ther than to the markets of Manitoh and the Northwest Territories demand that could be created at the various small towns and places within these regions is, I believe, much greate these regions is, I believe, much greate than any of us imagine. That is, pro than any of us imagine. That is, provided we introduce our fruit there in good shape, well and carefully put up We all know the fruit grown in those parts amounts to nothing. This not only gives us the towns people for customers. but all the farmers and residents of a kinds, and not only this, for in such climate during the dry, hot weather there is great need of fresh fruit to satisfy the appetite, and who can fill that de mand better than we with our plums to a great extent. I do not think many of a great extent. I do not think many of us realize how cheaply our large, prolific plums can be produced if gone about in an extensive way by the most approved methods. Under the present conditions we all know that they are moduced at about half the cost per pound that apples are (I mean, of course, good that apples are (I mean, of course, good, marketable fruit), and I also believe they can be produced much cheaper than apples can in Ontario, where most of the apples are grown from which these points are supplied. Provided our plums and prunes continue as free from pests as now, there certainly is very little expense in caring for an orchard expense in caring for an orchard to what there is of other varieties of fruit. and our climate seems to be less favorable to the production of the enemies which are so destructive to plums in other countries. The curculio, I do think, will ever injure us very badly here, partly owing, no doubt, to there being so much rainy weather at the time they do their injury, and the "black knot" does not seem to thrive. These are the two great enemies to plum culture in the east. In the markets mentioned there is also a great demand for cherries, and although the cherry crop does not seem to be as certain here as the plum, yet two or three of the firmest varieties, believe, we can produce very profitably and I am satisfied we shall always have a ready demand for them in the Northwest, as it is too far for the California cherries to be shipped with safety. We have within the last two weeks sent a number of notices to merchants in the principal towns along the C. P. R. and on the branch road in the Northwest. giving them quotations on plums and requesting from them a trial of our fruit orders are coming from them nearly all, some for sample lots, others for the season, and I have no doubt but that we shall be able to sell all the good shipping plums in these parts that we can handle. We also have found quite a market for early rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, etc., in fact, all such fruits as we can ship with safety. The high express rate is, of course, at present very much against the trade. The demand, no doubt, would be greater if we could get our friut laid down there at about two cents per pound instead of double that. We used our greatest effort this spring with Mr. Ford, superintendent the Dominion Express Co. at Winnipeg. Ford has been very ready to help us in any way he could, and although at that time he could not see the way to lower the rates, they have done so to a consid erable extent since. I am sorry I am not in a position to give you more definite information as regards our succes in shipping, especially plums, to these markets, but at some future time I may take up the subject again. One thing

but when it costs you 4 or 5 cents per pound freight and several days in transt you would be far more likely to fine ourself out the cost of freight instead of anything in on your fruit. In answer to Mr. Renouf, Mr. Henry said that the rate to Winnipeg was cents per pound, and for large lots a half car load or a car load better in ducements might be given. The freigh rate with duty added made it about th same over the Northern Pacific. He believed the prospect to be very bright and that the large fruit did the best as far as sales were concerned. In answer to Mr. Anderson he said he believed a green gage could be shipped to Winnipeg.

wish to make clear, that is, there is

use of thinking of holding or supply

ing these markets with any kind of frui

unless it is put up and handled in a very

different manner from what the bulk of

the fruit in this country has been in the

past. You may make a little something

of your fruit put up in that way shipping into Vancouver and New Westmin-

small and they can be sold the next day,

Mr. Anderson said that he would no ecommend the cultivation of them for shipment Mr. Henry said plums should be picked

Mr. Palmer said he had just been Winnipeg, and Mr. Henry had anticipated about all the had to say. There was one difficulty, and that was that our plums reached there on the tail end of the market. They sold in Winnipeg 8 wholesale for \$1.50 per twenty pound Mr. Henry said that until they go

the quality and quantity they could hardly compete in Winnipeg.

Mr. Palmer very strongly advised against shipping any inferior grades of fruit to any market.

Mr. Anderson said Cole's golden drop plum was the best seller in the Northwest, and Mr. Hutcherson said he woul rather raise red egg plums at 10 cents a pound than the golden drop at 20

Mr. Henry could not give any idea the amount shipped to the east. In answer to Mr. Anderson he said he be lieved the express company paid the railway company so much per pound. car load could be sent by a passenger

train. Mr. Palmer said ice should be sent with strawberries to Winnipeg. Winnipeg could at the price ruling this season distribute one hundred crates daily and more if the prices were lower.

dealers prefer the small berry. Mr. Henry said ice or cold storage vould be a great aid. Mr. Butchart said he shipped a ton last year and a ton this year to Calgary,

and both got through well. He received 15 cents a pound at his station. Mr. Hutcherson proposed and Mr. Henry seconded a resolution thanking Professor Sharp of the experimental farm for his kindness and expre the greatest confidence in his ability.

The chairman took occasion in putting the resolution to say a few kind words. A standing vote was taken and Pro fessor Sharp made a suitable reply. The committee appointed to report plan for organizing a farmers' associa tion, as outlined in the resolution of Mr. Ladner, adopted in the afternoon, were in doubt as to what to do. The time in doubt as to what to do. to work had been limited, and they came

the meeting with the idea of letting to extend the American connections of matter go over until the Chilliwack and have a sub-committee consist of Messrs. Sword, Sharp and Mac-They had a partially written reready, and it was called for and Macgowan read it. It proposed that organization be called the Farmers' organization; that the object be ote agriculture; that membership \$1 a year; that there be centra district organizations; that delegates m the district organization form the body, and that the officers be a dent, vice-president and secretary-

After considerable discussion it was deided to leave the matter until the Chilliwack fair. Mr. Renouf announced that cold stor

would be in operation in Victoria few days. The building was of rick and of ample size. The firm was ealthy and reliable, and business would d done on a commission basis. Any information could be had by writing to Mr. Macgowan again called up the

matter of organizing the farmers' assogiation and urged that it be gone into at Mr. Ladner did not believe they were quite in shape to proceed now. He beeved they could organize more success

ully at Chilliwack. Mr. Macgowan in an eloquent spee said he was not prepared to press for organization in face of opposition. After considerable discussion, at times rather warm, points of order and calls order, the subject was again dropped. Mr. Hutcherson brough up the matter of Chilliwack, Victoria, Vernon and New Westmister exhibitions falling on the same dates, and Mr. Renouf explained

said he believed Chilliwack would change Mr. Hutcherson paid his respects to he power of the press" in a vote of thanks to the papers for their treatment, Mr. Cunningham seconded the resolution and a standing vote was taken. Mr. Wilkinson, of the Vancouver World,

that Victoria was not conscious of the

imation when its date was fixed. He

The chairman was thanked in a conosed by Mr. Ladner, seconded by Palmer. After the vote "He's a ly Good Fellow" was rendered. eplying Mr. Harris complimented the delegates on their stand. The Bella Visa and Secretary Macgowan were also

A. St. George Hamersley said that the greatest difficulty under which the farmer labored was the great cost of money. This had been experienced in Australia. but in certain colonies the governments had borrowed large sums of money, which was loaned out to farmers at half the value of their farms and at a low rate of interest. The drain of interest was simply enormous. The credit of the country was pledged to aid all sorts of speculative railways, while the farmers. who were the backbone of the country, suffered. He wanted the government memorialized to secure a large loan, which would be loaned out to the farmers upon a given scale in small amounts

at 5 per cent. While Mr. Hamersley was preparing the resolution Mr. T. T. Sich spoke for a few moments upon hops. He said they had English and Californian hops at their ranch near Agassiz, and the results from the former were nearly double that from the latter. The soil would however, grow any grade of hops well. Last, year they had 700 pounds to the acre, and this year would very likely get 1100 pounds. There had been few lice this year and they did not suffer from mould or red spider. It cost 10 cents per pound here to place their hops in bale and freight cost \$2.85 landed on the London dock. The eastern He regarded the business as probut said it required considerable capital. The subsoil was of clay, while in some parts of Kent it was of chalk. The cost of machinery was moderate and he cost of slips \$5 an acre and crowns \$12 an acre. They had been able to nish some slips. It was necessary to o fall ploughing to the depth of six inches, then harrowing and then light

spring ploughing. The more care the etter were the results. Mr. Hamersley then submitted the resolution. It simply proposed that the government of the province make satisfacory financial arrangements to give the armers loans for improvements, the

money to be advanced at 5 per cent. Mr. Anderson wanted to know if it vould be under governmental control, and was answered in the affirmative. The same gentleman wanted to know if was desirable to carry a large surplus, to get cheap money large sums had orrowed.

Mr. Hamersley said that was a matter detail that could be worked out. Mr. Cunningham was opposed to the solution, as they had the very important dyking request to make, and it ould injure them to embarrass the goviment. He wanted cheap money, but leved it would come without that ac-He counseled Mr. Hamersley to ithdraw the resolution.

Mr. Renouf was opposed to it on prinple and for consistency.
Mr. Shopland favored the resolution, the highlands needed aid, and Mr. Hamersley refused to withdraw it. He ould not see how it would injure the

The chair said it would do no harm and Mr. Henry said he was in favor of nything that would help the farmer. The resolution was carried on a divisof 13 to 3, and the farmers' convenon adjourned, to meet in Chilliwack in

THE ARAWA ARREVES. Pleasant Trip Across No News of Importance—Passenger List.

the steamer Arawa, 23 days out from mey, Australia, arrived at this port erday shortly after noon. The Aratwo days late in leaving port, Was further delayed by fogs and out in the mouth of the straits. was an uneventful one and can summed up as follows: Left July 20th: arrived at Sava, Fiji, th; arrived at Honolulu August e weather averaged good and the was made without special in-

of any kind. rawa brought 125 tons of freight oria and 350 tons for Vancouver. argo consisted of canned goods, nd wines. The passenger list numall told. Among those on board and Mrs. Hackfield of Hono-Mr. Hackfield is of the firm of eld & Co., an extensive German cantile house. Pleasure and a desire

the firm form the objects of their cruise. "Gipsy" Smith, the noted evangelist was another of the passengers. Mr. Smith went to Australia for rest, but was persuaded to give a series of revival eetings, and the result is that the late Australian papers contain numerous accounts of him and his work.

Count Bismarck, a distant relation of

the famous Prince, is making a tour of the world in search of health and recreaon. He boarded the Arawa at Honolulu He reported a comparatively quiet state of affairs in the much troubled islands. The rounding up of the royalsits who have refused to pay taxes to the new govrnment, and the registration of voters for the coming elections appear to be about all that was creating any special when he left.

Col. Arthur returned much improved in health. Mrs. Coats, wife of the thread manufacturer, is on her way home to Scot-

J. B. Stuart, of the Bank of B. C. Vancouver, was glad to get home again. He was of the opinion that trade reations with Hawaii could be greatly exended by judicious handling, and stated that a number of moves were on foot to

Coolgardie country, results of the recent Australian elections and a resumption of cannibalistic practices during some native difficulties in Fiji covers the range of the Sydney file. The taxing of members of the ex-royal family, preparations for the forthcoming elections, the formation of a Republican party and unusual disturbances in the Kilauea volcano are the eading points from the Honolulu papers. The full passenger list is as follows:-

First Class-W. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, J. M. Sinclair, Lady and Miss Stontell, Mr. and Mrs. Drew and G. Smith, Mr. Mackereth, Mrs. Grace and nurse, Col. Arthur. From Fiji-Hon. H. Emkerson, From Honolulu-J. A. McAnstess, J. B. Stuart, Mrs. Renner, Mr. and Mrs. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. Dolte, Mr. and Miss Foster, Count Bismarck, Miss Breckemped, Miss Winters. Mr. O. White, Mr. and Mrs. Hackfield, nurse and child Second Class-From Sydney-C. Guisseppe, M. Agortine, A. Gramegua, A. Burmath, J. Bell, S. Tyller, J. Stanton, J. S. Banks, W. Hunt, M. Lindsay, Miss Gascoigne, G. Mulnolland, B. Hewett, J. Johnston, W. Mc-Elroy, Miss Bolton. From Honolulu-A. Feirera, F. Fertin, F. A. and G. S. Young, H. Temple, Lee Wheeler, Mrs. and Miss Kuhu, H. H. James, E. S. Fader, Mr. and Mrs. Crowley and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Barkar and child. Miss Carter, J. Burns, S. A. Camerford

W. Vane, J. A. Raegan. ROBBING THE MINE

Gang of Thieves Steal Bullion from th Treadwell Mine.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 13.-A few particulars regarding the Treadwell mine robbery have been secured from a passenger who came down on the Topeka. The gentleman said the news developed shortly before the Topeka left, sc that no newspaper has as yet printed

the facts. According to the story the principal been secured. He was suspected and mine, when he escape.' on a ranch near age committee.

Juneau. The company sent two detectory. W. J. Wriglesworth was selected from tives after him and they played working several candidates for the position of asmen and got quite friendly with the sistant lamp trimmer for the corporation. rancher. They discovered that he brought bullion 90 per cent. pure gold, and referred to the electric light comto Juneau at intervals and when he had gone far enough they had him show them where the whole lot was, in all \$1600. Upon securing the builion they proceeded with their man to the city.

It is thought this man will turn state's evidence and thus expose a gang of thieves who have carried on their work n an extensive manner.

THE SEWERAGE WORK. Coughlan & Mayo Secure the Contract for Government Street Sewer.

The sewerage committee met this afternoon to award the contracts for the continuation of the sewers. At the time of going to press they had awarded but one contract, No. 1, to Coughlan & Mayo. Their tender was \$8,585.80. Contract No. 1 is for the main on Government street from Fort to Yates, and Yates from Government to Broad. No. 2-View from Douglas to Broad, Fort from Douglas to Broad, Broad from View to Yates, and Yates from Broad to Douglas. No. 3-Broughton from Government to Douglas and Courtenay from Gordon to Government. No. 4-Courtenay from Wharf to Langley, Langley from Courtenay to Yates, Yates from Langley to near Government, and Fort near Government to Langley. No. 5-Fort from Langley to Wharf, Bastion from Court alley to Wharf, and Yates from Langley to Wharf. No. 6-Cormorant from Douglas to present sewer near Government, and Fisguard from Store to Douglas. No. 7-Herald from

Store to Douglas. LOWER THAN EVER.

River.

Alton, Ill., Aug. 13.-Calhoun county, a long, narrow strip of agricultural land between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, is cut off from the world by the lowness of the water. It has no railroad communication and boats cannot reach A horseman forded the Mississippi on Saturday without getting his saddle wet. The oldest inhabitant never heard of the like. One light draft steamer still touches on the Mississippi river side.

The Irrepressible Small Boy. Now is the season when the ubiquitous small boy fills himself with green plums and greener apples, and bolts half-ripe cherries, seeds and all. His voracity almost invariably leads to cramps, diarrnoea, or dysentery, and the family hearthstone resounds with his lamentations. If his parents are prudent peo-ple they will have a bottle of Perry, Davis' Pain-Killer, ready for such emergencies, and a spoonful of this great specific will bring the young scamp around all right. Druggists all sell it. Only 25 cents per bottle, new large size.

The loud talker is seldom a strong

Tenders on the Work Opened Last Night-An Appeal for the Militia.

Board of Aldermen Wish to Have a Talk With the Steel Plant Man.

The full aldermanic board gathered at the desks for the regular city council meeting last evening. After waiting a few minutes for his worship the mayor who failed to appear, Ali Munn was voted to the chair. Business opened with the reading of the following letter: To the Mayor and Aldermen:

Gentlemen:—As commanding officer of the B.C.B.G.A., I beg to draw your attention to a matter that is deserving of your kind sideration and support. The established strength of the militia at the present time in the city is 325 officers and men. The city has never done anything for the regiment to show that the sacrifice made by preciated by the citizens. There can be no two opinions as to the necessity of having a trained body of men, always ready to Arawa contain nothing very startling.

Extensive strikes of rich ground in the Coolgardie country results of the contain the c commissioned officers and men who are certified to be duly enrolled in the regiment. It is only right that the city should hold out some inducement to men to join, and I think this way woul be the most equitable and the most popular. The Dom-inion government exempts us from jury duty, and the provincial government makes us an annual grant of money. The expenses, however, of keeping up a regiment of militia in our efficient state are very heavy and the most of the cash has to come out of the pockets of the officers and men. Not only do the citizens pos sess a fine force always ready to do their two children, Mrs. and Miss Coates and duty when called upon, but they also have maid. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and maid, a band which I think I may be allowed to say is by far the best that has ever gotten up in the city, and which would be a credit to any large town. I feel certain that if you will grant the exemption asked for you will have the hearty endorsement

> Commanding B.C.B.G.A. The communication was referred to the finance committee after several expres sions favoring the request. Notification of intention to put in sidings at the intersections of Cadboro Bay road and Yates street, and Mt. To'mie

> of the entire community. I have tre honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. G. PRIOR.

road were received from the Electric Railway and Lighting Company, and referred to the street committee.

Arthur Paine, who has a claim for damages received from a trestle, asked through his solicitors for a reply to a former communication. It was explain ed that the affair was well in hand and only needed a little more time for in-

The British Columbia Terra Cotta com pany stated that they were prepared to deliver the 5000 feet of sewer pipe recently ordered and asked if the city would be likely to require any more this

Ald. Harris moved that the company be nformed that the city would be ready for the 5000 feet in about two months, and that the council could not yet say how much, if any, more would be required. Ald. Baker thought it would be best to wait until after awarding the prese in one of the two gangs of thieves has contracts then the city engineer would been secured. He was suspected and know how much more would be required. was subsequently discharged from the On motion it was referred to the sewer

On the sewer construction tenders the following bids were received: Harrison & Walkley (No. 1), \$9246.85; (No. 2), \$7267.25; (No. 3), \$6085.83; (No. \$9202.05 / (No. 5), \$6328.14; 6), \$11,589.19; (No. 7), (No. \$5700.50; Elford & Smith (No. 4), \$13,-403.24; (No. 6), \$15,047; (No. 7.), \$9687. 36; G. Glover & Co. (No. 3), \$5393.45; (No. 6), \$13,424.80; (No.7), \$6981; Coughlan & Mayo (No. 1), \$8585.80; (No. 2). \$7054.75; (No. 3), \$5899.49; (No. 4), \$10,-751.90; (No. 5), \$7192.91; (No. 6), \$14,-581.19; (No. 7), \$7197.26; McGregor & Jeeves (No. 1), \$14,188.95; (No.2), \$8149.-82; (No. 3), \$7105.24; (No. 4), \$12,611. 89; (No. 5), \$8330.80; (No. 6), \$17,109. 29: (No. 7), \$8989 72: McDonald & Mc Beth (No. 1), \$5751.20; (No. 2), \$4595. 70; (No. 5), \$7327.05; (No. 6), \$13,262.35;

They were turned over to the sewerage ommittee without discussion Bills amounting to \$498.21 reported by the finance committee were ordered paid. The report of the streets and bridges ommittee was read. It recommended that steps be taken to render the wharves along the inner harbor more secure. Strong gates and an hand rail of some kind were suggested. The railroad com-pany was cautioned to attend to the gates

when the swing bridge is opened. The

report was received and adopted.

(No. 7), \$6051.85.

Ald. Ledingham then called the attention of the council to the talk about es tablishing a steel plant in British Colum-He had been informed that the pro moter, after spending some days in Vic toria had gone over to Vancouver and had been eagerly received by the coun The speaker was of the opinion that Vancouver Island had advantages in Steamers Cannot Run on the Illinois | this line not exceeded anywhere in the west. If this industry is located else where it will be for lack of proper information. The city clerk should be asked to communicate with this man and offer him the services of the council in

gathering facts about the Island. Considerable discussion followed. Ald. Humphrey did not like the idea of running after anyone and Ald. Vigelius agreed with him. Ald. Wilson did not believe in paying a bonus but thought that the advantages of the city should be set forth as an inducement to investors After some further expression of opinion the city clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Witherow tendering the services of the council in the selection of a site for proposed steel manufacturing plant. Ald. Styles announced that Captain Irving had presented the park with a fine bear and a vote of thanks was passed for the same.

The meeting then adjourned. ALASKA NEWS.

Mining Discovery at New Metlakathla-Schooner Wrecked.

The steamer Topeka brought news from Alaska of the wreck of the schooner Alice off Anchor point, Cook's Inlet, on

A new mining discovery has been made on Annette island, an indian reservation, near the British boundary, and there have been fifteen quartz claims Incidents Preliminary to the Outbreak of War Between China and Japan. staked out. A large number of miners have gone there from Juneau and vicin

The Attitude of the Two Empires in Regard to Internal Government of Corea.

Recent numbers of the Shanghai Mercury contain the following notes on the Corean embroglio:

From native sources we learn that the empress-dowager is very anxious that China should go to war with Japan, and told them that China's honor was of more importance than her company. The ore is fabulously rich and therefore she was willing that they should runs from \$10 to \$1,000 per ton. At take fifteen million taels from the same set apart for her birthday celebration and use it for war expenses.

A certain personage just returned

from Corea, having been interviewed by

"Minister Otori, in pursuance of instruc-

are afraid of China. Moreover, the Chi-

but at present the minute instructions of

which each is the recipient prevents him

from intruding into the sphere of the oth-

er. We in Corea were surprised to see

such absurd reports published by the pa-

pers of Tokyo. Our troops are in the

est of health and spirits. The rigorous

discipline maintained among them has

evoked the admiration of both Coreans

from what has already appeared in these

nature of the diplomatic correspondence

lately conducted between the govern-

ments of China, Japan and Corea. What

has just published very interesting notes

throwing valuable light on the proceed-

ings of the governments concerned. At

the present stage our contemporary is not

in a position to reveal in full what has

thus far passed between the three gov-

ernments. Consequently, several important facts are withheld from publica-

tion; nor has the Tokyo journal given

dates in its narration. But, despite these

unavoidable imperfections, our contempo

rary's notes enable us to gather tolerably

clear ideas about the course of events

during the past few weeks. We will

somewhat in full.

therefore produce the gist of these notes

Concerning Corea's application for Chi-

nese assistance in the suppression of the

Togaku-to disturbance, the Nichi Nichi

states that, although the step was taken

by Ming Eishun, he acted at the instiga-

tion of the Chinese resident, Mr. Yuan.

Ming must have been aware that the dis-

patch of troops by China would be fol-

lowed by a similar step on Japan's part.

But his misgivings in this direction seem

to have been silenced by Mr. Yuan's as-

surance that Japan need not be taken ac-

count of. The Corean government, how-

ever, soon discovered its mistake. Al-

armed at the prompt dispatch of a large

force by Japan, the Seoul ministry made

repeated requests to the Japanese gov-

ernment to withdraw its troops from Co-

disturbance had been quieted. At the

same time the Chinese government pre-

for the Corean government, the Japanese

government is said to have replied that

t could not withdraw its troops, seeing,

ferred a similar request to Japan.

rea, on the ground that the Togaku-to

activity."

The canneries at William sound have From a native source we learn that a sum of tls. 12,000,000 has been granted done pretty well this season. The Pacific Canning company, Superintendent for the purpose of war, and should that Story, has put up 23,000 cases of red hot be sufficient another large sum will salmon and has closed down for the sea-son. The Steam Whaling company, birthday celebration. We also learn that son. The Steam Whaling company, Superintendent Humphrey, has so far Li Chung Chang has applied to select put up 26,000 cases of red salmon and is now waiting for the river salmon to five hundred thousand soldiers from Hunan, Anhwei, Hupeh and Shensi, to be run, which commences August 1, and put under the command of Liu Miag-chuan and Liu Yung-fook. This appliwill continue to run until October. canneries are situated at the head of the cation was said to have been granted by the Tsung-li Yamen and board of admiralty. It is also reported that Wong Kin-mun has been ordered to take part FROM THE ORIENT. in the action against Japan.

Japs Eager for War-Preparations Being Hurried Forward on All Sides.

The Steamer Tacoma Arrives With

But Little Information on

Corean Matters.

ity and located sites. On this island the

Metlakathla Indians are situated, in charge of Rev. Mr. Duncan, a mission-

ary, and there seems to be considerable

be located on Indian reservations.

before the excitement subsides.

abt as to whether mining claims can

Indians are well civilized, have a sawmill

and salmon cannery in operation, and,

backed by Mr. Duncan, are objecting

to their rights being encroached upon.

Some of the miners apprehend trouble

A new fifty-stamp mill is being erected

mine is owned by the Alaska Commercial

present there are about 130 men em-

loyed in the building of the mill.

the rich Apollo mine at Unga. This

The steamer Tacoma, fifteen days out from Hong Kong, arrived at this port shortly after noon to-day. Her log is The steamer Tacoma, fifteen days out shortly after noon to-day. Her log is brief: Left Hong Kong July 19th, Shang-bai July 24th Kohe July 29th Vokehe of the Japanese government. There states, however, that the firmness of the hai July 24th, Kobe July 29th, Yokohama August 1st. Files of the late Hong toward Japan, but they are afraid to out its original purpose my be inferred Kong and Yokohama papers proved rather unsatisfactory, as the most important points have already been covered.

Toward Japan, but they are already out its original purpose my be interred from the course of events from the 1st instant. While such is the attitude of quently disavowed by the Japanese government, the Viceroy the Japanese government g Among the passengers by the Tacoma were Dr. McDonald, of Toronto, who is were Dr. McDonald, of Toronto, who is returning home from an Oriental trip; Kan-yo and Shin Kizen will also be licited the mediation of some foreign Prof. Dittrich, of the chair of music in the Tokyo college, who is on the way to Austria; C. H. McGee and A. Miller, of Austria: C. H. McGee and A. Miller, of the same institution, the former booked the Chinese party. The so-called policy of ther notice. The viceroy, says our confor England and the latter for Germany. C. Leith and I. Franks, seal hunters,

were also among the passengers.

The freight consisted of teas, sugar and curios, the consignment for this port being light. So far as could be gathered the popular feeling in Yokohama is at a concert

pitch. A number of leading merchants have made contributions of rice and saki, and it is hurry, bustle and fighting talk. Lieutenant-General Takashima is said have expressed himself as follows at Osaka: The military equipment of the As I left Seoul on the 13th inst., I cancountry became perfected by degrees, not say anything about the alleged march of the Chinese troops from Asan towards of the Chinese troops from Asan towards 1885, and at present the Japanese army need not fear any country in the world, lieve that Seoul is not their objective with the exception of three or four pow-

while Japan has a vessel with a of eighteen knots. As to skill and arms, China is no match for Japan. Moreover she has only thirty vessels of the China Merchants' Co. as transports, which she requires for the transport of rice for the interior. But Japan has about sixty steamers of over two thousand tons for that purpose, if the recently purchased vessels be added. As it is the first occasion on which steel armored squadrons engage in combat, the foreign powers will regard with attention the issue of a naval engagement. Thus the present occasion is worthy of our full exertion.

and it will be a good opportunity to show the world our military bravery. Since the naval fight off Gasan the running of Japanese steamers between Jinsen and Fusan has been suspended. General travel on the smaller Oriental lines is very much broken and news of authentic nature is difficult to obtain. In fact, it would appear that the world generally knows more about the Corean ituation than can be learned either in Hong Kong or Yokohama. This was the verdict of the passengers on the Tacoma after looking over late dispatches in the

local papers. In Yokohama it is believed that China's plan will be to march troops into Corea by way of Wi-ju, and the Japanese government is said to be taking steps ac-

cordingly." The report that the Chinese minister was to start for home on the 28th of July is denied. He is said to have received instructions not to leave until the withdrawal of the Japanese charge d'af-

faires at Peking. From Hong Kong the reports on the Corean difficulty are still less satisfactory, the news being of a wild and contradictory nature. The plague appears to be abating rapidly, though danger is now apprehended from the action of the sanitary board in allowing the return of large numbers of coolies to the colony total number of deaths from the plague in Hong Kong since the out-break on the 9th of May is reported at 2,372 up to date. Strong efforts are being made to keep out coolies from Canton and the cholera districts of the main-

Details of the situation are expected by the Empress of Japan, which will be here to-morrow.

There is no longer any doubt in Monteal military circles about the intention of the government to establish a corps of Canadian regulars and a military school in Montreal. The order has been given to the four existing companies of the royal regiment of Canadian infantry at Fredericton, St. John's, Toronto and London to recruit up to 25 men each above their present strength. This will provide a hundred fully drilled men for a fifth company to be located in Mont-

Good manners are a part of good morals, and it is as much your duty as your interest to practice both.

THE COREAN QUESTION in its opinion, the Togaku-to disturbance had not been completely quelled, and, further, that nothing had yet been done to avert the recurrence of similar disor-ders. This reply of the Japanese government, says the Nichi Nichi, has been fully justified by the recent revival

> As for China, the Japanese government not only rejected her request, but asked her views with respect to a proposal for united action, with the object of effecting thorough reforms in the government of Corea. The gist of this proposal is said to have been as follows: That on account of geographical situation, disorders in the Corean peninsula materially affect the vital interests of both China and Japan; that, as China

of the disturbance.

must be aware, things in Corea are daithat she has summoned the directors of ly going from bad to worse, thereby ceremonies for her coming birthday and threatening to create a dangerous crisis; that consequently Japan proposes, in concert with China, to persuade Corea to introduce thorough reforms in her internal government, so that all danger of future disorders may be avoided; and that in thus acting Japan's object is purely to promote the independence of Corea and maintain peace in the east. To this China is said to have made an unfavorable answer, declining positively to take any concerted movement with Japan for the reform of the Corean administration, and at the same time repeating her for mer request that Japan should withdraw her forces simultaneously with the withdrawal of those of China. Such being the attitude of China, the

Japanese government at once decided to undertake, on its own responsibility, the task of persuading Corea to undertake internal reforms. Instructions were sent to the Japanese minister, Mr. Otori who is reported to have already approached the Corean government on the subject. Recent rumors about animated the Nichi Nichi Shimbun's representaconferences between him and the Corean tive, made the following observations; foreign minister doubtless refer to the matter in question. Mr. Otori is also tions received from home, has given advice to the Corean government about the said to have made strong remonstrances to the Chinese resident, as well as to introduction of reforms. The principal the Corean government, about a procla officials of the Corean government bemation recently issued by the command long to the Chinese party, and even those that stand aloof from that party er of the Chinese force at Asan, in which document. Corea was declared to be a dependency of China. What an commended reforms of adminsitration There states, however, that the firmness of the are not wanting men favorably disposed Japanese government's resolve to carry ernment. However, Kim Kachin and Li, in spite of his strong and even threat-Yu Kichiei have already received apening language in the earlier stages of raised to high posts. The presence of ministers, at the same time issuing orthese men in the government will mate- ders to the troops at Asan and the fleet winning Corea's goodwill by forbearance temporary, erroneously believed that the Japanese government was too fully ocand magnanimity may be useful at some cupied with internal politics to send other time, but at present such a course cannot be effectively pursued. What is absolutely necessary is that China's in- and decision shown by the Japanese gov troops abroad. The unexpected energy fluence in the peninsula should be entire- ernment, and a superstitious apprehenly destroyed. In order to effect that object the shortest and most practical way is ministers to hesitate about taking de fight with China. A shower hardens the ground, as the saying goes. So a war between China and Japan at the present cisive steps against Japan. stition above alluded to is: The present year being the 61st anniversary of the juncture would lead to the inauguration empress dowager's birth, it is feared of a new epoch in the history of Corea. that should such an auspicious year be stained with bloodshed dire misfortunes must ensue to the Middle Kingdom. On the other hand; throughout the Franco the capital. But I am inclined to be-Chinese war, Marquis Tseng achieved some sucess by his policy of bribing the ers. In comparing the navy with that of Chang had ordered the Chinese commander at Asan to march into the rebel districts by way of inspection. As to the sorted to in Japan also. Chinese states opposition politicians in raris. The change had ordered the Chinese commander at Asan to march into the rebel districts by way of inspection. As to the sorted to in Japan also. Chinese states of that navigation are considered to the chinese commander at Asan to march into the rebel districts by way of inspection. As to the sorted to in Japan also. Chinese states point. I understand that Li Chung men are very fond of methods of that na ri and Major-General Oshimi, I have ture, and the viceroy's warlike recomseen the rumor circulated in the papers. mendations may perhaps be adopted by When war breaks out there may be a the ministers of the Tsungli Yamen. chance of some disputes between them.

LONG LIFE OF RUSSIANS.

Many of the Czar's Subjects Become

Centenarians. It has long been a well-established fact that abnormal longevity is more common among the Russians than among and Chinese. The Chinese residents in any other of the European nations. Corea are fast going home. The true From an official report collated from reason of their hurried departure is that well authenticated local registers, it they fear being robbed by the troops of now appears that the Government of their own country. In their eyes the Kieff takes the first place of all Rusdepridations committed by their soldiers | sian provinces in this respect. During in the vicinity of Asan are nothing com- last year, it is officially stated, there pared with what would be practiced on were 14 centenarian deaths registered the Chinese residents themselves should in that Government. In the city of the troops come among them. As to the Kieff one man died aged 110 years, Togaku-to, a few days previous to my whilst within the suburban circle two departure reports had arrived from sev- women died aged respectively 102 and eral places announcing a revival of their | 104 years. In Berditcheff two men reached the respective ages of 101 and 114 Our readers, we presume, have formed years. In Vassilkoff, another patriarch there died in his 115th year. In the columns some general ideas about the same district there died a Jewess aged 105; in Sevenigorodka, a man of 110 years; in Tarastscha, another of 105; in Uman, two men aged respectively 106 and 102 years; in Radomytzel, a Jew we have stated on the subject is confirmaged 107 and a Christian aged 103; and ed by the Nichi Nichi Shimbun, which lastly, a man of 105 years died at Tcherkassy. Here are 14 persons, dying within the same year and within the limits of one district, whose united ages amount to 1,489 years. According to the Saratoff journals there is still living in that Government an ancient veteran of the First Napoleon's army, formerly Lieut. Savin, and since 1812 known as Nicolai Alexandrovitch Savin, who has celebrated 126 birthdays.

## VICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Beys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits. First-class Teaching Faculty—Brit 1 University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, foetball swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. fel3 s,m,t&w ly] Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEP.

TEMBER 10th, 1894.

DOMENION PANTS CO. Solund 366 St. James Street, Montreal.