EMPRESS OF INDIA ARRIVES.

The Opinion of Her Passengers is That China Will Not Fight With Japan.

A Valiant Corean Officer Who is in Disgrace—That Battle With Rebels.

The R. M. ship Empress of India, Capt. Marshall, arrived here to-day at noon, 11 days and 5 hours from Yokohama. She was several days behind time, having been detained at Nagasaki in quarantine for three days. The voyage across was very pleasant in every respect. She had a jolly crowd of passengers aboard, and the voyage was thus made to seem short. She brought no Chinese passengers and at 2 o'clock, after a two hours' stay in William's Head harbor, was permitted to leave. The tender Maude met the ship at the station and brought about 10 cabin passengers ashore. The ship brought a full cargo of freight. The cabin list was as follows: Mr. Barney, Rev. Mr. Belnap and child, Miss Blackmore, Miss Brown, Mr. Burman, Rev. W. Bushell, Mr. Chorlton, Miss Clayton, Mr. Cowan, Mr. S. Dawson, M. le Comte DeDufort, Senor H. E. and Madame Delavat, Miss Edington, Mr. Ellert, Lieut. Fox, Mr. George, Frank Grove, Mr. Graham, E. H. Grimani, Mr. Hart, Miss Hart, Mr. Isgarisheff, Dr. Jackson, Mr. James, Mr. Jeffries, C. E. Jennings, Miss Jenkins, Charles Jung, Miss Lee, Mrs. McDonald, J. McKie, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McNabb and child, Miss Macphail, W. Munsie, Mrs. D. W. Nichols and three children, Mr. Niclassen, Mr. Page, Edgar Poyser, Dr. Rennie, C. B. Rickett, Mr. Ring, Mr. Ritchie, Capt Saillard, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Saw, Miss Scriven, Mr. Seel, Thos. Shaw, Dr. Stimson, Miss Stimson, Col. H. H. Tabb, Mr. Morhea, Mr. Claridge, Count Terashima, Mr. and Mrs. Theodor, Hon. S. Tollemache, Miss Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Wagen, Mrs. Walker and infant, Lady Maud Warrender and maid, F. C. Vander Byl and servant, P. B. Vander Byl.

Miss Blackmore and Miss Hart are teachers who have been engaged at their profession in Japan for a number of years. The former is from Truro, N. S., and the latter from Ontario. They left the ship here and will remain a few days. Lady Maud Warrender is the wife of the captain of H. M. S. Centurian and is on her way to England. Her husband was formerly on this station and she herself has been here. She left the vessel here for a short stay. Col. H. H. Tabb is on his way to England from his command with her majesty's forces in China. Count Terashima is a member of a branch of the present reigning family in Japan. He is slated for several years' schooling at Washington and Paris. James McKie is with the Hongkong house of Jardine, Matheson & Co. and is on his way to England. Frank Grove is a broker at Shanghai.

The ship brought very little war and plague news. The latetr is diminishing, and the opinion of the pasengers and crew on the Empress is that there will be no war. "Japan," they all say, "is spoiling for a fight but China will get out of the corner diplomatically." Among the passengers aboard the ship was Lieut. Fox, U.S.N., flag lieutenant to Admiral S. Kerrett, just relieved of the command of the Asiatic station and returned. Lieut. Fox spent a month at Chemulp and Seoul. He was there on the U. S. Baltimore and left Chemulpo for Nagasiki on July 3. He saw the Japanese troops landed there to the number of 8,000 and saw the advance on Seoul. He also saw the Chinese transports arrive. He does not believe there will be any fighting. The Japanese are eager but the Chinese will very likely not fight. Lieut. Fox seemed disposed to doubt the reported encounter near Scoul received here by cable since the Empress sailed.

An extra to the Jiji Shimpo sent out on Friday, July 13, announced that the aspect of Korean affairs had undergone a serious change. Three powers, Great Britain, Russia and the United States, which intervened between Japan and China, being favorable to reforms in the Korean government, advised China to co-operate with Japan in carrying out the project. The Chinese government rejected the advice, and the powers desisted from further mediation, and resolved to look on in silence. The matetr now remains to be settled by Japan, China and Korea alone. Japan will push onward her scheme for the reform of the Korean government, and affairs are now in such a state that the only course open to China is to resort to force, if she objects to the action of Japan.

An extra to the Kokumin states that cabinet councils have been held day after day for some time without any definite decision being arrived at, till the afternoon of the 11th, when a council was held in the official residence of Count Ito, at which Count Yamagata, president of the Privy Council, and General Kawakami, president of the general staff board, were also present. It was there and then resolved to send an ultimatum to China. In the event of the Chinese government refusing to accept its terms, the result will be war. The Kokumin avers that it obtained its information from a most trustworthy source.

A dispatch from Chemulpo to the Yokohama Advertiser under date of July 5 says: "The Chinese appear to be holding back from action in Korea for various reasons, one of which is probably the festival in honor of the empress dowager's 60th birthday, and another that the rebellion in Kirin, which was at first though to be a small affair, has turned out to be rather serious. Li Hung-chang is therefore up to his ears in business. The Togoku men are not by any means yet finished with. Colonel Hong, who was in command of the Korean troops sent to suppress them, reported that he had captured Chenjiu, when as a fact it was evacuated by the rebels. Chenjiu having been surrounded by the royal troops, the Togoku leaders decided not to bring trouble upon the inhabitants by fighting, so effecting a feint which drew all the royal troops to one side of the town, they quietly made their exit from the opposite side. When the rebels had safely retreated to the hills, the government troops entered the city and, after slaughtering a few harmless inhabitants, the colonel gave out that he had achieved a great victory. Colonel Hong returned to Seoul, and is now in disgrace. Last night the Omi, now an armed cruiser, arrived with about 800 more troops, which are now beginnig to land. The United States flagship Baltimore left for Nagasaki for stores, on the 3rd, after making grand preparations to celebrate the 4th here. The Monocacy is expected to leave Shanghai for this on the 7th. The men-of-war in port now comprise one Chinese Armstrong cruiser, the Japanese Yaeyama and Musahi, the French Inconstant, Russian Koreetz and British cruiser Archer."

The following telegram, says the Advertiser of July 16, dated July 12th, has been received from the Japanese counsel at Hongkong: "The number of deaths from July 6th to noon on the 12th was 56; under treatment 150; 18 deaths in the Chinese hospital at Kiuryo were reported. It is very difficult to obtain exact statistics of the plague, but the epidemic seems to have abated to some degree."

POPULAR CANADIAN AUTHOR.

Spending a Few Days in Victoria—His Book on British Columbia.

J. Macdonald Oxley, the Canadian author, whose contributions to the various magazines have attracted a great deal of attention on both sides of the Atlantic, is at the Driard, accompanied by his son. Besides contributing to the magazines, Mr. Oxley has written a number of books, all of which deal with Canada and the Canadians. His latest book, which will be out in September, deals with the early history of British Columbia, particularly Vancouver Island and the coast Indians. It is being published by Thomas Nelson & Son, Edinburgh, and is to be profusely illustrated. The book should be particularly interesting to citizens of this province. Taking Victoria as it was when the Songhees Indians held undisputed sway, as a starting point, the author details the adventures of two young men among the Indian tribes of the coast. The early officials of the Hudson's Bay Company and the old steamer Beaver figure prominently in the story. The reputation of the author is a guarantee that the subject is well dealt with.

This is Mr. Oxley's first visit to the coast, and he expresses himself as being delighted with his trip. "The solidity of the cities of Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria is what surprised me most," said he to a Times representative. "I expected to find large cities, but I did not expect to see so much capital invested in them. Why the hotel we are in is not surpassed by any west of the Windsor at Montreal."

After spending a week in Victoria Mr. Oxley will start on his return trip, spending some time in the interior districts of the province. Although on a pleasure trip he is not altogether idle, it being his intention to make his trip the subject of his next book. It will detail the experiences of two young men tramping across the continent, the people and the country being depicted.

Mr. Oxley is manager of the English department of the Sun Life Assurance company, Montreal, but most of his time is spent in journalism. He was for some time official reporter in the Nova Scotia legislative assembly, succeeding Sir John Thompson, the present premier, in that position.

NEWS FROM THE SEALERS

Return of Mr. William Munsie From Japan—Total Catch of Schooners.

Victoria Fleet Has an Average of 1276 Skins Per Schooner—Americans 811.

William Munsie, the well known sealing owner, arrived here from Yokohama this afternoon on the Empress of India, after an absence of nearly two months. He enjoyed a very pleasant trip both ways, and reports that his schooners, in common with nearly all of the Victoria fleet, have done very well. The season in the Japan sea is practically over and many of the schooners are on the way home. Very few of the fleet in Asiatic waters will go to the Russian coast, and none will try Behring sea. Those that do not return direct will cruise about to the northward till the seals are gone, and will then return here. The E. B. Marvin will pick up the skins of the Marvin fleet and will come here. The Casco and the Sea Lion are already headed for home ,and the schooner Viva, owned by Mr. Munsie, left for Victoria on July 9th with 23,370 sealskins aboard, being her own catch and those of the Umbrina, Brenda, Mary Ellen, Sadie Turpel, Oscar and Hattie, Agnes Macdonald, W. A. Earle, Penelpoe, City of San Diego, Arietes, Rosie Olsen, Libbie, May Belle, Fawn, Otto and Aurora.

The British catch on the Japan coast up to date is as follows: Umbrina, 2339; Brenda, 2383; Diana, 1962; Mary Ellen, 1900; C. G. Cox, 1900; E. B. Marvin, 1878; Sadie Turpel, 1700; Oscar and Hattie, 1735; Agnes Macdonald, 1717; Mermaid, 1617; W. A. Earle, 1462; Viva, 1436; Casco, 1394; Penelope, 1305; Dora Sleward, 1329; City of Sandiego, 1304; Enterprise, 1253; Arietas, 1197; Annie E. Paint, 1125; Teresa, 1102; Geneva, 1092; Rosie Olsen, 1042; Vera, 1072; Libbie, 1010; Beatrice of Vancouver, 947; May Belle, (3 boats astray for five weeks,) 925; Fawn, 911; Maude S., 1341; Otto, 772; Mary Taylor, 783; W. P. Hall, 710; Aurora, 696; Ocean Belle, 537; W. P. Sayward, 488; Florence M. Smith, 96; total, 44,669; average, 1276 per schooner.

The catch of the American schooners on the Japan coast, 1894, up to date is as follows: Bonanza, 1724; Louise D., 1547; Sophia Sutherland, 1456; Allie J. Alger, 1373; Alton, 1160; Emma and Louisa, 1100; Rattler, 1046; Eppenger, 1008; C. G. White, 942; Herman, 927; Mattie T. Dyer, 915; Willard Ainsworth, 803; Theresa, 686; Louis Olsen, 636; Lilly L., 594; Alexander, 570; Penelope, 540; Rosie Sparks, 440; Anaconda, 332; Prescott, 329; Geo. Peabody, 199; Anna Matilda, 152; Josephine, 147; Geo. C. Whalley, 142; Edward Webster, 1430; total, 20,289; average per schooner, 811 1-2.

Wrecked on Japan coast, schooner Henry Dennis.

Lost at sea: schooners Mascotte, Matthew Turner, old San Diego, Unga, and British schooner Charlotte.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

St. Paul, Minn., July 28.—A band of masked men attacked a freight on the Milwaukee shore line last night, and put the crew to flight after badly injuring the fireman and engineer. The train was stopped by the display of a red light. The attacking party poured a fusilade of bullets into the train. No arrests were made.

THE ANNUAL RIFLE MEET

Opening Matches at the Goldstream Range Yesterday Afternoon.

No. 2 Company Again Wins the Laurie Bugle—Other Sporting Events.

Everything was favorable yesterday for the opening of the annual prize meeting of the B. C. Rifle Association. There was no wind and the sun was not strong enough to bother the riflemen. The committees who had charge of the different departments carried out the work mapped out for them without the slightest hitch. There were 55 competitors from the navy, R.M.A., garrison artillery and teams from Vancouver and New Westminster.

The first match on the programme was for a prize presented by Lt.-Col. Peters, D.A.G., for the recruits who had never won a prize. The match was fired at 200 and 400 yards with the short Snider rifle. The following were the winners, those not designated being Victorians:

Prizes.	Score.
$5.00—Tptr. Leslie (Westminster	46
4.00—Gr. Lettice	39
3.00—Gr. Goodwin	39
3.00—Gr. McDougall	38
2.00—Gr. C. H. Butler	37
2.00—Gr. Lawrie	35
2.00—Gr. Durance	34
2.00—Gr. Brimstone	34
2.00—Gr. W. Butler	30

After some extra series firing the Helmcken match was called. This was for the Dorothy medal presentted annually by H. D. Helmcken. It was fired with the Martini rifle at Queen's ranges. The list of winners are:

Prize.				
$10 and medal—Sgt. A. Langley	33	29	31	93
10—Dr. Bell Irving, Vanc.	30	33	28	91
8—Bomb. F. Mallandaine	33	30	28	91
7—Lieut. J. D. Taylor	27	33	30	90
6—W. W. B. McInnes	30	31	29	90
6.—Gr. W. P. Winsby	28	28	33	89
5—F. R. Sargison	32	29	26	87
5—Dr. G. H. Duncan	29	30	27	86
4—Gr. J. C. Chamberlin, Westr	29	30	27	86
4—Gr. Jos. Burr	29	34	22	85
4—Gr. G. H. Morkill	25	28	31	84
3—Lieut. M. G. Blanchard	24	31	29	84
3—Gr. C. W. Newbury	25	31	28	84
3—Sgt. Maj. A. S. Hunter	28	30	25	83
3—Gr. J. L. Beckwith	28	25	29	82
3—Bomb. A. Martin	28	29	25	82
2—Corp. J. D. Stewart, Vanc.	28	29	25	82
2—Gr. J. McRabble	34	24	24	82
2—Gr. H. Chamberlin, Westr	31	30	21	82
2—Gr. G. Huston, Westr	24	30	27	81
2—Br. S. A. Fletcher, Westr	26	32	23	51
2—Gr. J. H. Sharpe, Westr	25	28	27	80

There were prizes for another series awarded for scores in the same match, restricted to junior shots who had never won a prize $5 or greater. The winners were:

Prize.				
$5—Bombr. F. Mallandaine	33	30	28	91
4—Dr. G. H. Duncan	29	30	27	86
3—Gr. J. Burr, Westr	29	34	22	85
3—Lt. M. G. Blanchard	24	31	29	84
2—Corp. J. D. Stewart, Vanc.	28	29	25	82
2—Senator McInnes	25	30	25	80
2—H. Brocklesby, Vanc.	28	26	26	80
2—Tptr Leslie, Westr	25	33	21	79
2—Lieut. Collard, R.M.L.I.	29	32	18	79

The Laurie Bugle team match was combined with the individual contests in the Helmcken match. No. 2 company again won the bugle, the scores being:

No 2 Company, A team—1st prize, Laurie bugle and $15—Sergeant Langley 93, Gunner Winsby 89, Sergt.-Major Hunter 83, Gunner Martin 82, Gunner McRobbie 82, total 429.

No. 4 Company, New Westminster, A team—2nd prize $10—Gunner J. C. Chamberlin 86, Gunner H. C. Chamberlain 82, Gr. Sharpe 80, Gunner Wilson 80, Gunner Sloan 75; total 403.

No. 4 Company, New Westminster, B team 3rd prize, $5—Gunner Burr 85, Gunner Huston 81, Gunner Fletcher 81, Gunner Leslie 79, Gunner Corbett 68.

The other team scores were: No. 1 Company 390; No. 2 Company, B team, 386; No. 3 Company, 352.

The result of this morning's shooting in No. 5, Nanaimo, match, seven rounds at 400 and 500 yards, which was completed sharp on time, is as follows:

$8.00—Gr. Lettice	68
7.00—Sergt. Langley	66
6.00—Gr. McRobbie	65
5.00—Lt. Taylor	65
4.00—Gr. Beckwith	64
4.00—Lt. Collard, R.M.L.I.	64
4.00—Corp. Stuart	64
3.00—F. R. Sargison	64
3.00—Corp. Quigley	64
3.00—Lt. Blanchard	63
3.00—Gr. H. Chamberlin	63
2.50—A. J. Chamberlin	63
2.50—Br. A. Martin	62
2.50—Dr. Bell-Irving	62
2.00—Gr. Sharpe	62
2.00—Gr. D. Duncan	62
2.00—Br. R. Wilson	61
2.00—Br. Mallandaine	61
2.00—Gr. C. W. Newbury	61
2.00—Senator McInnes	61

The winner of the first prize, Gunner Lettice, is a member of No. 3 Company, B. C. B. G. A., and this is his first year at Goldstream.

Firing in No. 6, Lieutenant-Governor's match, is now in progress.

THE ROBBIE BURNS.

A Case of Great Interest to Mine Owners—Alleged Jumping.

The case of Granger v. Fotheringham, Askwith, McMurdo, Irving, Ellis and McCabe has been in progress before Mr. Justice Crease in the supreme court at Vancouver all of Thursday. The action is brought, says the World, to recover possession of the Safety mineral claim, situated in McMurdo basin on the middle fork of the Spallumcheen river, in East Kootenay, as located by the plaintiff, and to enforce the adverse claim of the plaintiff as against the Robbie Burns and Robert E. Burns mineral claims.

It appears that the claim was located first as the Robbie Burns. The surveyor was entrusted with doing the necessary advertising in the Golden paper and in the Gazette. Everything was thought to be correct and $20,000 was expended in developing the claim. When title papers were applied for it was found that the surveyor had put the advertisement properly enough in the Golden paper, but that he had failed to put it in the Gazette. On this account the title could not be issued. Mr. McCabe, a free miner, then went up and re-staked the claim under the existing act, taking greater area than the original Robbie Burns. His interest in this he sold to the owners of the latter. Then Mr. Granger, an employe in the gold commissioner's office, had the claim re-staked as the Safety, and set up his adverse claim against the other two.

The plaintiff sets up his case based on the above circumstances. He claims that the Robert E. Burns was virtually a re-staking of the Robbie Burns, but that the owners—or locators—did not intend to go on with it unless the Robbie Burns was attacked. The Safety claim takes in all of the original Robbie Burns claim and part of the Robert E. Burns claim. The defence set up that they were in possession and also rely on the correctness of their claim to the Robert E. Burns location. This the plaintiff attacks on the ground that the Robert E. Burns is defectively staked and covers a greater area than the law allows. The distance between stakes 1 and 2 is greater than 1500 feet and the location line is not distinctly marked. No. 2 stake, it is also asserted, is not dated. The plaintiff also states that as the R. E. Burns is a re-staking of the Robbie Burns the location of it in McCabe's name was simply a device to escape the penalty of the clause that says permission must be obtained before any claim can be re-staked. The plaintiff's claim then simply simmers down to this: That the Robert E. Burns is not properly staked to comply with the law; that McCabe's action was re-staking on behalf of the owners, and that anyway McCabe was a part owner and had no right to re-stake.

The property is a very valuable one, and the Robbie Burns and the Robert E. Burns people have expended a large sum of money on it and on the machinery to develop it. They have full confidence in the justice of their claim and set up that Granger took advantage of his position to jump their claim.

Davis, Marshall & Macneill represent the plaintiff and Hon. C. E. Pooley and Chas. Wilson the defendants.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

Bottom of a Cage Gives Way—The Occupants Fall Down the Shaft.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 26.—A most frightful accident occurred at West Pittston this morning that cast a gloom over town by the taking away of two prominent citizens in a horrible manner. A number of omcials connected with the Lehigh Valley Coal company, who have been on a tour of inspection, arrived at ten o'clock this morning at the Exeter mine, which is one of the company's collieries, located on the outskirts of West Pittston. The party comprised Col. Addison G. Mason, division superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal company; William Wilson, inside foreman at the colliery, both of West Pittston; Robert S. Mercer, assistant division engineer at Wilkesbarre; Joseph Burrell, an instructor of mathematics at Lehigh university, and Joseph Gales, a miner, acting as guide. After having inspected the workings they started for the surface, and got upon the iron cage. The engineer was signalled to hoist, and when they were 50 or more feet from the bottom the cage guides in the shaft gave way and the bottom fell out, which precipitated them all to the slope below. Gales, who is an old miner, felt the timber slipping, and before it gave way he grabbed the side of the bunting and held on until he was rescued from his perilous position. Colonel Mason was instantly killed by the shock. The deceased was 55 years of age and was one of the best known mine officials in the state.

During the late war, for his bravery at the battle of South Mountain and other engagements, he was selected by General Robert F. Meade as a member of his staff, and at the time of his death was an honored member of the Loyal Legion. He leaves a wife, two daughters and one son.

Inside Foreman Wilson died this afternoon. He was 45 years of age. He leaves a wife and two children.

Robert S. Mercer is a single man. He was removed to the hospital, where he is suffering from a broken ankle, a scalp wound and serious contusions about the body. He was unconscious until late this afternoon. It is thought he will recover.

Joseph Burrell was also sent to the hospital, where he is suffering from a broken ankle and contusions about the body, besides being badly cut on the face and neck. He will recover.

The party were ascending the air shaft when the accident occurred, as the main shaft was undergoing repairs. The air shaft has not been used as a passage way for a number of years, and this accounts for the condition of affairs.

In 1870 twenty men and boys were suffocated by gas in the colliery, caused by the burning down of the breaker.

POWER OF THE HUMAN EYE.

It Subdued a Cast Iron Bull Dog, but Not the Owner.

A family druggist in North Chicago happened to look up from the tub of fruit syrup he was compounding, and was astonished to see the shattered wreck of a man enter and throw itself upon the floor. The wreck was in an awful condition, bleeding, like Col. Marco Bozarris, at every vein.

"What in the name of Sir Walter Scott has happened to you?" cried the druggist.

"Pour a few quarts of arnica on me," responded the wreck wearily, and I'll tell yo.'

The druggist stitched him up and soaked him in his healing fluids and listened for the story.

"I live on Clifton avenue," said the wreck. "I have lately been reading up on lion tamers, and I came to the conclusion that the human eye would subdue any beast that walks. I tried it on all the animals in the nighborhood, and it seemed to work all right. For two or three weeks I went around subduing things with my eye. Then I got into an argument with a neighbor on the question. He held that a really fierce animal did not care a red cent for the human eye. I offered to bet $10 that he couldn't produce an animal that I could not conquer by looking at."

"I can guess the rest," said the druggist, "he trotted out a big mastiff with a mouth as big as the Arctic regions, and you tried to subdue it, and it wouldn't subdue to amount to anything; and in the grand symposium that followed the dog tried to make a record at plain and fancy chewing and s icceeded."

"That sounds reasonable enough," replied the wreck wearily, "but it wasn't the way it happened. My neighbor took me into a strange yard by moonlight and asked me to hypnotize a big sorrel bulldog that was sitting on the porch. Several strangers were there to see the experiment, and I went to work. I stared into the orbs of the beast for fifteen minutes, and it didn't seem to move a muscle; then, to show that it was thoroughly subdued I went up and put my hand on its head. It was a cast iron bull dog, and was subdued when it first came from the foundry. While the spectators were laughing I sailed into my neighbor, determined to whip him all round the block and up and down the alley, and you see the result. I wish that you would pour a pint of oil of sassafras down my neck.—Chicago Tribune.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

THE CHOLERA IN CONTON.

Apparently Well Founded Reports That the Horrible Disease is Raging There.

Additional War News—Son of Li Hung Chang Snubbed by the Emperor.

Canton seems destined to have an epidemic of cholera. It was almost impossible to get reliable news. The Hong Kong Telegraph in its issue of July 2, published a dispatch announcing it to be a fact, and saying that 40 had been afflicted with it in one day. It stated also that it was in the filthiest part of Canton, and there is almost no hope of checking it by ordinary sanitary measures. The Yokohama Advertiser of July 11th says: "There can be no doubt that the poor people of Canton have now to deal not only with the plague but also with the cholera. Inspector Quincey, the well known and able Chinese officer of the Hong Kong police, who had been sent to Canton by the authorities, has written that cholera is raging with extreme violence in the city."

Drs. Aoyawa and Ishigami, who with several other Japanese doctors were sent to Hong Kong to study the plague, have taken the dread disease and are very ill. The official gazette of June 10 contained telegrams from Dr. Kitasato with reference to the condition of Drs. Aoyama and Ishigami. From these it appears that on the morning of the 8th the state of Dr. Aoyama gave rise to some anxiety, as certain complications had arisen in his case. On the following morning, however, he was better. Dr. Kinoshita was to leave for home on the 10th. Dr. Kitasato telegraphs to the home department that Dr. Aoyama was a little better." Dr. Yerzin, who was sent by the French government to investigate the disease, has succeeded in cultivating the bacilli and has sent a consignment to Paris.

A Yokohama paper of July 16 has the following: "Telegraphic advices of an imperial decree which will cause consternation throughout the length and breadth of the empire reaches here, said the China Gazette, from Pekin on the morning of June 6th. It is to the following effect: A short time back the Viceroy Li Han-chang recommended to the throne one Luh Weichu for the rank and office of Taotai, to be employed in Canton. At the same time L'iu Kun-yi, the viceroy at Nanking, sent up the names of Li Ching-chu, an expectant Taotai in this province, and a son of the viceroy Li Hung-chang, for a similar post. The decree received to-day announces that the Emperor has had the two candidates before him for audience and found that Li Ching-chu was intensely ignorant, and knew nothing whatever about foreign affairs or the duties he would be employed in if his nomination had been approved. But as he is a son of a grandee of the empire, the Emperor, instead of following the usual course with ignorant, pretentious aspirants to high office, simply issues this decree and allows Li Ching-chu to go about his business. The other person whose name was sent up by the Canton viceroy was also found utterly unfitted for the post of Taotai, and so was also sent about his business, while the viceroy Li Han-chang is reminded that in recommending candidates for important offices, all personal considerations are to be set aside, and no man whose capacities are not equal to the task should be recommended for important posts in the government service. So much for the two viceroys, but what of the indirect thrust which the decree delivers at the great man of the north, whose son has been thus ignominiously rejected by the emperor?"

The Boyeki reports that the trade of Chinese in Yokohama having been almost at a standstill of late, owing to the Corean affair Wing Yee Wo and four other Chinese merchants, elected by public vote a few days ago, have addressed a memorial to the Peking government through the Chinese minister at Tokyo expressing their desire for the amicable settlement of the trouble between Japan and China.

The Advertiser of July 13th says: "A telegram received on July 1st from Peking states that the Corean complications having been memorialized to the throne by the viceroy Li and the Tsung-li Yamen, the emperor asked H. I. M., the empress-dowager's advice what to do. Her majestey with her usual patriotism and energetic way declared that "where the honor and 'face' of the empire were at stake such a thing as the birthday celebrations must be subordinated to the former. China's tributary must be protected, and a large army must be sent to enforce law and order in Corea. Energy and a bold face for justice at the present crisis, with a little self-denial, will be instrumental in preserving peace and the integrity of Corea." The above words have been credited to the empress-dowager, and they seem characteristic. Her majesty is also said to have given the emperor permission to use the celebration funds in case of a depletion in the imperial exchequer. Count Cassini, the Russian minister to Peking, who was going on leave and had been subjected to the usual farewell fetes at Peking and Tientsin, has postponed his departure from China in consequence of the Corean affairs. An officer belonging to the Nanyang squadron at Woosung says:—Large quantities of arms and ammunition have been sent by the Kiangnan Arsenal here to the vessels of the squadron and the forts at Woosung. Coal also has been taken sufficient for the squadron for a cruise of three weeks at full speed. Admiral Kuo Pao-ch'ang, who has arrived in the steel cruiser Paoming, has been busy every day inspecting the vessels under him as well as the forts, and a great many changes have been made both in the personnel and economy of forts and fleet. Admiral Kuo seems to possess the confidence of his men to a great degree. On July 2nd the left and right senior captains of the Nanyang squadron (the left according to Chinese etiquette comes before the right) Messrs. Yaun Chiu-kao and Hsu Ch'uan-lung, met at the Kiangnan arsenal Taotais Liu, Tseng, and Liu, director of the Kiangnan arsenal, secretary of the Liangkiang military and naval secretariat, and chief of the Nanyang pay bureau, respectively, to consult upon the future movements of the Nanyang fleet. We hear that it was decided to despatch the cruisers Kaichi, Right Senior Captain Hsu Ch'uan-lung, the Huantai, Captain Yeh Ch'uan-ts'ai, and the Chingtsung, Captain Ho Sun-ch'uan, fully victualled and provided with ammnuition, etc., to the Gulf of Pechili, for the protection of the naval stations there during the absence of the Peiyang fleet in Corean waters. In addition to these ships there are also the three cruisers of the Canton squadron, the Kuangchia, Kuangping and Kuangyi. The rest of the Nanyang squadron, consisting of the cruisers Nanshing, Nanshui, (German built), and Paoming, the sloops Weiching and Chunho, and the "mosquito" gunboats (carrying one 36-ton gun each) the Lungsiang, Huwei, Peting and Ts'etien, will be stationed either at Woosung or be distributed along the Yangtze ports belonging to the Liangkiang administration. Hankow and Wochang, in Hupeh province, will be left to take care of themselves under the viceroy Chang Chih-tung, who possesses four sloops, built either at Shanghai or Pochow, whose names commence with the character T'su, denoting the provinces (Hunan and Hupeh) they are intended to protect. Apropos of the above, Admiral Kuo Pao-ch'ang, the officer deputed by the chief command of the Nanyang fleet, we learn on very good authority, has in addition to this duty, also been made commander-in-chief of the Yangtze forts and port defences. This will prevent the admiral from going up north with the detached squadron, and his headquarters, we have been informed, will be at this port."

The special correspondent of the Hochi Shimbun in Seoul writes that about midnight on the second instant, a party of Coreans, numbering about 30, attempted to cut the field telegraph line constructed by the Japanese force between Nanzan hill and the Ryozan. The attempt was made at the foot on Nanzan hill. Two white employees of the telegraph company succeeded in driving the Coreans off.

The Fugetsudo, a noted confectionery establishment in Minami-Nabecho, Tokyo, has received an order from the war department for 50,000 catties of biscuits for the troops in Korea.

There was a fire at Hamamatsu, Tokaido, on July 12, in which about 50 houses were reduced to ashes.

A dispatch from Pekin to Tokyo says German officers are to be engaged to command the Chinese army and English officers to command the navy.

The death is announced of Princess Mika, consort of Prince Keiki, the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, and elder sister of H. M. the empress-dowager. The deceased lady was the daughter of Prince Kikutei and was adopted into the house of Prince Ichijo. In 1855 she became the wife of Prince Keiki, and after the fall of the Shogunate accompanied her husband into his retirement at Suruga. From the close of April last she fell sick and moved to the residence of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato at Sendagaya, in the suburbs of Tokyo, in order to be within reach of the best medical attendance. But the exceptional heat of last month proved too much for her debilitated constitution and at 10 a.m. on the 9th inst. she expired. The princess was in her 60th year. Her funeral took place at 6 a.m. on the 15th instant, the place of burial being the Kwanyei temple at Uyeno.

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