

The Weekly Colonist

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY AUGUST 3 1894.

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EASTERN NEWS

Japanese Troops Make a Forward Movement—U. S. Vessels For Korea.

Preparations Being Made in the United States to Aid the Japanese.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Colong* Gazette says the treaty concluded in 1895 between China and Japan empowers both governments to demand that the King of Korea shall maintain a force of troops sufficient to guarantee public safety, and to employ foreign officers to organize the Korean army. At the same time both parties to the treaty agreed not to send their own officers to organize the Korean army. Beyond the contention of Japan that the King of Korea has not attended to the maintenance of public order, the terms of the treaty afford any grounds for Japan's interference.

A dispatch from Yokohama says the Japanese troops in Korea have commenced a forward movement against the position occupied by the Chinese, and a battle is close at hand.

The St. Petersburg *Norov Yermys* says Russia is unable to remain indifferent to the fate of Korea, and ought to help China or at least contribute to localize the war.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—A meeting of a committee representing Japanese residents was held at the Japanese consulate last night, and it was decided to make an immediate effort to raise \$10,000 to assist the Japanese government in carrying on its war with China. Further than that the San Francisco Japanese are prepared to form a brigade of 4,000 men, arm themselves with American rifles and go to Japan at their own expense if their services should be needed in the Korean conflict. All the members of the Japanese colony will be assessed to raise funds if the war goes on.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 26.—Secretary Herbert has prepared orders for the Petrel and Concord, now on duty with the Behring sea patrol, to proceed immediately to the Chinese station because of the threatening aspect of affairs in Korea.

SEATTLE, July 26.—The Japanese and Chinese residents of the city are watching the course of events in Korea with keen interest, for the hereditary animosity between the two nations still survives in this country. One of the best informed Japanese in the city is Mr. Yamaguchi, a young student, who said yesterday of the impending struggle:

"Japan has a standing army of 1,000,000 men, in which all men over 20 years old are compelled to serve three years. It was reorganized by English and American officers, and is now commanded by Japanese officers, but has almost the most modern type, with machine guns, Gatling guns, and great confidence in their fighting power, and are quite ready to measure strength with the Chinese, but would rather have a fight with a first-class European power, like Russia or France."

"The rebellion in Korea began with the anti-foreign party, which is called the Togukun, meaning literally 'to learn Eastern civilization.' This party objects to everything that is not Asiatic, and consequently is as hostile to the progressive movement in Japan as to Europeans and Americans. As the Koreans are more akin to the Chinese, the majority of them join with China against Japan, and the Japanese army has invaded the country to defend the people from the attacks of the anti-foreign party."

NEWFOUNDLAND CORRUPTIONISTS.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 26.—The Trinity election case, the most important of the whole series entered against the late Whiteway government, inasmuch as Sir William Whiteway, late premier, and Robert Bond, his colonial secretary and chief lieutenant, are accused of securing their election by corrupt practices, was completed yesterday. Both were found guilty and were sentenced to be unseated from their places in the assembly and disqualified from holding any election during the continuation of the present legislature, or four years. James Walton, the junior member for the Trinity district and a colleague of Sir William Whiteway and Robert Bond, was also unseated, but was not disqualified because it was shown that he was ignorant of the practices of his colleagues. Judgment was based on the grounds that Sir William Whiteway and Robert Bond authorized the expenditure of large amounts of money for public works, bridges, roads, etc., during the fortnight preceding the election without having any authority to take such a course; that they allowed sundry small sums ranging from \$10 to \$40 to private parties for build or repair roads to fishing places, camps, etc., and such expenditure altogether occasioned the employment of hundreds of men immediately before the election. The judge decreed that this constituted bribery and rendered a fair election impossible. The whole expenditure in the district was \$42,000.

COST OF DEPUTIES.

TACOMA, July 26.—United States Marshal Drake and his force of clerks are busily engaged in making up the cost bills for deputies furnished the Northern Pacific in the recent railroad strike in so far as they cover the number of men furnished in this state is concerned. The marshal says that he has as yet no idea how much the total cost for deputies will aggregate, some of his chief men in remote parts of the state having still to be heard from on the subject. Mr. Drake found it impossible also to give for publication the total number of men who were employed for peace preserving purposes by the government during the recent unpleasantness. Each deputy marshal was paid \$4 a day or about \$20,000, in what the strike will cost the federal government in the state of Washington alone. This does not of course include the transportation of troops, mileage, trial, cost of men arrested, etc.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

MONTREAL, July 26.—(Special)—La Minerve says the Dominion cabinet, at the instance of Sir John Thompson, has adopted a strongly worded order in Council re Catholic schools in Manitoba and the Northwest.

KILLED IN A MINE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 26.—A frightful accident occurred at West Pittston this morning that has cast a gloom over that town by the taking away of two prominent citizens in a horrible manner. A number of officials connected with the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., who have been on a tour of inspection, arrived at the Exeter mines at 10 o'clock a.m., 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 coal company, Wm. Wilson, inside foreman at the colliery, both of West Pittston; Robert S. Marcur, assistant division engineer, of Wilkesbarre; Joseph Burrell, an instructor of mathematics in 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 signalled to hoist, and when they were about fifty or more feet from the bottom the cage halted, which precipitated them all to the slope below. One, who is an old miner, fell the timber sloping, and before he gave way grabbed the side of the burning and held on until he rescued from his perilous position. Col. Mason was instantly killed by the shock. The deceased was 56 years of age, and one of the best known officials in the mine. During the war, for his bravery at the battle of South Mountain and other engagements, he was selected by General B. F. Meade as a member of his staff. Wilson was 45 years of age. He leaves a wife and six children. Marcur is a single man; he was removed to the hospital, and it is thought he will recover. Joseph Burrell is badly out in the face. 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 catastrophe.

THE "CITY OF PEKING."

YOKOHAMA, July 26.—The steamer City of Peking, from Hongkong for San Francisco, is ashore in Yeddo bay, but is expected to be floated at the next high water. The City of Peking seems to be an unfortunate vessel. In the voyage before this one she was caught in a typhoon and came near going to the bottom. As it was her lifeboat was washed away her bulwarks smashed, her cabin was flooded and several of the crew, including Captain Seares, were injured. On getting back to San Francisco she was docked and repaired, and sailed in June, reaching Hongkong without any mishap, and after taking in a full cargo of silk, tea and rice, a start was made for Japan. When she reached Yokohama the telegraph does not state, but according to the Pacific Mail Co.'s schedule the Peking was to have sailed from that port on the 21st inst., and was expected to reach San Francisco on August 5. Just how the accident happened is not known. A break water was in the road to the ship, and it is supposed to have struck the City of Peking as she was being towed up the City of Yokohama. This deepens the approach and makes easy sailing. Probably the big steamer was caught in the eddies of the bay, and was dragged down, and dragged her anchor, and her masts. In that case the task of getting her off will be a difficult one.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Trustees of the City Sinking Fund Severely Scored From the Bench.

Tuberculosis at the Brandon Experimental Farm—Citizens' Day—Lightning Storm.

WINNIPEG, July 26.—(Special)—A. E. Felt has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for embezzlement from the city of Winnipeg sinking fund. In sentencing the prisoner Chief Justice Taylor said: "If it is true that during all these years you have been left with these moneys on your hands without anything having been done, I think there is no language too strong to condemn the trustees who have had the conduct of that fund. It is disgraceful on their part."

During a heavy storm yesterday evening an Englishman working with John McLeod, a farmer at Waseley, was struck and instantly killed by lightning.

Twenty-one head of cattle on the Experimental farm at Brandon have been slaughtered owing to the existence of tuberculosis among the herd.

A young man named Thompson has been arrested on a charge of seducing a young girl under 16 years of age.

This was Citizens' Day at the Winnipeg exhibition, and it is expected the attendance will exceed 10,000.

The Provincial Veterinary Association intend to proceed against unlicensed practitioners.

WINNIPEG, July 27.—(Special)—The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition closed to-night, and the exhibits will be removed to-morrow. It has been a great success both financially and as an exhibition of stock and products. Yesterday's attendance totalled 13,000.

The Keewatin Water Power Company expect to furnish power for manufacturing establishments by means of electric wire from the new dam. The current will have been transmitted over 140 miles of wire.

RAVACHOL'S ASSOCIATE.

PARIS, July 26.—Mennier, the bump-back associate of Ravachol, was put on trial to-day for having blown up the safe Very in the spring of 1892. Mennier is supposed to have blown up the safe to assist Ravachol, who had been arrested there by the police, and L'Hercot, the waiter. To-day neither Madame Very nor L'Hercot were able to identify Mennier. Madame Bilson, however, gave damning evidence against the prisoner. The finding of testimony was concluded at six o'clock this evening, when the presiding judge adjourned the case for half an hour. M. Desplais, counsel for the defence, requested an adjournment until to-morrow but it was refused.

SARNIA, July 26.—A protest has been filed against the election of Mr. Gurd as P. P. A. member for West Lambton.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Ex-Governor Royal to Resume Journalism—New Provost of Trinity University.

Election Protests—The Ontario Reform Club Will Assign Business Failures.

TORONTO, July 27.—(Special)—The Empire's Ottawa correspondent says it is rumored that ex-Lieut. Governor Royal has purchased the French local newspaper *Le Canada* and will settle in Ottawa and resume his old profession of journalism.

The committee appointed by Trinity (Anglican) University Corporation, to select a successor to Provost Bode, who is leaving for New York, has decided to invite the Rev. Dr. Frederick Wallow, dean of Orléans college, Cambridge, England.

The shareholders of the Ontario Reform Club, which has been in financial trouble for some time, have decided to assign.

Protests were filed to-day in the Court of Appeal against the election of W. R. Harcourt for Mayor of Hamilton, and H. R. Harcourt for Mayor of London.

Madeline St. George, eldest daughter of Judge Falconbridge, of this city, was married yesterday in Paris, France, to Arthur Anglin, son of Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, formerly Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons.

John Dineen has died from injuries received by being knocked down by a trolley car on Queen street.

James Eaton & Co., retail dry goods, Yonge street, has assigned with estimated liabilities of \$60,000.

The Williams, Green & Rome company, collar and shirt factory, has assigned.

A YUKON ROMANCE.

SEATTLE, July 26.—The Tepeka brought down from Alaska a strange romance of the Yukon. Thomas Brown, known as Shoemaker Brown, one of the many fortune hunters who went into the wilds of Alaska, years ago, drifted about the mining hamlets along the Yukon and finally got into Fortymile. He had many times told his companions that he had Cherokee blood in his veins and they always attributed his misadventures to his Indian ancestry, or to his large bills. The cause, to protect themselves, has been obliged to cut down credits and this is what the Indians are kicking against and they say they will go home unless supplies continue to be furnished.

The story of the romance is as follows: Two serious accidents occurred in the bush at Fort Kells this week. Wm. Boutley was struck by a falling branch from a dead tree and seriously injured about the head. His brother Henry was terribly out in the bush, but he was not seriously injured. He had been knocked out of his head by a tree, and he was lying on the ground. His wife was sitting by his side, and she was crying. She was saying that she would never see him again. She was saying that she would never see him again. She was saying that she would never see him again.

A new lodge of Manchester Unity Oddfellows has been organized here and will be known as the "Lodge of the Pioneer."

The camp of Cowichan settlers at McCullum's Point, Cowichan lake, has broken up. The campers report a most enjoyable time, and the weather and trout fishing having been of the best.

WAR DECLARED. Chinese Steamers Prevented by Japan From Landing Troops at Korea.

The King of Korea Seized and Held Prisoner by the Japanese Troops.

LONDON, July 26.—The Central News says: "According to information late this evening important developments are imminent in Korea." Its dispatch from Shanghai says: "War has been declared between Japan and China. The Japanese have seized the King of Korea and hold him prisoner. Eleven Chinese steamers are on their way to Korea. Most of the troops aboard them are coolies armed with bows and arrows. Some Chinese steamers which have arrived at Korea have been prevented by the Japanese from landing troops. It is reported that the Japanese will land several of their troops."

The Japanese and Chinese officials have received many dispatches from their home governments to-day. While declining to say much of the tenor of these dispatches, the officials contend that the prospects of agreement between China and Japan remain satisfactory.

BRITISH BUDGET BILL.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Rosebery formally moved the second reading of the budget bill.

The Duke of Devonshire said that he would have liked to move an amendment to the bill, but he could not allow it to pass without endeavoring to obtain from the government some information as to what they expected to get from a measure which sought to improve the rich while increasing the burdens of those depending upon them.

The Duke of Argyll contended that the Peers had the same right to amend money bills as to alter any other bills that had passed the House of Commons. He proposed to argue that the bill taxed capital instead of income, and was therefore unjust to the capitalist and landlord, and would tend to bring about general financial disaster.

Lord Herschell said he had never doubted that the Lords could reject money bills; but that the right had not been exercised in two centuries, and it was a question whether it was constitutional now. The consequence of exercising the right to alter money bills at this time might be more serious to the people than any effect that the measure itself could have.

The bill then passed its second reading without division.

PARIS, July 26.—The Chambers of Deputies have passed the anti-anarchist law by a vote of 268 to 163. M. Guir, minister of justice, subsequently laid the bill on the table in the senate, and it was referred at once to committee.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

No Signs of Sockeye Run on the Fraser—Westminster District Hay Crop.

St. Ann's Church, French Creek, Consecrated—Sidney Lobb Admitted to Ball.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 26.—The fishermen and canners are puzzled over the fishing situation. Reports come that the straits are or have been full of fish; that there have been great shoals seen in the gulf, but to-day no sockeye are reported. It is not yet known whether the sockeye run will be a good one or not.

The twenty-one Slavish fishermen of the Provincial jail here until the fall session, it having been decided that the court below has no jurisdiction to try the charges on which they were committed.

The Chinese priests, collecting here for the mailing school, have been literally swarmed by the Provincial jail here until the fall session, it having been decided that the court below has no jurisdiction to try the charges on which they were committed.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 27.—The first shipment of this season's pack of canned salmon, overland to England, was made to-day from Mann & Co.'s Sea Island Cannery. It consisted of 3,000 cases, and was sent by the Great Northern. It will be landed in Liverpool in thirty days.

There was no improvement on the sockeye run last night. A number of Indians gathered here to go home at once. They have been getting goods on credit for three weeks from the cannery stores on the strength of their prospective earnings during the big run. The run has not materialized yet and many of them owe large bills. The cannery stores, to protect themselves, have been obliged to cut down credits and this is what the Indians are kicking against and they say they will go home unless supplies continue to be furnished.

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THE SLOAN FIRES.

Ten Miles Along the Kaslo Wagon Road Clean Swept by the Flames.

Estimates of Some of the Losses—Satisfactory Progress in Railway Building.

REVELSTOCK, July 26.—(Special)—Later reports from the Sloan district confirm the previous story already telegraphed concerning the complete wiping out of the towns of Three Forks and Watson, and also of the settlements at Bear Lake and Sandon creek. Along the Kaslo wagon road from Spronle's, fifteen miles from Kaslo, to the western limits of Three Forks, a distance of ten miles, not a solitary building is left. No lives were lost along the road, the people taking refuge from the flames in mining tunnels and sometimes in the waters of the creeks. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver and four men lay in the waters of Seaton creek for two hours before they could venture out. The government road is blocked with fallen, half-burned trees, and it will take some time to clear it. Active preparations are already being made for rebuilding and there is but little feeling of despondency over the disasters which have been experienced.

The following are the estimated losses on which there was no insurance: Galena Trading Co., stock and building, \$13,000; R. E. Lemon, stock, \$10,000; Crane & Lowe's hotel, \$5,000; Bowen hotel, \$2,000; J. C. Boyd, building and fixtures, \$300; Pitts Bros., goods, furnishings, etc., \$5,000; Aiken's drug store, \$500; Burns, Wilson & Co., catches, \$3,000.

The additional losses at Three Forks will aggregate \$10,000. At Bear Lake, Arnold & McDermott's saw mill, valued at \$20,000; G. W. Hughes' wagons, sleighs and packing outfit, \$10,000, and three other buildings were destroyed. At Watson, four hotels, one store and three stables were destroyed; the only effects saved being Acheron's stock of dry-goods and groceries, which were placed in an underground cellar. The loss at Watson will probably total \$5,000. At Sandon Creek, ten buildings were destroyed; loss, \$8,000.

The track of the Nakup and Sloan Railway is now complete from Nakup to the head of Sloan Lake where steamer connection is made by the steamer Wm. Hunter for New Denver. Rosebery, on the Kaslo creek, is expected to be ready about August 1. By this time some 500,000 tons of ore from the Grady group of mines will be at Rosebery for shipment to the smelters. The contractor building of the Duluth branch, located about one mile from Three Forks is already framed and the machinery will arrive in about a month and be set up immediately.

NANAIMO, July 27.—(Special)—The gale which sprang up on Tuesday was worse than the storm on June 3. It instantly fanned up the fire that had been burning for days in the Sloan. Like a whirlwind the flames and smoke rushed down the valleys instantly destroying everything in its way. An eye witness says fire burst out more like an explosion. The people at Three Forks saved themselves from death by sitting in the creek and rolling in the shallow water. At New Denver others sought a place of ground already burned; some managed as already reported to reach a mining tunnel on the road about a mile off. At Watson the people sat in the lake up to the neck in water and some got into Atherton's rock house, which is a building that escaped between the Wellington ore house two miles east of Watson and the Sloan ore house on the west side of Three Forks. Every other house was absolutely swept away. There are fears for the life of Callahan, the late telegraph operator, and Frank Price, who was up North. It is not known yet about the prospectors on the hills. There are great fears that some are lost. The Kaslo relief committee is sending out wagons with blankets and provisions. Part of the money left of the government grant after the Kaslo storm has been supplemented with private donations.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION. LONDON, July 26.—Sir John Lubbock presided in the London Chamber of Commerce this evening over a meeting of the branch of the Imperial Federation League. He welcomed the Canadian delegates heartily. Col. George C. Denton, of Toronto, then spoke of the importance of maintaining the unity of the Empire. Canada, he said, was admitted to the United Kingdom and would resolutely fight against any movement to annex her to the United States. Great energy was felt in the United States toward Great Britain. Only the better educated and higher classes maintained only through fear of the British navy and a half million Canadians. In the event that France and Russia should combine against England the United States would join them. The emphasis was placed on the necessity of federation. Canada was prepared to make great sacrifices but she expected help from England. In conclusion Mr. Denton urged a system of preferential tariffs between Great Britain and her colonies. The motion of Sir F. Young to appoint a committee to consider the best course to pursue was carried against some opposition.

NORTHERN NOTES.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 26.—The steamer City of Tokness, from Alaska, yesterday, reports the warehouse at Juneau was burglarized and a quantity of claims, valued at \$2,000, \$3,000. There is no clue to the thieves. It is reported that some good rock has been found in Chatham straits.

Nicholas Haley has gone out to the Silver Bay mining district to do assessment work on his claims.

The America, Capt. N. S. Harding, has sailed for Prince William sound, to take on board 55,000 cases of salmon, 65 white fish-ermen and 250 Chinamen, and then proceed to San Francisco, arriving there about Oct. 5th. The bark America and canner at Prince William sound are both owned by the Pacific Steam Whaling Co., of San Francisco. She was delayed by three of the crew having shipped.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1894

A RESIDENT'S TESTIMONY.

Although so much is written about the war between China and Japan very little indeed seems to be known about it. In fact, it is by no means certain that war between the two countries has been declared. It appears that telegraphic communication between Korea and the rest of Asia has been cut off, and if this is the case the rumors of what has been done at Seoul or anywhere else in the country which is said to be the seat of war are not to be relied upon. We have, however, advice from Japan direct of an late date as the 10th of the present month. There is no lack, in the newspapers of that date, of news about the doings in Korea and the part that Japan has taken with respect to that country. The articles that we have seen on the subject discuss the situation from a British standpoint, and the British are not favorable to the pretensions of Japan and do not approve of what she has done or what she is likely to do.

It is admitted, in the first place, that Korea is a very badly governed country. It is also a greatly disturbed country. The people are discontented and rebellions are frequent. A manifesto lately issued by the Korean insurgents is described as being full of expressions of loyalty to the king. It declares that "he is benevolent, affectionate and merciful," and that "the great God is witness to his purity," and they say that if he had honest and sagacious ministers to assist him the people of the peninsula would be in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity. But those ministers are very far indeed from being either honest or sagacious. They are denounced as being "negligent in the discharge of their duties, not above robbing the exchequer and vain of their rank." They are accused of hiding from the sovereign the wishes of the people and of representing those who make complaints as "wicked, ignorant and dishonest." The rebels declare that there is not one faithful official near the Throne, and they affirm that owing to the maladministration of these greedy and unfaithful ministers "disorder is prevalent and on the increase, that misery exists on all sides, and that life in the kingdom is not worth living."

This dreadful state of affairs excites the compassion of the Japanese and they most benevolently resolve to interfere to improve the Government of Korea, to take the side of the good King against his wicked ministers. It is asserted that Japan has not been asked either by the King of Korea or the Emperor of China to interfere in the management of the public affairs of the Kingdom of Korea. It is admitted, too, that Korea is a vassal state, that the Emperor of China is its sovereign, that the King of its accession to the Throne is formally invested with authority by Chinese officials from Peking, and that in great emergencies the aid of the Government of China is sought and extended as a matter of course. Although the Japanese have not been invited to Korea, and although the Japanese inhabitants of the country are in no danger whatever, the Japanese Government has sent an army of ten thousand men to Korea. It has been requested by the King of Korea to withdraw those troops, but it has refused to withdraw them. As this is an important point it may be as well to reproduce what our authority, the Japan Daily Mail, says on the subject:

At the commencement it was plausibly argued when the Japanese troops were sent over that their function was to protect the Japanese Legation and such of the Japanese people as are resident in Korea. Next it was asserted that they were furnished—not that they had been asked for—as was the case with China—to assert the so-called independence of the Kingdom, or in other words to divert it if possible of the trammels imposed by the Suseiwan State. Now, however, these excuses are not urged with the persistence which attended their original utterance; what is now advanced, as may be gleaned from what the Government has caused to be put forward in its principal vernacular organ, the Nichi Nichi Shimbum, is that owing to the proximity of China, Korea and Japan to each other, it is asserted that their being so close any disturbance in Korea affects the adjoining States. It is, therefore, held to be incumbent that Japan and China should enter into consultation with a view to advise the Korean Government to reform the system under which the affairs of the country are administered.

Further on in the same article we find the following sentence: "While all these strange proceedings are taking place the very Power which pretends that Korea is independent is treating it with the utmost disrespect, for Japan landed its troops there without being asked and though requested refused to withdraw them." In another article in the same paper the editor, speaking of the Japanese invasion of Korea, says: "Their troops were not there by the invitation of the Sovereign or his Suseiwan, but against the desire and protestations of both. Possession had been taken in the first instance by Japan of the capital city of the Kingdom, and subsequently, though the Japanese soldiers have been withdrawn from within the confines of the city walls, the intruding troops have been encamped without, and such strategical positions have been taken as those in command of the Japanese army have deemed most advantageous for commanding the city or checking the advance of any forces which might attempt relief."

The reader can easily see from this testimony of a resident of Japan, who has been carefully recording every movement made by the Government in this Korean business, the position which Japan occupied a fortnight ago with respect to Korea. It is so solicitous of the welfare of that country that it is determined to defend it and to ameliorate the condition of its people whether they desire its help or not. In fact, it is determined that Korea shall have a better Government whether it good or

not are accepted or rejected by those whom it intends to benefit. It has ten thousand men on the spot to commence the work of reform, and there are more ready to come if they are required. It is most edifying in this selfish and greedy age to witness such disinterestedness and such generosity. We see that the motives of the Japanese are misunderstood and misrepresented not only by the King of Korea and the Emperor of China but by residents of the islands of Japan themselves.

It may be well, perhaps, to see what force the Emperor of Japan has to draw upon if anyone tries to prevent his carrying out his good intentions with regard to Korea. We find that the strength of the "active army" of Japan is 63,034; that it has a reserve of 91,190 officers and men, and also a territorial army of 106,088. Its whole military force available and unavailable does not greatly exceed 260,000 men, and it has also a navy which is said to be more than a match for that of China.

STUPID AND UNOIVL.

Our polite and charitable neighbor the Times accuses us of "dishonesty," because we quoted the Kootenay Mail's report of what Mr. Hume's committee said to the Premier relative to the issue in the West Kootenay contest, without adding the criticism of that paper on the committee's utterances. We submit that the material part of the interview was what the committee said—and their statement has not been contradicted by Mr. Hume, or even by the Mail itself. The Mail's comment was of no importance whatever. We dare say that it was disappointed and perhaps annoyed, but as its feelings did not affect either the importance or the truth of the statements made by Mr. Hume's committee, we cannot see that we were under any obligation to publish it. Is it not true that our contemporary learned to exercise a little common sense when it criticizes an opponent, and let us add, a spice of common civility would not detract in the least from the force of its criticisms. Is it ambitious to climb down to the level of the Westminster Columbian?

NERVOUS NEIGHBORS.

The difficulty at Bluefields does not appear to be yet cleared up. The Nicaragua Government and the Mosquito Indians are still at loggerheads, and the strangers that live in the land do not feel safe. They could get along with the Nicaraguans alone fairly well; when they have only the Mosquitoes to deal with they are happy; but when the country is disturbed, one month under Nicaraguan rule and the next in possession of the native race, they feel badly the need of the protection of either a British or a United States ship of war. Of the two it is evident that they prefer the British. This is not liked by some foolish Americans. They would much rather see disorder at Bluefields than that it should be peaceful and contented under British protection. They are afraid that Great Britain will get a permanent foothold in that part of Central America. Bluefields is not far from the entrance of the proposed Nicaragua canal, and these patriotic Americans imagine that if the British manage to get possession of either Bluefields or Corn Island they will be able, in some way or another, to prevent the United States getting full control of the Canal. But they should first build their canal, or at least get it well under way, before they take precautions to prevent Great Britain's obtaining undue influence over it. At the rate they have been going on lately it will be the end of the twentieth century before the canal is completed, and by that time it is hard to predict what Power or combination of Powers will have a controlling interest in it. The nervousness which some American journalists evince when a British ship of war sails for Bluefields to protect a handful of British and American citizens from the violence of semi-barbarians is almost comical. They give the British Government credit for harboring designs which it is more than probable never entered the head of any British Minister.

TREMBLING IN THE BALANCE.

The fate of the American tariff bill is still uncertain. No one seems to be able to tell whether the Senate will stand by its amendments or whether it will suggest such a compromise as the conferees of the House can agree to. It is evident that the Senate does not like to take upon itself the responsibility of killing the bill, and it is equally plain that some of its Democratic members are most reluctant to give up the amendments they have made. It is said boldly and openly that some of the Senators have sold themselves to the sugar syndicate, and it is more than hinted that the secret of Hill's defence of the President in the matter of the Wilson letter is that he wishes to play into the hands of a coal ring. The tone of some of the American newspapers in discussing the disagreement between the Senate and the House of Representatives is not pleasant. If half that they assert and insinuate is true the political morality of Congress is deplorably low. The Americans should be able to form a correct estimate of the characters of their own public men. But the habit of slander and detraction is so general and so deeply-rooted that it is impossible for an outsider to be able to distinguish foul calumny from honest denunciation. He would be a bold man who would at this moment predict with anything like confidence what is to be the fate of the Tariff bill. We see that American newspapers which are not remarkable for either reticence or caution, do not venture to risk their reputation for foresight and sagacity by undertaking to tell their readers what is going to happen to the Wilson bill.

WINSTON, July 28.—On Thursday 35,762 passengers were carried on the electric street railway lines in the city.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or 8 years. more to calve this spring), 1 pedigree Hereford Bull (rising 7 years.

7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc. Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Root-house, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corrals, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; (about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm products will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are a good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

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Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm products in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

ON THE JAPAN SIDE.

Sixty-Five Thousand Skins Represent the Catch of the Combined Fleets.

Sealing Schooners Are Now Coming Home—The Badly Damaged "Wreath."

Mr. William Munroe, who was a passenger home from Japan by yesterday's Empress, reports the majority of the fleet on the Asiatic Coast as having done very well in the Japan sea, where the season is now practically over. Many of the schooners are now homeward bound direct, while others will cruise for a few weeks longer to the north of the Japanese archipelago. None will enter Behring sea, and only a very few will try the Russian Coast. The Viva, Casco and Sea Lion are now on their way across headed for Victoria, the former having left Hakodate on the 9th instant with 23,370 skins, her own catch with the skins of the Mary Ellen, Brenda, Umbria, Oscar and Hattie; Sadie Turpel, Agnes Macdonald, Walter A. Barle, Libbie, Koda Oleson, May Belle, Aurora, Otto and Fawn. The catch of the E. B. Marvin & Co.'s fleet will be brought home by the schooner bearing the name of the head of the firm. Below is given the detailed catch of the Canadian and American schooners forming the Japanese fleet of this year: (Canadian)—Umbria, 2,539; Brenda, 2,838; Diana, 1,802; Mary Ellen, 1,900; C. G. Cox, 1,900; E. B. Marvin, 1,378; Sadie Turpel, 1,700; Oscar and Hattie, 1,735; Agnes Macdonald, 1,717; Mermald, 1,617; W. A. Earle, 1,402; Viva, 1,330; Casco, 1,394; Pentelope, 1,305; Dora Steward, 1,233; City of San Diego, 1,304; Enterprise, 1,233; Arctic, 1,197; Annie E. Palm, 1,125; Teresa, 1,102; Geneva, 1,092; Rosie Olsen, 1,042; Vera, 1,072; Libbie, 1,010; Beatrice of Vancouver, 947; May Belle, (three boats away for five weeks), 925; Fawn, 911; Maudie S., 1,341; Otto, 772; Mary Taylor, 738; W. P. Hall, 710; Aurora, 698; Oceans Belle, 597; W. F. Hayward, 458; Florence M. Smith, 36; total, 44,669; average, 1,276 per schooner. (American)—Bonanza, 1,734; Louisa D., 1,547; Sophia Sutherland, 1,466; Alie L. Alger, 1,373; Alton, 1,160; Emma and Louise, 1,100; Rattler, 1,046; Eppinger, 1,008;

C. G. White, 942; Herman, 927; Mattie T. Dyer, 915; William Ainsworth, 893; Theresa, 686; Louis Olsen, 636; Lilly L., 594; Alexander, 570; Penelope, 540; Rosie Sparks, 440; Ansonia, 332; Prescott, 329; George Peabody, 199; Anna Matilda, 152; Josephine, 147; George C. Whalley, 142; Edward Webster, 1,430; total, 20,289; average per schooner, 811.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FLEET. There was an inward and an outward-bound San Francisco steamer in port yesterday. The former, the steamship Umatilla, arrived from California early in the morning, and brought 148 4 1/2 tons of freight and 213 passengers, the majority of whom are bound to Eastern points. The Waila Waila arrived and departed for San Francisco on time, taking the following cabin passengers from Victoria: R. P. Ridd, E. W. Hill, W. Adams, P. W. Tompkins, Miss J. Newberger, Mrs. H. Stephen, Miss E. Tompkins, Alexander Cook, Mrs. Helena Cook, Miss Pichham, Miss Lockhart, Mrs. J. W. Westington and child, Miss S. G. Hill, Mrs. Florence E. Keith, Miss E. Hubbard, H. W. Lewis, H. E. Hamilton, D. Williams, H. B. De Mure, G. H. Crosswell, E. H. Power, Mrs. J. H. Hammond, J. A. Hart, J. D. Grant, E. A. Parker, S. G. Ois, W. Skarfe, C. D. Sherman, Shields, E. N. Laplaine, W. E. Faber, H. E. Walker, L. Burband and Mrs. W. O. Anderson and son.

THE CONTRACT AWARDED. Mr. W. F. Bullen has received the contract for repairing the barkentine Wreath, now on the marine railroad in Esquimalt, and yesterday a small force of men were set to work stripping off the vessel's copper. The lower part of the craft is in a very dilapidated condition. Her entire keel will have to be renewed as nothing of it now remains but a few jagged pieces merely holding to the vessel. Numerous punctures appear on either side of the vessel, while here and there are patches where the rocks have worn almost through the timbers. In one particular spot is a great hole, over thirty square feet. The timbers surrounding this other parts of the vessel. These will all be replaced and the vessel will again be put into first-class running condition.

THE FLAGSHIP TO DOCK. According to present expectations, H.M.S. Hyacinth will come out of dock on Monday or Tuesday next. It is believed that the Royal Arthur will immediately replace her on the stocks. In order to have some copper put on her bottom, to cover a spot about twenty feet long from which the metal has been discovered by divers to be missing.

E. G. PRIOR & CO. LIMITED LIABILITY. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

- Builders' Hardware. Looks, Hinges, Nails, Sash Weights, Cord Fasteners, Lifts, Pulls, Hooks, Bolts, Brackets, etc. Carriages. Buggies, Surreys, Gladstones, Kamsingtons and Phaetons. Farm Machinery and Implements. Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Forks, Spades, Hoos, etc., etc. Pumps. In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR ORCHARDS. Pipe. Water and Gas (galvanized and black), Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods. Iron and Steel. Plates, Bars and Hoops.

ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SEE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING.

CARIBOO NECHAGO. QUESNELLE JAMES REID, QUESNELLE MOUTH.

A full stock of GROCERIES, consisting in part, of the best brands of Flour, Bacon and Beans. Also Mining Outfits, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Dressed and Rough Lumber, Shingles, etc. anti-am-dk.

CAPITAL

The New Canadian "deen" to Salt August

Dominion Rifle Meeting —The Premier Muskoka

From Our Own Ottawa, July 26.—Mr. Marine has been advised another Aberdeen will Scotland, early in August trip last Tuesday.

The programme of the matches will be ready to match has been added for the extra series.

Sir John Thompson goes Monday.

Ottawa, July 28.—The Assiniboia farmers for the way of public work prospective failure of the drought was considered to-day. While sympathizers, the government is one with which the must deal, consequently it is contained.

A concession has been published by the amendment act, by which the their papers printed direct of subscription, chromos, lithographs, printed by any newspaper part of their regular issue.

It has been definitely Chief Justice Galt will ber l.

J. C. Patterson has put of General Wolfe and will government, and will Parliamentary Library.

Sir John Thompson states copy of an order-in-council the governments of Manitoba pointing out that ority complain of their exercise of their rights separate schools, and urged against if the complaint Sir John Thompson and Muskoka on Monday for go thence to Halifax.

CABLE NEWS

LONDON, July 27.—The French government's Antiferring to the publication of the trials of which concerns foreign American press in view of trial of Caserio Santo, the not. The newspapers are printing reports of trials, as are permitted by the newspapers disobeying the distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, is not only one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over a million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

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The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are a good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1894.

A LATE ELECTION.

Sir George Dibbs, like Sir Oliver Mowat, is greatly embarrassed by a third party, which sees very little about old party men and old party issues.

RIDICULOUS MISPLACED.

The Toronto Globe seems to think that the Intercolonial Conference was nothing more than a summer holiday excursion.

A PAIR OF SAVAGES.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser and the New Westminster Columbian are rejoicing over the defeat of the Commissioner of Lands and Works in the most implacable way.

Opposition was going to sweep the Province. Their tone was as confident and their manner as insolent as if the victory was already theirs.

STATE OWNERSHIP.

There are some persons who think that if the State owned the railroads communities would escape such losses and inconveniences as were caused by the late strike.

AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

The commercial condition of the United States during the past year has been a mystery beyond the comprehension of even the most sagacious men.

ME. HAGGART'S SPEECH.

The explanations of the Minister of Public Works with respect to the Lacrosse Canal Bridge steel are reproduced in another column.

A MINORITY GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Ontario, although it is represented as sustained, was not kept in power by a majority of the votes of the electors of the Province.

ment of what was going on at the works, and the consequence was that the fraud was consummated or nearly so before the Head of the Department had the remotest idea that anything wrong had been done in connection with the bridge.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Compulsory arbitration, in the sense of compelling a man to submit a question in which he is interested to arbitration, is no arbitration at all.

A SINGULAR CHANGE.

It is somewhat singular that Mr. Cleveland's most outspoken and most zealous defender to-day is Senator Hill.

INVOLUNTARY PESSIMISTS.

It is no wonder that there are so many pessimists in the world as there are. Men who are old enough to remember what great things were expected of parliamentary reform.

happy results that peace, good order, and contentment would prevail. But the visions of the great-hearted and the sanguine of those days have not been realized.

THE CITY.

THE B. C. Automatic Lighting & Oil Co. Ltd., has just been incorporated with head office at Vancouver, and a capital stock of \$250,000.

The family of Alfred Bland are offering \$50 reward for the recovery of the body of the missing man.

MARIE NIXON, Alex. Grant and eleven other residents of Comox district have secured incorporation as the Waverly House Company.

SOME of the congregation of the Centennial Methodist church are dissatisfied with the method of nominating members voted on at the last meeting of the church society.

The finishing touches are being put to the new little gymnasium built for the Central school children with the bequest of the late J. D. Pemberton.

ALFRED McDOWELL, a well-to-do cigar dealer of San Francisco, has since Monday morning last been Victoria's guest.

REPORTS FROM THE DIFFERENT COMMITTEES.

The quarterly meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association will open at Agassiz on Friday, August 10.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN.

OMAHA, July 25.—The session of the executive board of the Knights of Labor yesterday was devoted to the situation in Nebraska.

THE HELMUCKEN MA.

A generous annual county prize list is Mr. H. Dallas E. Presents the Dorothy gold medal always eagerly contested.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Govt. Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

From THE DAILY COLONIST, July 7. THE CITY.

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The range had be rate order, the taling point having overabundant by Gunner E spent a week or so on the to the numerous wanta tures which developed as progress had been made added this year making worked admirably, ena competitions to be comple The usual camp for com glished, between 1890 and the hotel, and upon morning train from Victori men from the city these w pined, some as day headqu itted up for the two week several of the competit Others found rooms at hostely presided over l James Phair, who had an day of it to the victors who their annual astivity.

The managing staff prov be thoroughly up to the quence every year. The Barnes, R. M. A. was a keeping the shooting gol time, and without friction pitfalls. In the Secretary H. Fletcher had the work and issuing tickets will the assistance of Lieut. business was transacted w promptitude, and at the co match the list of victors celerity only rivaled by th in signalling the scores shot These markers, nine in all, B.C.G.A., in charge of S The register keepers, wh The list of victors was drawn from the Royal M and performed their dutie exemplary manner. That number of "challenged" shots which having failed to target as desired were made inquiry by telephone messag in the majority of cases proved that the target was supposed, the careful exami Sergeant Clifton resulted in hit being promptly given if The camp quartermaster wa lany who had charge of the nition.

The competitors numbe representing the Garrison Royal Marines, the Navy, The Victoria Rifles, the m minister and four from Vanco pected contingent from Nan in an appearance.

The president of the as Col. Walforden spent a ground, and rendered mater general supervision of affa head of the executive com to conduct the matches, th being Dr. Bell-Lewis, Vanco Fletcher, Westminister; Cap and Lieut. F. B. Gregory, Th district, Lt. Col. J. Peters, a vice president of the assa Col. Prior was glad to get back home again to rest after the labor of the range and the mark the firing commenced. The programme was for pri signed by Col. Peters himsel recruits who had never had a meeting as this. It had th of attracting to the range a men who would not other there, and who thus encour likely to develop into a rifle shooting and to be four their own accord another ye was at 200 and 400 yards, five position, with the short Suid of the local militia. It was the visitors from New W had a long lead of the field points less than the possible. were as follows, those in this not otherwise designated toria:—

Price: \$3.00—Tpr. Leslie (Westmin 1.00—Gr. G. Goodwin 1.00—Gr. McDougall 1.00—Gr. C. H. Bulmer 1.00—Gr. Lewis 1.00—Gr. Durance 1.00—Gr. Br. Stone 1.00—Gr. W. Butler

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The range had be rate order, the taling point having overabundant by Gunner E spent a week or so on the to the numerous wanta tures which developed as progress had been made added this year making worked admirably, ena competitions to be comple The usual camp for com glished, between 1890 and the hotel, and upon morning train from Victori men from the city these w pined, some as day headqu itted up for the two week several of the competit Others found rooms at hostely presided over l James Phair, who had an day of it to the victors who their annual astivity.

The managing staff prov be thoroughly up to the quence every year. The Barnes, R. M. A. was a keeping the shooting gol time, and without friction pitfalls. In the Secretary H. Fletcher had the work and issuing tickets will the assistance of Lieut. business was transacted w promptitude, and at the co match the list of victors celerity only rivaled by th in signalling the scores shot These markers, nine in all, B.C.G.A., in charge of S The register keepers, wh The list of victors was drawn from the Royal M and performed their dutie exemplary manner. That number of "challenged" shots which having failed to target as desired were made inquiry by telephone messag in the majority of cases proved that the target was supposed, the careful exami Sergeant Clifton resulted in hit being promptly given if The camp quartermaster wa lany who had charge of the nition.

The competitors numbe representing the Garrison Royal Marines, the Navy, The Victoria Rifles, the m minister and four from Vanco pected contingent from Nan in an appearance.

The president of the as Col. Walforden spent a ground, and rendered mater general supervision of affa head of the executive com to conduct the matches, th being Dr. Bell-Lewis, Vanco Fletcher, Westminister; Cap and Lieut. F. B. Gregory, Th district, Lt. Col. J. Peters, a vice president of the assa Col. Prior was glad to get back home again to rest after the labor of the range and the mark the firing commenced. The programme was for pri signed by Col. Peters himsel recruits who had never had a meeting as this. It had th of attracting to the range a men who would not other there, and who thus encour likely to develop into a rifle shooting and to be four their own accord another ye was at 200 and 400 yards, five position, with the short Suid of the local militia. It was the visitors from New W had a long lead of the field points less than the possible. were as follows, those in this not otherwise designated toria:—

Price: \$3.00—Tpr. Leslie (Westmin 1.00—Gr. G. Goodwin 1.00—Gr. McDougall 1.00—Gr. C. H. Bulmer 1.00—Gr. Lewis 1.00—Gr. Durance 1.00—Gr. Br. Stone 1.00—Gr. W. Butler

After this match the target open to extra series firing was 500 yards and then at 600, fifty for practice for the impromptu afternoon.

A generous annual county prize list is Mr. H. Dallas E. Presents the Dorothy gold medal always eagerly contested.

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LEWIS STRAUSS & CO'S COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

THE CITY.

EDWARD KERRAY, the innkeeper of the back City Hotel, was yesterday sent back to the vessel and placed in the Captain's care. He will be taken back to his own home in the old country.

Mr. B. A. STONDAK, who came down from Clinton on Friday night, brings word that last Wednesday F. E. English's house in Bonaparte valley was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$2,500.

The pupils of the Collegiate school received the prizes won in the examinations recently held, at the hands of Right Rev. Bishop Ferrin, yesterday morning. The presentation exercises were held in the cathedral schoolroom.

The C.P.R. telegraph company has given notice that messengers for China and Japan will be received hereafter only subject to prolonged delays, as the governments of the two countries named are monopolizing the wires for official business.

In Chambers yesterday, before Mr. Justice Walkem, application was made on behalf of plaintiff in Green v. Gowen to sign final judgment. Application dismissed with costs. Mr. Thompson fell for plaintiff; Messrs. McPhillips Woodson & Barnard for defendant.

There was a very large attendance yesterday afternoon at the funeral of the late Mrs. Sinclair. The funeral services were conducted at the residence, Cadboro Bay road, by Rev. W. L. Clay and Rev. W. G. Marston. The pallbearers were Messrs. B. Evans, J. Maynard, Spence, Haynes, Somers and Branch.

The following reduced rates on sheep have during the past week taken effect on the Puget Sound & Alaska S.S. Co.'s boats from Seattle and Tacoma to Victoria: In lots of 100 or less, 50 cents each; 200 to 399, 40 cents; 400 and over, 35 cents each. The charges on lots of 100 or less must not exceed the charges on 200 at 40 cents, and the same rate applies throughout the scale.

THE WELLINGTON NEWS, published by Messrs. Lecky & Lowry, comes duly to hand, the present, its second number, being a highly creditable issue. It is a four-page, six column publication and has the appearance of being conducted by practical men. Its policy is described as Wellington first, Vancouver Island second, the Columbia third, and Canada and Great Britain next.

The semi-annual meeting of the Victoria Building Society was held in the Sir William Wallace hall last evening, when the Secretary's report was read, and the balance sheet was presented. After other business of the meeting was disposed of, the 35th drawing for an appropriation was proceeded with, the following acting as committee on charges: Messrs. John Leonard, James F. Fall and A. B. Eakin. The result of the drawing was in favor of No. 212 C and D, entitling Mr. Frederick McCallan to \$2,000, No. 212 A and B being withdrawn.

There seems to be no doubt that Alfred Bland has met his death by drowning, and that the fears of his family that he fell through the swing of the railway bridge are only too true. Yesterday one of his brothers found Alfred's head in the water. The Indian rescued just above the bridge. It was water soaked and had evidently been in the water some days before it drifted ashore. The crown was crushed in giving the impression of an immense weight. In falling had struck on his head a wrench in the provincial police put in a part of the day dragging for the body, but without success, and it is understood that a diver will be sent down to find if the body is stuck in the piles of the bridge.

This trial of the action of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd. v. A. J. McCallan was commenced yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Drake, without a jury. Mr. A. P. Leung appearing for the plaintiff; Mr. F. B. Gregory and Mr. A. L. Belyea for the defendant. The cause of action may be briefly stated as follows: In 1888 the plaintiff and defendant entered into an arrangement whereby Robert Ward & Co. were to act as agents for the defendant's Naas river cannery. They were to receive a commission of five per cent, on purchases, a like commission on sales, and were to charge defendant eight per cent, per annum on money advanced. In 1892 the defendant sold the cannery and in May, 1893, had a complete settlement with the plaintiff who then received the balance found due, viz., \$35,000. Subsequent to this settlement the plaintiff discovered that there had been an error on the defendant with 380 cases of salmon that did not belong to him, and they bring action to have the account rectified. The defence is that the account was closed, and that there have been errors in the plaintiff's favor also discovered since the settlement. The claim that instead of eight per cent. per annum interest being charged, the plaintiff charged eight per cent. for 360 days, and compounded the interest quarterly, the overcharge in this respect being a matter of about \$1,300. Other items are said to be wrong and the defendant asks to have the whole account re-opened. The case was gone into at length yesterday and will be continued on Monday.

MR. J. MACDONALD OXLEY, who may justly claim to be the first Canadian author to devote himself particularly to writing "boys' books," is staying at the Strand. Though he is now in Montreal of the Sun Life Assurance Co., Mr. Oxley devotes considerable time to literature, and he is being the author of numerous entertaining books of adventure written for the young has contributed largely to various magazines and periodicals. He is a Haligonian by birth and imbued with a strong love of his native land. Mr. Oxley's work deals almost entirely with Canadian life, as may be seen by the titles of some of his stories, such as "Diamond Rock," "The Wreckers of Sable Island," "Boy Life in a Lumber Camp," and "In the Woods of the West Coast." The last story, which he has recently finished, deals with the adventures of two boys who in their wanderings go as far north as the Aleutian Islands. Though dealing in fiction Mr. Oxley is writing a story makes himself thoroughly posted on the historical facts, the people, and the habits of animals in the particular portion of Canada he describes, so that he combines entertainment and instruction in a most pleasing way. Mr. Oxley is at present on a short pleasure trip with his little son. He intends staying here a week and then goes East, probably taking a short run into the Okanagan country on his way, and also stopping over at Calgary. Mr. Oxley takes a thorough delight in writing for the young, because he says they are so appreciative and grateful for a good story.

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A formal presentation of the chief trophies won during the past three days was the closing event of the twenty-first annual prize meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association, and the gentlemen who took part in the ceremonies were fittingly remarked upon the exceptional excellence of the scoring, and the success of the meeting generally. Among those who went from the city yesterday afternoon were Lieut. Col. Peters, D.A.G., Lieut. Col. Prior, M.P., Major Quinlan, and Capt. A. F. Shaw, District Paymaster. They with several other Victoria gentlemen were present in the reception marquee when at the close of the firing the competitors were gathered together there for the ceremony. Lieut. Col. Wolfenden, president of the association, presided, and called upon Lieut. Col. Prior to make the presentation. The winners were called up one by one, and received with cordial applause from the less successful competitors. Sergeant Arthur Langley came forward time after time to receive the numerous handsome trophies which had fallen to his share, and his phenomenal scores were justly made a matter of comment. In the Goldstream individual competition, and in the aggregate, he was the victor in all ranges, Sergeant Langley with a total of 406 had 48 over an average of inners, or as nearly as possible 45 points per shot. In connection with the Maiden match, won by Trumper Leslie, of No. 4 Company, the Victoria Rifle Club, the donor of all the prizes in this match, has shown in rifle shooting matters in the district, and the beneficial results which must follow the encouragement of young shots by providing such matches as this one. The trophy medal, one of the souvenirs given by Sergeant Langley was an object of general admiration, for it is certainly the prettiest medal which has been offered for competition amongst other prizes won. It is the annual gift of Mr. H. Dallas Holman. The presentation of the Laurie badge to Sergeant-Major Hunter, representing the winning team from No. 2 Company, was made on the occasion of complimentary remarks by Col. Prior on the superiority shown by this company in repeating this year their win of last year; but addressing Gunner Henry Chamberlain, the captain of the Westminster team, he complimented them for their good fight they had made for first place, and expressed the conviction that if next year they should in turn be successful the Victoria companies would not begrudge them their well-earned victory. Bombardier F. Mallaadaine, the winner of the Nansen trophy, was cordially greeted as a worthy representative of the younger shots coming to the front. Another new-comer on the range, who was very cordially complimented by Col. Prior, was Gunner W. Lettice, of No. 3 Company, amongst other prizes won. In this the first competition in which he has taken part, secured the Nansen Corporation cup, to hold for the year. Mr. W. B. McInnes was next called to receive the Nelson cup which he won in the Lieutenant Governor's match, and was then finally called out of 50 points, and Col. Prior graciously referred to the fact that in the matter of rifle shooting young Mr. McInnes is following worthily the example set him by his father, Gunner McInnes, who also was a competitor and prize winner. The fact that Mr. McInnes was the sole representative from Nanaimo was remarked upon as a subject for regret, the hope being expressed that next year the riflemen from that city might be seen in attendance as usual. Gunner E. J. Butler, of No. 2 Company, then came up to receive the Victoria Corporation cup, which he had won with 66 points out of 70. The Goldstream match again brought forward the name of Sergeant Langley, who having won the Chapleau cup the first year before, it now becomes his permanent property. Lieut. B. Williams, captain of the team of No. 2 Company, and Lieut. J. D. Taylor, captain of the Victoria Rifle Club team, were called out in the morning, and the competition of the morning, and which the two teams of ten men each had finished so close, with remarkably high scores. Lieut. M. G. Blanchard, the winner of the Cornwall cup, was complimented upon his splendid score of 48 by the aggregate, and the 800 yards. The aggregate brought Sergeant Langley to the front once more, to receive the Martini-Metford rifle presented by Lt. Col. Hon. J. H. Turner, and set as first prize in the militia aggregate; and awarded for the highest score in the grand aggregate open to all comers. A prize not on the published list was a pretty medal given by Mr. J. T. Bethune for the highest aggregate score by a civilian, and this was won by Mr. F. R. Sargison, who was also a military rifle shot but who on this occasion did not compete as a militiaman. The team aggregate prizes were received by Sergeant Hunter for No. 2 and Gunner Henry Chamberlain for No. 4 Company, the captain of their respective teams. The two named were then presented with the D.E.A. silver medal just won in the Ottawa team match and Gunner W. Duncan, who won the D.E.A. bronze medal after contesting a special extra range, was awarded the best score for his team, which was the best of all came forward. Sergeant Arthur Langley was then introduced as the leading man on the team to be sent to Ottawa, and Col. Wolfenden made an address explanatory of the prizes and trophies. By invitation the members of the Victoria Rifle Club were called upon to give their views on the matter, and the riflemen were made by Lt. Col. Peters and Senator McInnes, and the meeting broke up with cheers for the champions.

The places on the Ottawa team, the main prizes of the competition, will be awarded in the following order, which is that of the scores in the grand aggregate of the three days' shooting combined with those of the special extra range: 1. Sergeant A. Langley, 424; 2. Lieut. J. D. Taylor, 420; 3. G. R. Chamberlain (West), 418; 4. G. R. Chamberlain (West), 418; 5. G. R. Chamberlain (West), 418; 6. G. R. Chamberlain (West), 418; 7. G. R. Chamberlain (West), 418; 8. G. R. Chamberlain (West), 418; 9. G. R. Chamberlain (West), 418; 10. G. R. Chamberlain (West), 418.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Vancouver Again Loses to Westminster at Lacrosse—The "Stars" Signal Victory.

Cricketing Events of a Day—The Lawn Tennis Tournament.

WESTMINSTER, July 28.—(Special)—Westminster and Vancouver played the seventh match in the championship series to-day in petting rain and with the grass so slippery that the players were tumbling about like acrobats throughout the play. It was an interesting struggle nevertheless, and a large crowd, considering the weather, witnessed. Westminster won, four to two, but owing to the various unfavorable conditions, it was anybody's game up to the last game but one. There was little opportunity for combination work, for a tumble or a slip was sufficient to put the ball out of play before they were well started. C. B. Lohyhart referred with Coyle and McDonnell as umpires. The games were taken in the following order:

Table with columns: Game, Won by, Scored by, Time. Includes matches between Westminster and Vancouver, and other local teams.

THE RACE FOR THE PENNANT. WESTMINSTER Played, Won, Lost. Includes results for various teams like Victoria, Vancouver, and others.

PHILADELPHIA VS. JAMES BAYS. This match, one of the series for the junior championship, was played yesterday on the Caledonian grounds under most unfavorable circumstances, and resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the Bays, their score being nothing to the Stars' six goals.

ONTARIO BEATS PHILADELPHIA. Toronto, July 28.—The cricket match between the Philadelphia and the Ontario, the third of the series, was won by the Ontario by the following score: Philadelphia—First Innings, 110; second Innings, 93. Total, 203.

LAWN TENNIS. ENTRIES FOR THE TOURNAMENT. The following is a list of the entries received for the gentlemen's singles (club handicap), the drawing of which took place on Friday evening:

THE WHEEL. A meeting of the Victoria racing board of the C.W.A. has been called for Wednesday of this week at Victoria to deal with the matter of H. Tisdeman's suspension, and also to arrange certain details of the arrangements to be held at Vancouver on August 18.

CLUB RUGBY POPULAR. Road riding is becoming more and more popular with the Victoria cyclists, and quite a number turned out yesterday although there was moisture in the air, for the run to Goldstream. Mr. E. Le Roy Folke, 25-mile champion of Manitoba, was a guest of the club during the evening. To-day the boys will take a run over the Metochias, Happy Valley and Rocky Point roads.

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SCARCITY OF SILVER.

Mr. Mars Strongly Advocates the Establishment of Canadian Mints.

This a Mineral Country—Economic Reasons for the Proposed Departure.

On the house of commons going into committee on the 18th inst., on the bill regarding Dominion notes, Mr. Mars said: "I am glad to know that the minister of finance does not intend taking advantage of the power this bill gives him of increasing the issue of small notes, but I wish to state here that my constituents are opposed to the principal of the government issuing small notes. They feel, particularly those in the mining districts, that the small notes usurp the place of silver, and instead of placing restrictions upon the free circulation of silver, the government should use every legitimate means of encouraging the silver mining industry. For years past, I am informed the government have had coined from \$150,000 to \$200,000 of silver, but this is inadequate to meet the demands of our growing trade. Go where you will, and you will find a scarcity of small change. In the western provinces, the large proportion of the silver in circulation is American, and in the eastern provinces—I refer to Ontario and Quebec—whether you are travelling in a Pullman or on steamers, or are making small purchases, you are constantly annoyed by the inconvenience and difficulty of either making or getting small change. In connection with this subject, my constituents wish me to bring before the attention of the Government the question whether the time is not approaching when Canada should establish a mint and have her own gold coinage. In this respect, I think we might follow with advantage the example of the Australian colonies, where two branch mints have been established—in Sydney, New South Wales, one in 1853, and one in Melbourne in 1869. It might not be out of place to make a comparison between our Dominion and the Australian colonies; and I propose to do so, taking the colony of New South Wales, which is the largest of the Australian group. I find that, according to the last census, New South Wales has a population of 1,132,224, whilst we in Canada at the same time had a population of 4,833,238. The revenue for the last year of New South Wales was \$10,501,104 and that of Canada, \$38,168,908. And we must bear in mind that this comparison is not a fair one, as regards Canada, because New South Wales owns all the railways, tramways, and telegraph lines, and the receipts from which different sources appear in the general revenue, whilst we in Canada have nearly one-half of the \$10,501,104 that I have mentioned. Take railways, we find that while New South Wales has a mileage of 2,825 miles, with 17,000 miles of railway, as regards the vessels entering New South Wales last year numbered 2,960, with a tonnage of 2,654,540 tons. In Canada, the vessels entering last year numbered 31,645, with a tonnage of 9,958,102 tons. But when we come to the mineral products, New South Wales is far ahead of Canada. I find that from 1851 to 1892, a period of forty-two years, the total yield of gold in New South Wales was \$28,453,438. But we must not forget that British Columbia alone, from 1856 to 1893, produced over \$54,000,000 in gold, the whole of which large sum was shipped to San Francisco to be coined there. Now, if we had a mint in British Columbia, a considerable portion of this large amount would have been retained in the province, instead of going to swell the receipts of a foreign country like the United States of America. Our mineral products last year were \$19,500,000, and of this, over \$4,000,000 comprised gold, silver, copper and nickel. Now, Canada is a country rich in minerals. We have gold in Nova Scotia, silver in Sudbury, silver and copper on Lake Superior, and we have all the metals, both precious and base, in British Columbia. I maintain that no better settlement could be given to the world than Canada, a mineral country that has the establishment of a mint for the coinage of our precious metals. The Minister of Finance, I have no doubt, will state that we have, at present, the advantage of the Imperial mint, and that it will cost less to have our coins minted there than to establish a mint here. Well, we have a good item to commence with in what we paid last year for coining silver. Last year, silver and copper coins were coined to the value of \$216,000, and we paid a commission of 3 per cent, amounting to \$6,450. The gold produced in the Dominion during the year amounted to \$1,500,000, and I may say that the whole of this million dollars would have gone to a Canadian mint, swelling up the receipts materially. In Sydney and Melbourne it is expected that the mint will be self-sustaining, and they are now nearly so. Last year the revenue of the mint at Sydney was \$12,084, and the running expenses \$13,622, only a slight difference. But a mint in Canada need not be on so large a scale, and the running expenses would not be so great. I quite admit that we need not expect a mint to pay in Canada at first, but there would be indirect benefits that, I think, would fully compensate the outlay. For instance, the country does not receive any direct benefits from the Geological Survey, but we do get an indirect benefit from the information furnished to us by the Geological Surveyors concerning the structure and formation of various portions of the Dominion. The prospector, the miner and the capitalist, in turn, step in and proceed to develop the mineral sections. Then we spend large sums of money on the agricultural farms, and a considerable sum every year for lectures on dairy farming. None of these expenditures pay directly, but they all pay indirectly, and so I maintain, I have given here a few plain practical reasons which I think should induce the Government to take this matter into their serious consideration; and I may state that there are other sentimental reasons why Canada should have her own mint. Canada occupies a peculiarly favorable position for doing a large portion of the world's commerce, and if our soil is to be the highway between Great Britain, on the one hand, and Australia, China and Japan on the other, then I think we might look forward to the day when we will have our own gold coinage, and when the beaver and the maple leaf will be stamped on one side of our gold coin.

MURDER IN ALASKA.

The steamship City of Topeka from Alaska carried U. S. Commissioner W. A. Kelly from Wrangal to Juneau City, with up north. The commissioner stated that an Indian and his squaw, who were implicated in the killing of August Jensen, a white trader, better known as "Big Jim," had come to Wrangal and given themselves up to the authorities. The night the natives committed the murder of Jensen and the squaw who had in the sloop. The next day the commissioner and a squaw boarded the craft. One of the Indians had his rifle, the bullet penetrating Jensen's head. He was also struck over the head, death resulting almost instantly. They hid the body under the brush of a tree overlooking the beach and covered it with rocks and pebbles. The Indians took the liquor and \$70 found on the body and then set the sloop adrift. Judge Kelly, of Wrangal, in the fore part of Jensen issued a warrant for the Indian murderer, one of the Indians being captured while he was trying to escape a canoe. On July 3 an Indian and squaw came to Wrangal and gave themselves up to the authorities. They were present at the killing, but the Indian was captured and killed by Jensen. The Pluta was not returned to the government did not care to return to Shakan, and did not take much stock in the Indians' story. So he hired the tug Lively and left on Wednesday, July 1, and found the body at the place pointed out by the squaw. The fugitive Indian murderer has not yet been apprehended, as he has fled to the coast of Prince of Wales Island. They expect to make the evidence in their possession will result in a conviction.

A VISITOR FROM KOREA.

Lieut. Cox of the U. S. Navy on the Korean Situation—Latest Mail Advice.

The "Empress of Victoria" Completes a Pleasant Passage From the Orient.

KOREAN COMPLICATIONS.

Actual Fighting Has Already Begun—The Japanese Set Back for the Chinese.

Japanese Said to Be Holding the King of Korea as a Hostage.

THE CURRAN BRIDGE.

Mr. Haggart's Statement in the House of Commons—Facts and Exaggerations.

It Was Impossible to Get at the Bottom Facts—Ignorance and Collusion.

In the House of Commons on the 18th inst., on the motion to go into committee of supply, Sir Richard Cartwright brought up the question of the Curran bridge, and in reply Hon. Mr. Haggart entered upon a re-echo of the work from its inception. The bridge had reported to him that for an 18 foot navigable span the work was estimated at \$210,000. When it was decided to make the navigation 22 feet, this increased the estimate to \$228,000. Superintendent Engineer Parent was instructed to call for tenders for the work. Mr. Parent alleged that he had received instructions to tender for the labor. The fact of the matter was that he (Mr. Haggart) never knew of any such instructions to call for tenders for labor, and that he had produced no such instructions. He had the lowest tender was accepted. His instructions to his deputy were that all tenders should be opened in connection with the contract. In December Mr. Parent, as deputy minister, and Mr. Schreiber took his place. Parent had been instructed to report frequently to the department as to the progress of the work. When the tenders for labor were placed before him (Mr. Haggart) this was the first intimation he had that tenders had been called for labor. He was dumfounded, and he had sent for Parent who had been ordered by the department to have the lowest tender accepted. He had a long negotiation with the G.T.R. about their bridge. Up to the last minute he was expecting the railway company to undertake the bridge, and they refused to enter into the contract. The chief engineer considered the employment of Mr. Desbarats unnecessary, and Mr. Parent was already on the ground, and was given the supervision of the work. On March 1 Mr. Parent reported that all the material was ready, and his only fear was about the superstructure. The stoppage of the work on the canal longer than was necessary would be a great loss to the work that were employed as well as the manufacturers, and Mr. Parent reported that the work could be done in forty days. It was agreed that the canal should be unwatered at the beginning of the work, and work completed by the beginning of May. Mr. Haggart then explained the steps taken by the department when they first heard of the excessive price of men employed, and the circumstances of the dispute with Mr. St. Louis as to the price of labor. It must be remembered that the excessive prices charged by Mr. St. Louis and mentioned by Sir Richard Cartwright had not been paid by the Government. He was aware that there was a contract for the beginning of the work, and he tried hard to get at the bottom of it, but it was impossible. He had employed the detectives of the International railway, but it was not the greatest difficulty that he obtained the evidence of the witness Doherty, for the purpose of defending the Government against an action by St. Louis for \$67,000. The evidence that was produced showed that St. Louis had charged for the work the same as men who were actually working. Mr. Haggart then described the visit of himself, Mr. Schreiber and Mr. Douglas to the works during the month of April. The difficulty in getting the pay rolls was that the contractor and some of the irregularities in that regard described. The appointment of the commissioners and their report were the next topics. "The whole affair," said Mr. Haggart, "seems to be one of fraud and collusion. I think Mr. Parent was deceived through ignorance and inactivity, but when you come to the government time-keepers, they are the slightest doubts in the world that they could be the best of men for the purpose of defrauding the government." Mr. Haggart quoted the following items of monthly expenditure to prove that the work could not be done as fast as was going on till it was too late: December, \$3,597; January, 1893, \$10,900; February, \$2,716; March, \$30,820; April, \$102,870; May, \$155,883; June, \$51,076. "The only way the department had of knowing whether the expenditure was in excess of the estimated cost or not was through this information, which in many cases was only given to them after the fact, and which was not the same with the pay rolls. Up to the 28th of April, when the work was almost finished, the contractor for labor had only been paid the sum of \$13,541. It must be remembered that the house was in session at the time, and as soon as the Minister had an opportunity he went down to visit the work. So far as the department was concerned, there was no information as to the progress of the work, and the latter had said to him: "We are prepared to report to any means to gain our general consent that we were putting up a job that would cost more than it would surprise him. On the street the day after the accident the chief of police asked the witness for a paper detailing the conversation with Mr. Worden, but he refused. He subsequently gave it to Superintendent Mr. E. He wrote nothing else concerning the strike except a memorandum of Worden's conversation. W. A. Belden, a railroad engineer, then testified that on the morning of the 4th he went to Sacramento with a train load of militia, which were landed at Twenty-second street. The train backed down to Florio, where four or five men, including Worden, tried to jump on the engine. The train was then taken to Stockton, where it remained until the 10th of July, when the engine was stolen. Worden also stated that the strikers had known the militia were coming to Sacramento the train would never have reached there.

WANT TO GO BACK.

Numbers of Strikers Anxious to Be Again Put to Work.

Militia Removed From a Number of Places—Trial of Train Wreckers.

SACRAMENTO, July 26.—Nearly 1,000 men have been placed at work in the railway shops and those who were not taken back now stand about the doors discharging their hard fate. It is not expected that any of them will again attempt to interfere with the running of the trains, especially with the soldiers are here.

TAHOMA, July 26.—A train of 2700 mine cars for Roaly, consisting of thirteen or fourteen cars, will arrive in about ten days or two weeks. It will be guarded en route by United States regulars.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Mayor has informed Vice-President Wilcox, of the Pullman Company that he did not feel justified in keeping the militia at the works longer, and the company would be withdrawn. Wilcox refused to fix definitely the time for reopening.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 26.—Company B, First United States Infantry, Captain Cartright and Lieut. A. H. Martin, arrived from Los Angeles to-day and have been assigned for duty at the Mole. They relieve the companies of the 10th and 12th regiments, United States ship Thetis and Independence, who have been there for the past fifteen days. The latter have orders to leave for Mars Island to-morrow at 9 a.m. The general situation here is bearing upon the new and old, are continuing to apply for work, but few are taken, as the company claim they have all they need. Good experienced firemen, however, have little difficulty in obtaining work. The leaders still declare they are standing pat, and will win.

WOODLAND, Cal., July 26.—At this morning's session of the court in the preliminary trial of the alleged train wreckers, B. W. House, of Pomona, testified that on July 7 he met Worden in Sacramento, and the latter had said to him: "We are prepared to report to any means to gain our general consent that we were putting up a job that would cost more than it would surprise him. On the street the day after the accident the chief of police asked the witness for a paper detailing the conversation with Mr. Worden, but he refused. He subsequently gave it to Superintendent Mr. E. He wrote nothing else concerning the strike except a memorandum of Worden's conversation. W. A. Belden, a railroad engineer, then testified that on the morning of the 4th he went to Sacramento with a train load of militia, which were landed at Twenty-second street. The train backed down to Florio, where four or five men, including Worden, tried to jump on the engine. The train was then taken to Stockton, where it remained until the 10th of July, when the engine was stolen. Worden also stated that the strikers had known the militia were coming to Sacramento the train would never have reached there.

MONTREAL MATTERS. MONTREAL, July 26.—(Special)—Vice-President Shackleton of the C.P.R., says there is no danger of the plague, nor is there in China, reaching Canada by way of the Canadian Pacific S.S. line. It is considered the poorer classes, while it is the better class of Chinese that come to the States and Canada. General Passenger Agent McNeill of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said that in the event of Great Britain becoming involved in the trouble it is more than probable she would take over the Canadian Pacific's fleet of steamers. They are all armed cruisers and under the subsidy arrangements with the Imperial Government, under which they were built, in the event of war they could be taken over and put into instant commission. As this is the busy tourist season such action might complicate matters.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST

Actual Fighting Has Already Begun—The Japanese Set Back for the Chinese.

Japanese Said to Be Holding the King of Korea as a Hostage.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The extent to which war is now raging between China and Japan is not clearly settled by any dispatches that have thus far been received either by the State or Navy departments or by any of the foreign diplomats, though much interest is manifested in the situation. Of course it is accepted as a fact, that active hostilities have broken out in Korea, and that more or less blood has been shed and still will be shed before a possible end to the trouble can be arrived at, but it is as to the relation which other nations bear to the contest that uncertainty exists. One difficulty in the way of obtaining accurate information is found in the entire interruption of cable communication with Korea. This probably accounts for the absence of any dispatches from John M. Hill, U.S. minister resident at Seoul. The cablegram received by Secretary Herbert from Capt. King and the landing of U.S. marines came from Chee Foo, China, the nearest Chinese port to Seoul, a Korea being only 300 miles from Cheongpoo. Capt. Day found it necessary to make this trip, because all telegraphic communication with Korea has been suspended. The importance of this contest between China and Japan is almost exclusively in its possible bearings upon the commerce of the Chinese and Japanese. Each nation has a considerable navy—the Japanese a powerful one with which it might be possible for it to attack any one of the leading Chinese ports. The Japanese minister here asserts positively that Japan would avoid interference with any Chinese port, which treaty was opened to American or European powers. But, if either side has formally "declared war" against the other, by the well defined provisions of international law, it would be obliged to serve notice upon all powers having treaty relations with the other. But, if either side has formally "declared war" against the other, by the well defined provisions of international law, it would be obliged to serve notice upon all powers having treaty relations with the other. But, if either side has formally "declared war" against the other, by the well defined provisions of international law, it would be obliged to serve notice upon all powers having treaty relations with the other.

MINISTER RECALLED.

The Present Japanese Representative at Washington to Be Replaced by an Experienced Diplomat.

Treaty Revisions Contemplated to Place the Empire on a Satisfactory Footing Among Nations.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Gen. Tatenao, Japanese minister at Washington City, has been recalled and Minister Kaneko, an experienced diplomat, has been appointed to succeed him. The change is made on account of Tatenao's term having expired. The Japanese government has its diplomatic service under rigid civil service rules, and one of the features is rotation in office. No Japanese minister, it is said, serves more than three years at one post, save in exceptional cases where negotiations in progress cannot be safely transferred from one minister to another. Mr. Tatenao has served in Washington City nearly four years, and his relations with our government have been of the most cordial nature. He is now stated, detached from the Japanese diplomatic service, but will return to Japan before some time without any definite decision. The Japanese government has its diplomatic service under rigid civil service rules, and one of the features is rotation in office. 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AN BRIDGE.

ment in the House of Commons.

to Get at the Bottom of the Matter.

ommons on the 18th of July.

to go into committee on the 19th.

to be opened on the 20th.

to be opened on the 21st.

to be opened on the 22nd.

to be opened on the 23rd.

to be opened on the 24th.

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B. C. RAILWAYS

Discussed in the House of Commons in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Mara, M.P., Makes Some Important and Interesting Explanations.

In committee of supply of the House of Commons on the 19th inst., Mr. Mara, M.P., gave numerous explanations regarding railways in this province for which grants were being asked.

In regard to the railway from the junction of Elk and Kootenay rivers to Coal Creek, 22 miles (\$3,900 per mile), he said "one coal lands which it will open are owned by some Montreal people, I believe Messrs. Hanson, Broca, Mr. Greenhalgh and Mr. Ganit. In Victoria there are Mr. Pemberton and Col. Baker, and a number of others. The coal lands are held together by British subjects. As the Minister of Railways has said, the mines there are believed to be not only valuable but the largest seams or veins of coal discovered on the continent. The hon. gentleman asks what good this will do the taxpayers of this province, he thinks that it will do a large amount for the benefit of the Northwest. It will also afford a large market to the manufacturers and others in the Eastern provinces. In British Columbia at the present time a large inter-provincial trade is being done. The hon. gentleman says that the coal lands of the Dominion, and I think that the manufacturers and wholesale merchants of Montreal will tell the hon. gentleman that they have no better customers than those in British Columbia. If you inquire at the banks you will find that in no province of the Dominion is paper taken up with greater regularity on the 4th of every month than in the province of British Columbia."

In reply to Mr. Charlton he said "We have bituminous, anthracite and canal coal. There appears to be an extraordinary quantity of coal deposits in those mountains. Any hon. member who has read Professor Selwyn's report of two or three years ago, will have seen that. There is one vein—I am almost afraid to give the width of it—of over forty feet."

Referring to the line from Abbotsford station on the Mission branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway 21 miles, (\$3,200 per mile) Mr. Mara said "I would reply to the hon. member for South Okanagan (Mr. Richmond Cartwright) that the Canadian Pacific Railway have neither initiated nor advocated either this line or the last one. The promoters are British Columbians; they have presented their claims to the Dominion Government, that government has agreed to guarantee the interest on the bonds, and made strong representations to the Dominion Government to aid this particular line. This line will tap a rich agricultural district, a district that suffers severely by the late floods—I do not give that as an excuse for granting this subsidy—and it is one of the richest agricultural portions of the whole country. The settlers are some distance from the river, and during two or three months they are unable to get their wheat world, so far as marketing their farm produce is concerned. The settlement will number from 2,000 to 3,000 souls. They produce large crops, which are shipped to the coast, but only by the railway can they have all year round communication with the coast."

Mr. McMullen—"During how many months of the year is the river closed?"

Mr. Mara—"During some years six weeks and other years three months. This statement applies to steamboat navigation; but the river, so far as canoe navigation is concerned, is closed only from one month to six weeks."

Mr. McMullen—"Then this bill directly in competition with the sailing craft on the Fraser, which river is not closed more than two months a year?"

Mr. Mara—"I did not say that. I said that the railway would run some distance from the river. As that part of the country has been overflooded to such an extent, hon. gentlemen can imagine the difficulty of building a road so that the farmers may be able to haul their produce."

Mr. McMullen—"The distance cannot be far from the river, because the territory is not very wide there—it is only twenty miles distant from New Westminster to Vancouver."

Mr. Mara—"The hon. gentleman is altogether wrong in his geography. The road will run in an easterly direction."

Mr. McMullen—"Where?"

Mr. Mara—"In the valley of the Chilliwack, and between the river and the international boundary."

On the 20th inst. Nicola Valley Railway Company's twenty-eight mile section of railway, from the western end of the section of that road subsidized by the act 55 56 Victoria, chapter 5, towards Nicola lake, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding in the aggregate \$100,000.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked, "Is this another road running through one of the best districts?"

Mr. Mara—"It is not on the Fraser, but in the interior, and it is what is called the bunch grass country. It will run from Spence's Bridge, a point on the Canadian Pacific railway, to Nicola Valley. This also is a proposal advocated by the government of British Columbia. That province has agreed to guarantee the bonds, at a rate of 4 per cent. The original act was for \$24,000 a mile, but the act was amended last year. This subsidy will not go to the promoters of the road, but it is to be paid into the treasury of British Columbia. The provincial government has already entered into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific railway to operate the line for twenty-five years, paying over 40 per cent of the gross earnings, and form a sinking fund out of which the provincial government hope to recoup themselves. When the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is willing to enter into an agreement to lease or run for twenty-five years, the hon. gentleman is right to say that some business will be done, and the British Columbia government is willing to enter into such an agreement whereby 40 per cent of the gross earnings will be set aside to recoup them, we may also conclude that the government has confidence in the railway."

On the grant of \$5,200 per mile for 38 miles of the Nakusp & Sloon Railway from Nakusp to a point at or near the Forks of Carpenter creek, in answer to Mr. McMullen,

Mr. Mara said: "It is a line connecting the mineral sections of Kootenay with the watersheds connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the fall of 1891 rich argoniferous gypsum, which is believed to be the richest mineral body on the North American continent, was discovered in that section. Although this was only discovered in 1891, over \$1,000,000 have been expended in opening up and developing the claims, and many of these claims are now ready to

ship ore, and will ship as this line of railway is completed. This is another line of railway that is bonused and guaranteed by the Province of British Columbia.

Sir Richard Cartwright—"I notice that the hon. gentleman has made a road for the general advantage of the Dominion."

Mr. Mara—"On that point I may state that there is no line that has been bonused by the Dominion government that is more for the general advantage of Canada than this one. It will obtain for Canada a large and valuable trade that would have been lost to us if this line of railway were not constructed. The line is situated midway between the Arrow lakes and the Kootenay lakes; and it was a question whether Canada or the state of Washington would get the trade of that country. Realizing its importance, the Provincial government have added this more than other lines on condition that it should be completed within twelve months."

FOREST FIRES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 31.—Governor Peck and party returned this morning from Phillips. Forest fires are raging throughout the north and central part of the state and the towns of Fifield, Prentiss, Medford and Chelsea, besides many small settlements and farming communities are in danger. When the Governor passed through Chelsea aid was demanded for the families burned out. Fears for the safety of the town of Wisconsin are expressed, and it is feared that it is half wiped out and that the rest is threatened with destruction.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 31.—Rev. J. S. Nason, who went to Phillips in charge of the supply train from here returned from Superior today. He said that the reports of twenty lives lost in far short of the truth, as the total loss of life will be at least forty. Eleven bodies were recovered up to noon. Some bodies are charred beyond recognition, but many were recovered from the lake and are easily identified. Those who escaped had only the clothing on their backs, their hair was singed and the faces scorched on many fugitives. "The wonder is that so many escaped," said Mr. Nason, "in attempting to escape from the wind-swept flames, seven feet roof high in a boat house out in the lake built on piles. The flames began to burn the sidewalk and as that was the only means to escape to land it was cut off. The occupants were obliged to stay in the boat while the structure burned over their heads. Only two of the party escaped. Other fatalities were caused by persons blowing to death after being overcome by smoke or falling from boats into the river. It is impossible to know accurately the loss of life as the bodies of some who suffered in the lumber yards are entirely consumed. A call for help has been issued. Governor Peck, ex-Governor Fifield of Ashland and Major W. H. Uppham, Republican candidate for governor, are among the citizens in charge of the relief train."

OTTAWA, July 31.—The Order in Council passed last Thursday dealing with the memorial of Cardinal Teuchere and the Roman Catholic bishops on the subject of the laws relating to education in Manitoba and the Territories will be signed by His Excellency. The order recites the prayer of the memorialists and recommends that a copy of the petition and the order be sent to the Lieutenant-Governors of Manitoba and the Territories with the request that the same be laid before their advisers. The Order in Council also recommends that the committee be observed to your Excellency that the statements which are contained in this memorial are matters of deep concern and solicitude in the interests of the Dominion at large, and that it is of the utmost importance to the people of Canada that the laws which prevail in any portion of the Dominion should not be such as to occasion complaints of oppression or injustice to any class or portion of the people but should be recognized as establishing perfect freedom and equality, especially in all matters relating to religion and religious beliefs and practices, and your committee therefore advise that your Excellency may join with them in expressing the most sincere hope that the legislatures of Manitoba and the Territories will give prompt and favorable consideration to the earliest possible moment the complaints which are set forth in the petition and which are said to be of a serious nature.

ST. CATHARINES, July 31.—It is now learned that before blowing up the transport Kow Shung the Japanese officers visited her and ordered her officers to proceed to Japan. Two torpedoes were fired into the Kow Shung, killing a large number. The Japanese are searching all vessels arriving at Korean port for contraband articles. Several Chinese transports which failed to reach the Yaloo river have returned to Chefoo. A Chinese officer asserts that when the Kow Shung was sunk the Japanese fired upon the men struggling in the water.

The Japanese say the transport Kow Shung was sunk while trying to escape. The Chinese say that the Kow Shung, though offering no resistance, was blown up. They also say that the Chinese warship Chefoo ran away, and assert that the coast guard vessels merely followed instructions. Chinese warships are protecting the transports, and have succeeded in getting them all safely to their destination except the Kow Shung. The Chinese fleet has been ordered to remain on the coast pending the development of Chinese movements.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The steamer Gaelic arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama shortly before midnight last night, but brought no later advice than the steamer of Japan, which arrived at Victoria last Friday.

LONDON, July 30.—The Globe characterizes the sinking of the Kow Shung as "a piece of barbaric butchery." The paper declares a strike crew should have been placed on the Shung and the vessel conveyed to some Japanese port.

An official of the Chinese embassy in London, interviewed this evening regarding the Korean embargo, said that a declaration of war between China and Japan would probably soon be confirmed, but the fighting was not likely to be of long duration. As a matter of fact, neither China nor Japan could do as they liked respecting Korea, being obliged to attend to the wishes of the other powers, who were certain to interfere and put a stop to the conflict. He ridiculed the stories in the newspapers about Chinese troops being armed with obsolescent weapons. Ever since the Chinese Army was reorganized by General Gordon it had been on a modern footing, and it would surprise its amateur critics. He admitted that Japan had made greater naval progress than China, but added that China was fully equal to the importance of naval power, and had placed large naval contracts with the last few days.

Robert Grant Webster, M.P., said in an interview this evening that he had been told by an eminent British naval official who had supervised the training of the Chinese and Japanese marines, that the seamanship of the Chinese is far behind that of the Japanese, and that the naval success of the Japanese in the event of war is beyond question. A Shanghai dispatch states that the reported that several Chinese steamers destroyed the Japanese warships blockading Taku.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Retiring Japanese Minister Tsubo paid to-day the President to-day. He will leave tomorrow for San Francisco.

SACRAMENTO, July 30.—The Japanese citizens of this locality, forming a very large body of men, held a mass meeting in Grand hall on Saturday night, and resolved to raise a large sum of money and send it home to their country to help continue the war against China. A committee was appointed to start out collecting money immediately.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Seizure of Necker Island and the Pacific Ocean Cable Scheme.

Release of an American Steamer—Chignecto Marine Railway Wants An Extension.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, July 30.—With reference to today's dispatch from Melbourne dealing with the subject of the seizure of Necker Island by the Hawaiian republic, Mr. Sandford Fleming was asked for information to-night, but emphatically declined to be interviewed. The Hawaiian government had no idea of the fact that Necker Island was unoccupied territory until Hon. Robert Reid, a member of the Victorian government, who visited Canada last May, informed President Dole that it would be to the interest of Hawaii to aid the proposed cable scheme to the fullest extent, otherwise they might be given the go-by, as it was in contemplation of the Hawaiian republic. Mr. Sandford Fleming was asked for information to-night, but emphatically declined to be interviewed. The Hawaiian government had no idea of the fact that Necker Island was unoccupied territory until Hon. 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His Only Drawback Party in Commons.

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eral of Crete was freed ightly wounded in the covered of the safe ar- the people at Arch- the Jackson Polar expe- raging for a week in the Duchy of Bukovina, is spreading rapidly

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Years," OKWELL, of Chester, afflicted with an in the lower part of ing was if the weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort to walk. After this suffering, I was as suddenly, but, for as. I was quite pro- in the most distress- in the suffering, I was as suddenly, but, for as. I was quite pro-

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THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Lord Kimberley Demands Information as to Sinking of a British Steamer.

Chinese Troops Massing in Korea—Opinions of British and Continental Press.

LONDON, July 31.—The manager of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company which owned the steamer Kow Shung, stated that there is no room for doubt that that vessel was in every respect a British steamer, though she was in the Chinese Government service. She was named by British officers and carried the British flag. Besides her English captain the Kow Shung had four British officers, three of them engineers. The managers of the company say that the action of the Japanese in attacking the vessel was most extraordinary, seeing that their own government was at the time negotiating for the charter of steamers. On the other hand the Japanese authorities claim that the flying of the British flag by the Kow Shung was regarded by the Japanese officers as a case of mutiny. They claim that the flag was not hoisted in violation of any prohibition of the act.

Lord Kimberley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed to the British consul at Tientsin for a detailed report of the sinking of the Kow Shung. The government will press for a full investigation of any foul play of the act. The Japanese embassy here has telegraphed to Tokio for an explanation for the Chinese charges that a vessel of the Chinese flag was carrying a large quantity of arms and munitions to Korea. The Chinese embassy here has received no confirmation of a naval engagement on the 30th instant. Some of the Japanese reports of the engagement are dated from Tientsin, Shanghai, and other places, and the telegraphic communication with Tientsin is interrupted.

The Central News says that the alleged official statement of the Japanese government regarding the differences which led to the rupture with China is merely a statement emanating from the Japanese embassy in London. LONDON, July 31.—The owners of the troop ship Kow Shung report that the vessel was flying the British flag when she was captured, but they believe it is highly probable, since she was an English vessel. The presence of General Van Hanneken on the Kow Shung was the occasion for the charges that the vessel was carrying arms and munitions to Korea. Following is the latest Chinese version of the sinking of the troopship Kow Shung: The Japanese cruiser, the Kow Shung, was captured with a prize crew by the Japanese cruiser, the Kow Shung, on the 25th of July. The Japanese cruiser, the Kow Shung, was captured with a prize crew by the Japanese cruiser, the Kow Shung, on the 25th of July.

The Chinese warship Tiao-tan, which was captured by a Japanese warship off the coast of Round Island, is a vessel of an obsolete model, and was equipped poorly for fighting. Although completely out-matched by the Japanese cruiser, the Tiao-tan offered a stout resistance, and lost fully a hundred men killed before she yielded. She was entirely disabled when the Japanese boarded her. The announcement that the rest of the Chinese transports arrived safely at Korea and landed their men is confirmed. On the 27th the Japanese landed heavily those who had landed on the 25th at Yachuan. The Japanese officers hoped thus to prevent the junction of the Chinese with the Koreans near Seoul. Whether they accomplished their object is not known.

It is stated that the owners of the transport Kow Shung have demanded damages from the Japanese government for the loss of the vessel and the lives of the crew. The Japanese government has refused to pay any compensation. The Japanese government has refused to pay any compensation. The Japanese government has refused to pay any compensation.

The English merchants who have dealings with the Chinese evidently do not intend to alter the character of their business with China and Japan. They are endeavoring to make the most of the opportunity of increasing their bank accounts. London firms alone during the last fortnight have opened China-warden's bills in torpedo boats, and they have also proposed that the Peking government shall purchase a number of fast Chinese steamers, which can readily be converted into cruisers. In addition, English merchants have offered China nearly a thousand guns of all calibres, as well as a fresh lot of 4,000 Mauser rifles, with almost any amount of cartridges. When these offers were first made the Chinese government took no notice of them, but subsequently several of these enterprises have been taken up by the Chinese.

The Daily News says: "It is certain that whenever the Japanese and Chinese forces meet, on land or sea, they will fight as well as they can. They will fight as well as they can. They will fight as well as they can." The Daily News says: "It is certain that whenever the Japanese and Chinese forces meet, on land or sea, they will fight as well as they can. They will fight as well as they can. They will fight as well as they can."

The Standard says: "The Japanese will find it difficult to persuade Europe that they are not the aggressors. The incidents that have already occurred and the preparations of both powers leave little hope that the quarrel will be settled without further resort to arms. A happy result could only be secured if one or more powers should intervene with advice, backed with a threat of compulsion." The Politische Correspondenz prints under a St. Petersburg date a semi-official communication, which says: "As far as Russia's interests are concerned, it would be better if there should be no war between China and Japan, inasmuch as the victory of neither would be of advantage to her. If war were unavoidable, it will be a task for Russia to dip into the conflict as quickly as possible. Russia cannot on any account permit Korea to be robbed of her independence by either China or Japan; it would too seriously imperil Russia's political and commercial interests in the East. It is equally certain that Russia would not willingly suffer any single European power to interfere in Korean affairs, especially England."

The Times says: "If Japan is to obtain the moral approbation of Europe in the conflict that she seems determined to provoke, she must prove by more convincing arguments than any yet produced that she is not wantonly disturbing the peace in the interests of national ambition or to subvert the purposes of party objects. The gist of the whole matter is that Japan is engaged in conducting an historical usurpation to China, the condition of purely ceremonial relations, and China is resolved to resist. If the power is determined to prevent a long and dangerous war they must convince both that there are contingencies in which they would proceed to something more than mere exhortations and admonitions." As the result of inquiries made of experts in Eastern politics, and persons who have resided in Korea, the reporter of the Associated Press learns that widespread discontent exists in Korea because of the corruption and misgovernment that everywhere prevail. One of the most powerful revolutionary factors in the country is a quasi-religious sect called Tong Hak, which advocates the procreation of a Korean race and commerce to the presence of foreigners in the country. This sect has set for itself the task of ridding Korea of the hated foreigners, and has threatened the Japanese and other foreign residents. Among the charges brought against the foreigners is one that they have caused an enormous increase in the price of food stuffs without any benefit accruing to the Koreans. The King of Korea possesses no real authority, and he is in constant terror of a revolution that will sweep him from his throne. He is heavily in debt, and the whole country is in a state of anarchy. To this condition of things the revolt that was recently started in one of the provinces. Last year 30,000 Koreans, armed and unarmed, threatened to march on Seoul, to compel the foreigners to leave. This rebellion was suppressed, but the country has been disturbed ever since. Reforms in the administration are regarded as absolutely necessary, not only to save the commerce of the country, but for the safety of foreigners.

SHANGHAI, July 31.—Another battle between the Chinese and Japanese was fought yesterday, and the Japanese were victorious after a long, fierce fight. The modern Chinese built ironclad Chen Yuen, the largest in the navy, was sunk. The Japanese also captured the ironclad cruiser, English built, the Chi Yuen and the Chiung Yuen. It is reported that the Japanese also destroyed the cruiser Foo Tchong. OTTAWA, July 31.—One hundred Chinese men passed through the city last night by the Canadian Pacific for the coast of China, to take part in the war against Japan. They came principally from the States. The British cruiser Porpoise has sailed from Hong Kong to protect British interests in Korea. The Japanese minister in Seoul has requested the King, before his capture, to demand the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Korea. He refused and thereupon the Japanese advanced upon Seoul. After a brief encounter they routed the Chinese and occupied the royal palace. The King appealed to representatives of European powers to intervene, but in vain. A large Chinese army has crossed the northern frontier of Korea and is marching down the peninsula, and a second army is being hastily equipped. No details have been received of the battle said to have taken place at Asan between Chinese and Japanese forces. It is reported that several Chinese steamers have been captured and other destroyed at Takua. Torpedoes have been placed in the Shawsichan channel of the Yangtze river in order to compel vessels to pass within easy range of the batteries. The branches of the Chinese imperial maritime customs at Changhai, Fusan and Chusan continue business, receiving the Korean duties as usual. Japan has not interfered with the collection of these duties. YOKOHAMA, July 31.—The army and navy reserves have been summoned to sea service. Chinese residents of Japan are fleeing in large numbers. Reliable news has reached Tokyo that the main body of Chinese troops remain at the northwestern frontier of Korea on July 31. The Chinese everywhere is convinced that China's recent negotiations were a mere subterfuge to gain time and concentrate her forces with a view to combining with the Koreans to attack. It is reported that the Japanese ships have been fired upon again from the shore. PARIS, July 31.—The Paris newspapers afford an attitude of neutrality and impartiality towards events in Korea. A strong general tendency, however, in favor of Japan, is noticeable. BELLEVILLE, July 31.—The Japanese legation here received yesterday dispatches announcing that active hostilities had begun. As the Chinese legation, however, the official still persisted in assuming that the dispute would be settled without war. The Paris ministry either neglects to inform its Berlin representative of current events or the Chinese minister disobeys the official dispatches sent to him. The consensus of official opinion is that a prolonged war is at hand, and that European efforts to restore peace will be futile. This is the opinion of diplomats best acquainted with Eastern politics. WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is the opinion of diplomats here that the Japanese have made a grave error in sinking the transport Kow Shung, and that it is going to cost them much money in reparation. The New York Times, July 31.—The Commercial Cable Company and the Anglo-American Telegraph Company announce that all cables to China must be written in English and Japan, except to Shanghai, Amoy, Hongkong and Macao. MINNEAPOLIS, July 31.—From railroad officials it is learned that Hoo and Ho Yee Chang, agents of the Chinese government, have large shipments of rifles on the way to China. Five car loads left Montreal for the Canadian Pacific and 300, 000 hundred and fifty thousand rifles have been ordered.

CABLE NEWS.

Trial of Carno's Assassin Proceeds Slowly—Appearance of the Accused.

British Schooner Boarded and Plundered—Stringent Precautions Against Cholera.

LONDON, July 31.—The trial of Santo Carno, the murderer of President Carnot, is progressing slowly at Lyons. No new developments have as yet been brought out by the investigation. Carno, who seems to be the least concerned of any in attendance on the trial, is described as having a face showing brutal cruelty and a steady, crossed stare which unmistakably proves the fierce determination of the man. The month is usual, and droops at the corners of the lips as into obstinate folds. There is malice in the forehead, the impression of which is especially conveyed by the abnormal size of the lower maxillary, which gives a threatening squariness to the lower jaw. On the upper lip is a light down. He has fair hair and blue eyes. The prisoner has been secretly bound in a species of leather harness that makes it almost impossible for him to move. A broad leather belt with wide straps is fastened tightly around his waist, and a sort of halter compels the bending of the forehead forward. On each side two leather bracelets, tied close up, chain the hands powerless. The upper band is joined by a strong attached to the shackles on the prisoner's feet.

Carno's assassin died insane. Advice received state that the Spanish routed the Malay rebels at Mindanao June 14, killing 250. The government has ordered stringent precautions against the spread of cholera from Marseilles, where it is reported to be epidemic. A man named Sydney Bennett, in London, describing himself as a lawyer, attempted to shoot a young lady named Andrews, who he was deeply in love. Owing to his poor aim the woman escaped unhurt. Bennett attempted suicide, inflicting a dangerous wound. The government has been informed that the British schooner Meyer was boarded and plundered by ruffians off the island of Pono Duval.

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