

## AFFAIRS IN THE ORIENT

Ruthless Butchery of Deserters in British North Borneo—China Squadron Augmented.

Japan's Failure to Retain Supremacy in Korea—Formosa Dearly Bought.

"A few days ago," says the China Mail, "we gave an interesting account of the ruthless butchery of Manila deserters in British North Borneo. The affair is discreditable to all concerned in it, to the Spanish soldiers who participated in the massacre, and to the Dyaks lent from the Borneo police force. Of course, the Borneo authorities had no responsibility in the massacre. They merely showed their willingness, in the interests of mutual safety, to assist the Spanish authorities in the arrest of the deserters, who had previously murdered their officers on one of the Sulu islands. We find the following reference to the massacre in a Home paper:—'A telegram from Manila states that the crew of the Spanish cruiser Marques Duero, in an encounter on the coast of Borneo, killed eighteen of the rebels who recently killed a Spanish captain of infantry in the Sulu islands. Seven others were taken to Sulu, tried and executed. The Captain-General of the Philippines praises the good offices of the British authorities of North Borneo on this occasion.' It is not mentioned, it will be seen, that 'eighteen rebels' were butchered in cold blood after they had given up their weapons and surrendered at discretion."

The British Admiralty has decided to bring the armored cruiser Narcius forward from the fleet reserve at Portsmouth for service on the China station. The Immortalite is already under orders for China. These two vessels are important additions to the fighting strength at Admiral Buller's disposal. They are sister ships to the Undaunted, but whereas they carry in addition to their two 22-tonners, ten 6-in. quick-firing guns each—their 6-in. breech-loading guns having been superseded by rapid-fire pieces, in 1894 on the Narcius and in 1895 on the Immortalite—the Undaunted's 6-in. armament is not quick-firing. The arrival on the station of twenty rapid-fire guns of this calibre, mounted on two belted cruisers of over 18 knots will be an important augmentation of British naval power in Pacific waters.

A Nagasaki telegram, dated December 2nd and published in the Tokyo Asahi, conveys the following Shanghai news: A telegram just to hand from Si-an states that, according to a dispatch from Lan Chow, To Fuk Shu with three battalions of troops has crossed the Chio river, and General Neu has been organizing a new army. No rebels are to be seen between Kanchow and Liochow. The troops sent from Hunan and Hupeh have been encountering serious obstacles in the shape of bad roads. The authorities of the Tsuchi-Yue war through heretofore refused the demands preferred by the various foreign representatives for concessions to build railways, and it is believed that the Chinese government will undertake the work itself, as it deems expedient to make the matter a government business, without giving the contract to any individual, Chinese or foreigner.

All the foreign correspondents in Japan appear to agree that Japan has lost prestige both at home and abroad since the close of the war through her weak-handed policy with respect to Korea. The strong grasp of Russia is already felt at the helm of state in Korea, and the government of that country becomes each day more distinctly and aggressively hostile to Japan. The statecraft of the "little brown men" is admitted to be insufficient to hold their swords where won, and Count Ito finds troubles gathering thick and fast about his venerable head. He is, in fact, blamed generally for the failure of Japan in the Hermit Kingdom, the trouble appearing to lie in the fact that worn out in the affairs of state he has become over-cautious and fails to act until the opportunity has passed which the aggressive policy of a younger statesman would have turned to use. "The Russian government," says the Kokumin, "has repeatedly pressed the Korean government to revise the Keiko treaty, with a view to extending the overland trade between the two countries, but nothing decisive has yet been done. The Russians now propose to survey the frontiers of Korea, and are watching for an opportunity to demand the assent of the Korean government to the measure. It is understood that the matter is one that should be approved by a conference of all the other powers before it can be granted."

There is rich though unintentional humor in the following paragraph from the native Japanese press: "The Yokohama branch of the Red Cross Society has decided to dispatch a platoon of black tea to the French Army division that has 'restored order' in Madagascar. Half a platoon is also to be sent to the Spanish Army division which has 'suppressed' the insurrection in Cuba. These consignments are to be forwarded by the first steamers next month and are to soothe the sick and wounded soldiers of the two armies."

The Mainichi learns that nearly ten million yen have been expended by the Japanese on the subjugation of Formosa, and that this amount is some three times more than the estimated cost of its conquest. This is attributed to the fact that the resistance made was much stronger than anticipated.

The Prefectural Assembly of Kanazawa have unanimously passed a representation to the government suggesting the construction of a naval station at the port of Nanso, Noto Province.

Invalid soldiers continue to arrive at Hiroshima daily from Formosa. It is reported that there are still 2,900 sick men in Formosa. There are said to be but few such in Manchuria.

Forty-three coolies, carrying stores for the 6th Japanese regiment between Takao and Tainan, were attacked and murdered by disbanded Chinese soldiers on November 11.

## A FOURTH CONNECTION.

Still Another Steamship Line Between Victoria and the Orient Projected.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha to Develop Trade and Their Empire's Greatness.

According to advices brought by the Empress of India yesterday there is a strong probability that a fourth first-class steamship line will, before many months, connect Victoria with the far East, this being the famous Nippon Yusen Kaisha of Japan. The proposal to inaugurate an American-Japanese line was hinted at in Mikadoland some months ago, but did not take definite shape until the 30th of November, when the annual meeting of the N. Y. K. was held. There were, according to the Yokohama Advertiser, upwards of 1,700 shareholders present—though probably this should be taken to mean 1,700 shares represented—and the report of the directorate advising the immediate extension of the company's lines was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. There is a national and patriotic as well as a commercial line in the N. Y. K. as will be noted in every line of the extracts here appended from the directors' report on extensions. "It is well understood," says this document, "that the extension of the facilities of marine transport is an important factor in the development of the national power, and the extension of Japan's steamship services abroad is a matter of special urgency. The undertaking, however, requires considerable expenditure and is liable to incur heavy losses. Its object is to promote the national interests of the empire, and not to secure any personal profits for those concerned, so that they must be prepared to sustain whatever losses may ensue. In Japan the general drift of public opinion is inclined towards the extension of the existing steam services; the time has arrived to undertake that extension, and it will not be long before the proposal is put into effect.

The extension of steam communication is really a public act beyond the power of a private individual or company to carry out; nevertheless it is the duty of those who are concerned in the marine transport business to assist it as far as their financial resources allow. This company has been carrying on such a business under national protection, and it has now arrived at so happy a state as to be able to declare a special dividend of profits on account of the steamers chartered by the government during the later war.

Under such a felicitous condition of affairs the company must be prepared to devote such surplus of profits to the development of the steam services of the empire, and thus to repay the benefit which has been rendered by the nation to the company. The company is, therefore, now prepared to push forward the extension of its business, in accordance with the policy adopted long ago. Among the many lines to foreign ports which should be quickly opened in the interests of the empire, those most urgently calling for the development of our national resources are lines to Europe, America and Australia.

"The opening of the proposed line to America should not be delayed even a day, as it will prove a most important factor in the development of commerce, but the steamers required for such a line must possess great speed so that they can be utilized as cruisers in case of war. The opening of lines to Europe and Australia is hardly less important. The opening of these three lines should not be delayed in the face of the existing opportunities. The company is now prepared to open the European line without waiting for any national subsidy, and it has arranged to run six steamers on that line regularly.

"That was decided upon a long time ago, but its carrying out has been delayed until now on account of the lack of funds for the purchase or construction of the necessary steamers. Now that the company has acquired such funds from the profits made by the steamers chartered by the government, it is the duty of the company to devote such special profits to the public service. The company has also decided to open an Australian line out of the profits to be made during the next fiscal year by the steamers chartered by government. The shareholders, who have received a special dividend, will no doubt approve this measure as proposed by the company."

CHILLIWACK.  
(From the Progress.)

Bishop Dart came up on Saturday and made his first visit to Chilliwack. On Sunday morning he administered the rite of confirmation to sixteen candidates, and afterwards very suitably addressed them. In the evening he preached to a large congregation, and on Monday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock, held a reception at the parsonage, when many of the parishioners of St. Thomas' church and others were present. On the following day he returned by the Gladys to Westminster. During his short stay His Lordship most favorably impressed those who met him.

The banquet to commemorate the twenty-first year of the Sons of England was held at the Harrison house on Thursday night last, and was a grand success.

One Honest Man.

DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, part of a genuine, honest home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all who are in need of nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect security assured. Address with stamp:—Mr. Edward Lambert, P.O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

KINGSTON, Dec. 20.—Robert Newman, stage manager with the Jack Harlaw company has been offered and will accept nomination as an independent candidate for West Huron.

## WARSHIP CONTRACTS.

The Construction of Japan's New Navy Placed in the Hands of Englishmen.

American Shipbuilders Badly Adversely Affected by the Long Disabled "Charleston."

Private advices from Japan by the just-arrived mail announce it as finally decided that the contracts for building the ten men-of-war by which the Japanese navy is to be increased will go to English firms. English manufacturers will also supply the whole of the machinery and gear for the enlargement of the docks at Sacho and Kure. It is generally believed that the shipbuilding contracts would at least have been shared with the United States, but for an unhappy object lesson which the builders of the Charleston furnished and which was quickly emphasized by the wide-awake representatives of the British firms.

As long ago as in June last the piston head of one of the Charleston's starboard engines was found to be cracked and the Union Iron Works Co., of San Francisco, builders of the ship, were at once instructed to replace it—the piston-head it was subsequently discovered had never been properly fused in the casting and bits of filings which had never melted were found in a cavity which itself should never have existed.

Now still another defect of construction has been discovered in another cylinder and the Charleston is rusting at Nagasaki awaiting the materials for repair which come not. The first casting, sent in June, has not yet been received, and the fresh similar defect having been discovered the crew of the crippled warship are looking forward to at least six months' more enforced and vexatious inactivity.

Naturally the English shipbuilders pointed to the Charleston as an example of American construction and asked the Japanese how they would care to go to sea, even in time of peace, with a ship in whose engines so little dependence could be placed and which were as much a source of danger to the men on board as a careless smoker in the main saloon. For the benefit of the Union Iron Works it may be said that while the Charleston was from their yards, the contract for these special and very imperfect castings was sublet by them to another San Francisco firm upon whom the responsibility rests.

Col. Hunsiker, who returned by the Empress from a visit to Japan in the interest of the Carnegie Iron Works, found the field already well occupied by the representatives of the Krupp's, the Armstrongs, and half a dozen English firms, who propose doing whatever they get to do with Japanese labor in Japan—a strong point for the government of that country to consider in the allotment of contracts. The Colonel is, however, well satisfied with the result of his mission, and confident that when the time comes for using armor plates in Japan's new cruisers, the order will pass his firm by. Nothing definite will be done, however, until the meeting of the diet in February.

"SELF INTEREST JUSTIFIES IT."

(From the Post-Intelligencer.)

The secret of much of the surprise expressed by the British press at the application of the Monroe doctrine to Venezuelan matters is that Great Britain regards itself now, as it did in the time of Chamberlain, as "an American power." It is in North America and its possessions of vast extent. South America give it an equal standing it seems to think, with the United States in matters affecting this hemisphere. The American people feel that England is an interloper, but the English people consider their rights here, so far as they extend over territory, fully equal to those of this government. The dispute, it claims, is between two American countries over a boundary—that is, between a British colony already established and an adjoining government.

For that extent, there is much to be said on the British side; but on the British standpoint. If the claim may be sustained that Great Britain is an American power as the sovereign of a colony, then France and Spain are also American powers. The sole question is whether England is entitled or not to disputed territory. If she is, it is her business and that of Venezuela to fight the matter out between them; if not, then she is, by asserting claim to territory which does not belong to her on this continent, infringing the Monroe doctrine.

It was understood in Monroe's time, there is very little left to uncertainty. Monroe, in his seventh annual message to congress, December 2, 1823, put it into words, which, by the way, are supposed to have been written by John Quincy Adams: "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. If the disputed territory is part of the possession of England, the Monroe doctrine does not apply. 'We owe it to candor,' continues the document, 'and to the untold relations existing between the United States and those (European) powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. If the disputed territory is not a part of the British colony, we have no objection to an attempt to 'extend her system,' and it falls within the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland declares his purpose to be to satisfy himself on that point before interfering. And the nation will follow him in that policy."

By that right, except the maintenance of their own interest, the English, France, Germany, Russia, and Italy interfere in the actions of Turkey toward her own subjects? Nobody in Turkey is interfering with either of these powers, yet they have not scrupled in the past, to interfere, and would not scruple now if it served their purpose to partition Turkey among those powers.

It is entirely a matter of the interests of the powers; it is to our interest to assert the inviolability of the Monroe doctrine on this continent.

## ANTICIPATION OF WAR.

Chandler's Bill to Strengthen the U. S. Military Armament—A Hundred Millions Proposed.

Those Rumored Canadian Encroachments on Alaskan Territory—Postal Roads, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Chandler's bill to strengthen the military armament of the United States, as introduced into the senate, is as follows: "That the president be and he is hereby authorized and directed to strengthen the military armament by adding thereto, equipped for use, 1,000,000 infantry rifles, 1,000 guns for field artillery, and not exceeding 500 heavy guns for fortifications, to be procured by manufacture in the arsenal or by contract for manufacture, or by direct purchase in the country or elsewhere, according to the discretion of the president, who shall conform, when practicable, without undue delay, to the methods prescribed for making contracts and purchases by existing laws. The sum of \$100,000,000 is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act."

It was referred to the committee on military affairs. On motion of Davis, Rep., Minn., the senate agreed to a resolution calling on the president for information and correspondence as to the establishment by Great Britain of post offices and postal roads in the United States territory of Alaska; also as to any British military or civil occupancy of that territory; also any attempt by Great Britain or Canada to assert any claim to territory of the United States in Alaska.

"U. S. SPOILING FOR A FIGHT."

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The National Zeitung, referring to the Venezuelan question to-day, says that "President Cleveland demands that Great Britain should submit all her claim on Venezuela to arbitration and at the same time declares that the disputed territory belongs to Venezuela. Inasmuch as America claims to act as the sole arbitrator in the matter, the President's demand for arbitration is a mere farce; likewise is the proposed commission of inquiry."

The Kolische Zeitung says: "President Cleveland, to our great surprise, has allowed himself to be hurried into taking steps which would have been thought impossible. He has thereby diminished the credit of his second administration in the eyes of history, and has prepared for his country troubles with England merely in order to catch a few votes for the Democrats. Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Olney's despatch is a dignified utterance. It is natural that all the European powers having possessions in South America should support England, but the matter also affects the powers not thus directly concerned. The question is whether the unbounded pretensions of the Venezuelan government are admitted, and the European civilization of the American continent replaced by American civilization. By recognizing absolutely the undefined Monroe doctrine, even in isolated cases, the Americans would be encouraged to advance other demands upon any European power. Great Britain has the fullest moral and material right to bravely stand her ground and to continue the struggle so passionately commenced against her."

Continuing, the Zeitung expresses doubt whether "the message was intended to be taken seriously," adding, "in any case, President Cleveland's tone was influenced by the situation in the Far East and Turkey." In conclusion, the National Zeitung points to the isolation of England.

The Kolische Zeitung intimates that the President's demands are such as to attract the attention of other powers besides Great Britain. A representative of the Associated Press had an interview on the subject of President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question with a high government official. He said: "Europe has never acquiesced in the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland's threatened interference in a quarrel between two other nations is not seriously interpreted here. Threats will show England the dangers of isolation." Count von Kanitz, the agrarian leader, and the author of the famous grain monopoly scheme, remarked: "The United States seems to be spoiling for a fight. She might get her hands full."

Herr Richter, the people's party leader, said: "I suppose it is an election trick. But it is doubtful if England will back down." Herr von Puttkamer expressed the opinion that "The whole thing looks like an American practical joke." Herr von Koeller, who recently resigned the portfolio of the Prussian interior, made the following statement: "Germany does not see any reason for taking sides in this quarrel." Herr Dohna-Schodden, a member of the reichstag, said: "It is time to bring about an international definition of the oft-quoted Monroe doctrine, and the present occasion may accomplish it."

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, VP.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 20, 1895.

THE GOLD COAST.

ACORA, Gold Coast, Africa, Dec. 18.—It is stated that Samory, a powerful African chief, supported King Prempeh, of Ashantee, in the recent fighting with the English and their native allies, the tribe of Adanigis, the encounter resulting in dispersing the Adanigis with great slaughter. It had been previously thought that Samory was friendly to the British, and indeed Sir Francis Scott, while in consultation with the British war office as to the make up and number of the expedition, said that there could be very little truth in the reports that Samory was friendly to the British.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—The Secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board has received letters announcing the safe arrival at Honan, China, of Mrs. Goforth and her companion missionaries, who report encouraging prospects.

**Do you make doughnuts this way?**

For frying, Cottolene must be hot, but don't let it get hot enough to smoke or it will burn. To find if it is hot enough, throw into it a single drop of water. When at just the right heat, the water will pop.

Cottolene has made marks "Cottolene" and star's head in cotton-glass vessels on every tin.

THE H. K. FAIRBANKS COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

## PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

Cleveland Says That Farther Action is Necessary to Protect the Gold Reserve.

He Asks Congress to Aid Him to Believe the Dangers of the Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following is the text of a message from President Cleveland sent to congress at 4:40 this afternoon and read in the senate:

To the Congress.—In my last annual message the evils of our present financial system were plainly pointed out and the causes and means of the depletion of government gold were explained. It was therein stated that, after all the efforts that had been made by the executive branch of the government to protect our gold reserve by the issuance of bonds amounting to more than \$162,000,000, such reserve then amounted to but little more than \$79,000,000; that about \$16,000,000 has been withdrawn from such reserve during the month next previous to the date of that message, and that quite large withdrawals were predicted. The contingency then feared has reached us, and the withdrawals of gold since the communication referred to, and others that appear inevitable, threaten such a depletion in our government gold reserve as brings us face to face with the necessity of further action for its protection.

This condition is intensified by the prevalence in certain quarters of sudden and unusual apprehension and timidity in business circles. We are in the midst of a season of perplexity, caused by our dangerous and perilous financial operations. These may be expected to occur with certainty as long as there is no amendment in our financial system. In this particular instance, our predicament is all influenced by a recent withdrawal of gold from the treasury, should occur in our relations to certain questions, concerning our foreign policy. This furnishes a signal for an impressive warning that even the patriotic sentiment of our people is not an adequate substitute for a sound financial policy. Of course, there can be no doubt in any thoughtful mind as to the complete solvency of our nation, nor can there be any just apprehension that the American people will be satisfied with less than an honest payment of our public obligations in the recognized money of the world.

We should not overlook the fact, however, that aroused fear is unreasonable, and must be taken into account in all efforts to avert public loss and the sacrifice of our people's interest. The real and sensible cure for our recurring financial difficulties is to be effected by a complete change in our financial system. Pending that, the executive branch of the government will not relax its efforts nor abandon its determination to use every means within its reach to maintain before the world American credit, and to prevent any hesitation in exhibiting its influence in the cause of our country and the constant patriotism of our people. In view, however, of the peculiar situation now confronting us, I have ventured herein to express the earnest hope that the congress, in default of the inauguration of a better system of finance, will not take a recess from its labors before it has by legislative enactment or declaration done something not only to remind those apprehensive among our people that the resources of this government and a scrupulous regard for honest dealing afford a sure guarantee of unquestioned safety and soundness but to reassure the world that, with these factors and the patriotism of our citizens, the ability and determination of our nation to meet in any circumstances every obligation it incurs do not admit of question.

I ask at the hands of the congress such prompt aid as it alone has the power to give to prevent in a time of fear and apprehension any sacrifice of the people's interests and the public funds, or the impairment of our public credit in an effort by executive action to relieve the dangers of the present emergency.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, VP.

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CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 35 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1/6, 2s. 3d., &c. See 7.

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