging and queer work in the assessor's office have been proven. These are the chief reasons why the revenue is not growing.

NICHOLAS IS POPULAR. The Young Czar's Popularity Increases Every Day. St. Petersburg, Nov. 29.—The popularity of the Czar increases daily, owing to his unaffected ways and the fact that he is dispensing with the military police bodyguards of the palace. His order withdrawing troops from the line of the route upon his wedding day has produced a good effect. The crowds were unable to believe that they would be allowed to stand and witness the procession without the invariable hedge of soldiers, and when they saw that this was the fact the populace were frantic with delight and expressed satisfaction in a thousand ways. There is no doubt that a marked change has taken place everywhere in St. Petersburg life in consequence of the Czar's admirable policy.

THE NICARAGUAN TROUBLE

Mosquito Indians Abandon Their Claim to Independence of Nicaragua.

British Government Did Not Admit That Their Consul Was in the Wrong.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The suddenly modified attitude of Great Britain towards Nicaragua is attributable, in the opinion of naval officers, solely to the positive determination of the United States to maintain its announced principles through the mobilization of warships if necessary rather than by recourse to the slow and unsatisfactory methods of diplomacy hitherto employed. Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, has received a cablegram from the president of the republic which in the minister's opinion settles the trouble in Nicaragua so far as the Mosquito Indians are concerned. Dr. Guzman's cable states that a convention of Mosquito Indians at Bluefields unanimously agreed to abandon their claim to the independence of Nicaragua and incorporate themselves in future as citizens of the republic. The cruiser Columbia arrived at Calmamera, Cuba, November 28. It is deemed probable that the Columbia's arrival had not been announced to-day had not the entire complexion of the latest Nicaraguan complications undergone such a marked change. Calmamera is the only port in Cuba which has no consul resident, consequently it is the only port where the Columbia's arrival would fall under the rule which requires the British consular officers to report by cable the movements of all foreign warships.

London, Nov. 30.—It is authoritatively stated here that there is no truth in the statement that the English government had admitted that its minister to Bluefields had exceeded his powers with regard to the Bluefields incident and that he would be recalled. CONDENSED DISPATCHES. News Received by Wire from all Parts of the World. Herbert F. Bingham, the British consul at Greytown, who was deprived of his exequatur at the time of the Bluefield incident, has been transferred to Costa Rica, a more important position. This was his reward for refusing to return to Greytown until Seelaya government apologized. The American residents of the European cities celebrated Thanksgiving day with banquets and other festivities. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who has been deputed to represent English stockholders in a series of conferences with the directors of the Central Pacific railroad, has arrived at New York. Lord Aberdeen arrived at New York yesterday. The Brisbane government will float a loan of two million pounds sterling at 3 1/2 per cent, for the conversion of higher priced government securities. The premier hopes thus to save twenty-two thousand pounds. The Mackenzie motion of no confidence proposed on Nov. 23, was defeated in the South Australian assembly by a vote of 53 to 22. The San Francisco Morning Call and Evening Bulletin have been ordered to be sold by private sale. This arose out of trouble among the owners.

Harper's Magazine

IN 1895. The Simpkins, a new novel by Thomas Hardy, will be begun in the December number, 1894, and continued to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelists, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in fiction, and the Simpkins may be expected to arouse enthusiasm not inferior in degree to that which has marked Tribby—the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Sieur Louis de Conte, her page and secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the Maid of Orleans. In the January number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolinas, the first of a series of southern papers. Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empires. The next volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the MAGAZINE a series of eight stories, depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners. Besides the long stories, there will begin in the January number the first chapters of A Three-Part Novelle, by Richard Harding Davis—the longest work yet attempted by this writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the MAGAZINE. Send for Illustrated Prospectus. The volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscribers will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of the Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid. Title-page and Index sent on application. Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

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N POLITICS REVIEWED.

gals Applies Numerous Ad- vices to the Populists. Nov. 30.—The Herald has written: "If the sworn, specified, and documented accusations of voters are to be believed, the administration of Kansas has not profited, debased, disgraced government ever by state in the union. Ben- nanna pales its ineffectual us that ex-Senator John J. rlay described the late Liew- in Kansas. He came to om Boston, where he deliv- ure, and was found at the n hotel. he said, "has reached its It has made a remarkable upon the legislation of con- e income tax is absolutely tically a Populist measure, eated by neither the Repub- lic Democratic party. The tform alone contained refer- a tax. The income tax is of immense significance. The sside was a campaign of I do not regard the election as in any sense a certificate of confidence in the Republi- Democracy met defeat be- demonstrated its conspic- unequalled incapacity to deal with present day problems. The ean simply the Republican another chance. If it falls he brought home. If the eaders accept the opportunity we shall win in 1896, but the not be the great issue, nor candidate be successful whose not known upon other and more momentous questions. of the rich, the poverty of the elusive and menacing power rations, the strangulation a vicious financial system fore general distribution of among the masses; these are e questions of the day. Which shall reveal its capacity to gently and successfully with us will hold the reins of

th, Dec. 1.—A party of were returning to, their e wedding in the village e passing through a dense e attacked by wolves. This- number were devoured and der of the party were more osely injured.

en in Health

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Dr. Chas. Steele St. Catherine's, Ont. Co., Lowell, Mass. ber of years I have been troubled tired feeling, shortness of breath, and constipation. I could get at night on account of the pain appetite whatever. I was that tired that I gave out before half the day. I tried a great number of medicines but any permanent relief from any



Dr. Chas. Steele St. Catherine's, Ont.

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