

THE FAR EAST.

WRECK OF THE KUPOA—CHIEF EXECUTED—FIRES, FIGHTING, ETC.

The steamer *Belye* arrived at San Francisco, June 9th, bringing Hongkong advices to May 13th, and Yokohama news to May 23d, as follows:

COREA.

A dispatch to the *Japan Gazette* dated Seoul, April 29th, says: The *Tsuruga Maru* has of late been bringing a large number of Chinese passengers over from Chefoo, who were supposed to be merchants, but who now turn out to be a lot of ruffians and cutthroats. They have been out in the country for 250 li, robbing and squeezing the villagers. The Chinese Minister has sent a number of armed Chinese to find them. They have up to the present captured seventeen of them, who are now detained in the Chinese Consulate at Chemulpo. In the native settlement at Chemulpo there are about sixty Chinese living, not one of whom follows any legitimate employment. They herd with the Korean coolies, and gamble, smoke opium and fight to their hearts' content. Several of them have purchased Korean women and keep brothels. The Korean authorities dare not interfere with them and the Chinese consul ignores their presence.

Corean advices to the *Japan Gazette* state that the powder factory of the Korean government is situated near the paper in the capital. Messrs. Ogawa and Ozawa, Japanese employees of the government, have, since the year before last, been superintending this factory, but owing to the incompleteness of the building the manufacture of powder has not been carried on for a long time. However, since Mr. Ozawa's return from Japan the manufacture of saltpetre has been commenced. This is perhaps the first time saltpetre has been made after foreign style in this country. Mr. Kim Kakuu, a Korean, who escaped to Russia during the disturbance of the year before last, returned to Corea some time ago and is now one of the officers of the above powder company.

ACHEN.

The *Hongkong Press* says: The Dutch position in Acheen is becoming more and more serious. The *Strait Times* in its summary of news from the Netherlands-Indian papers says that Tunku Di Tiru, the Achinese leader-in-chief, has taken the offensive and has repeatedly ventured to carry the war within the lines held by the army of occupation. This significant fact points to the inefficiency of the defence system and to the growing confidence of the Achinese in their power to make head against the invaders. The troops there are so few in numbers and enfeebled by disease that any improvement in the course of affairs seems hopeless, considering that the straightened condition of the Netherlands-Indian finances does not admit of adequately strengthening the army.

SOOLOO.

The *Japan Gazette* of May 23d says: Fighting has been going on between the Spaniards and the natives of Sooloo. The island has never yet been brought under complete domination; the town of Jolo has been, in fact, the only part in which Spanish authority was fully recognized. Recently an expedition was sent to the island, after the completion of the operations in Mindanao. A telegram dispatched by the governor-general of the Philippines to the Spanish government states that on the 16th of April, Colonel Arslas, governor of Sooloo, with 900 men, obtained a complete victory over the Moro rebels at Maibung, taking two formidable stockades, capturing their guns, and inflicting great loss in dead and wounded. Maibung was reduced to ashes. The Chinese quarter was respected and the occupants were, of their own free will, conducted into the fort at Jolo as neutrals. Sultan Harun concurred in the operations. The enemy's loss is set down as 238 dead and wounded. The Spaniards also suffered considerable loss.

JAPAN.

The total number of smallpox patients in the capital during the nineteen weeks from the 1st of January last to the 13th of May is ninety-six, of whom fifty-three were males and thirty-three females; twelve cases ended fatally.

The total receipts of the post and telegraph offices in the country during the last month were 194,244 yen and 63,723 yen respectively.

A fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Nomura at Tatsuka-machi, Hei-nanaki, in Rikuchu Province, on the 18th of May, at 12:30 p. m., and was suppressed the following day at 3:20 a. m., after destroying 130 dwellings and two telegraph poles.

The tender shoots of the tea plants in this prefecture were totally destroyed by the frosts that occurred about a fortnight ago, and it is estimated that the crop of Ilyogo will be ten per cent. under last year.

Some residents of Otsu and Yawata, in Shiga prefecture, contemplate the inauguration of a company for the manufacture of paint, ink and bricks, with a capital of 1,050,000 yen. The shares are nearly all subscribed for, and the promoters are compiling the regulations for organization.

The Cotton Dealing Company of the capital has decided to raise a new capital amounting to 900,000 yen, and also to erect a factory for the spinning of cotton. The necessary permission has been obtained, and a suitable lot (measuring 30,000 tsunbo) at Mukojima,

has been purchased on which to construct the factory.

The Shingoshu (the name of a Buddhist sect) has decided to establish a school in the inclosure of the Gokoku Temple at Otowa, Tokyo, for the instruction of the students of the sect. The capital of the school is estimated at 250,000 yen, which sum is to be raised from among over 17,000 temples in the country belonging to the sect.

The work on the line of the Nippon Railway Company, between Fukushima and Sendai, is expected to be completed during next month.

The erection of electric lights in the Western capital was some time ago contracted for by the Okura company, but owing to the heavy expenses, the scheme has not been carried out. Recently a man named Yagi, has discovered an electric light apparatus, which it is said will be sufficient to light the capital in the day time. This will cost only half the price of that required by the lamp lights hitherto used in the streets.

The work on the Tokaido railway is steadily progressing. At present the route between the Yokohama station and the Banryu river is ready for traffic. Mr. Inoue, head of the railway bureau, inspected the route on the 16th ult. The iron bridge across the river is almost completed, and the laying of rails on about three miles from Hiratsuka to Koto is also finished, so that the line between Yokohama and Kokufusa will be opened to traffic in July next. The stations are to be at Totsuka, Fujizawa and Hiratsuka.

The government has decided to order a new man-of-war from France to take the place of the *Unibe Kan*.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha intend running steamers between Yokohama and San Francisco, and that new vessels for the line are in course of construction.

The silk market has received a check. Telegrams from Europe and America have induced buyers to hold their hand, Japanese holders, though not averse to concessions, evidently contemplate carrying the greater part of their present stock—some 8000 piculs—over to next season. Reports of the new crop are more favorable.

A telegram was received May 22d by the agent of the Messageries Maritimes, dated Shanghai, May 23d, 8:20 a. m., to the following effect: "Menzeloh lost Saturday, 10 a. m. Sunk seven miles northeast of the Suddies, after having been towed by the steamship *Glenshiel* for twelve hours. Passengers, crew, mails and log saved and taken to Woosung by the *Glenshiel* which left for Yokohama, bringing on three of the Menzalah's passengers."

The *Japanese Mail* contains the following: The *Europa*, a ship of 300 tons, owned in New Bedford, left San Francisco on November 30th. The trip was a pleasant one, and eventually the ship started northward from Salpau, one of the Mariana or Ladron islands, having on board about 4500 gallons of oil. The captain meant to pass into the Okhotsk sea through the Pico channel, but the weather was extremely unfavorable, and he was kept dodging about for three days in the bight formed by the east coast of Kunashiri. After losing some sails he stood out to the northeast, and at last on the 11th of last month got an observation a short distance to the southeast of the southern extremity of the island of Iterup. On the following day, toward dusk, he sighted land which he felt convinced was the southern cape of Iterup, and he therefore steered a south-westerly course to gain the middle of the Pico channel. The night threatened to be a very stormy one; the ship was surrounded by ice, and snow was falling heavily, the wind blowing a gale from the east-southeast, and he was most anxious to get out of his awkward position to windward of the islands and pass through the channel. About 8 o'clock, however, the drift of ice had increased so much that he found it impossible to carry on, and the ship was put about and headed for the open sea. In less than half an hour afterward she took the ground. The masts were cut away and the crew remained on board all night, landing the next morning, by hauling the boats over the ice, and saving their personal effects and a quantity of provisions. Two of the men had been washed overboard during the night, but in both cases, aid was rendered in time to save them. The captain and crew remained in houses near at hand for three or four days, and eventually the former chartered a small schooner to take most of the men to Nemuro. A good deal of difficulty seems to have been found in selling the ship, which, though much broken up below, had been saved by her strong construction, from going to pieces, but eventually she was knocked down at auction for \$2,500.

CHINA.

The *Avenir du Tonkin* says: At 5 o'clock in the evening of April 14th, the rebel chief Tan-ly-nguyencao was executed at Hanoi. This mandarin, formerly Quau-bo of Thannuyen, abandoned his post in 1883, to ally himself with mandarins who did not accept the French protectorate. Since that time he has been one of the most active of the rebel chiefs, has been engaged in the recruiting and formation of bands, and was second in command at the revolt of Bay-say. He afterwards retired to Kim-gian, in the province of Hanoi, where he opened a college which was much frequented by the literati, but he did not the less continue to hold relations with the rebels. The Residence at Hanoi having become aware of the presence of Nguyen-cau, at Kim-

gian, had him arrested by the Lau-binh of Hanoi, who satisfactorily carried out his orders. To the questions put to him the prisoner would give no answer, and immediately after he was captured he tried to commit suicide by tearing open his stomach with his nails, biting his tongue, scratching his eyes out and mutilating himself in other still more horrible ways. Tan-ly-nguyen-cau had very great influence with the literati. At his last examination he obtained first place, and he was president of the important association of Thau-tan.

The cultivation of opium is greatly increasing. The construction of the Formosa telegraph line began at Hu Wei on the 10th of April; thence it will proceed to Tai-pei, Fu, Kelung, etc., and to the south of Formosa.

There is a rumor that the governor of Formosa has asked the Chinese minister in Germany to purchase for him four ironclads, for which he will send men when ready.

News has been received that the China Shipper's Mutual Company, M. M. Company and the owners of the *Snire* and *Union* lines and the steamer *Aberdeen* have withdrawn from the famous tea steamer conference. It is believed this will lead to the entire dissolution of the ring. The price of tea at Kiangling is said to be very high. A Chamber of Commerce is to be established in Tientsin.

It is reported that the Foreign Board has issued a circular notice to the effect that the government is constructing a railway from Tientsin to the Sua-hwo gate at Peking, to be finished within two years, and that the owners of any graves in the way of the new line must find a new site and remove the coffins. If this be true the old grievance of *fung shui* (a species of spiritualistic talisman which the local officials always call up when they want to oppose foreign innovations) will have been effectually and finally removed.

The *China Mail* says: About midnight, May 5th, Inspector Matheson and three Indian constables came suddenly upon a band of sixty-four men encamped in a hollow, between Mong Kul and Mong Kok Tsui. Each of the men carried a bag containing six balls of opium, and they were evidently waiting for the moon to go down, to cross over into Chinese territory. The inspector and his men advanced a short distance and found an advance guard armed with muskets and revolvers. He arrested four men and seized thirteen muskets, three revolvers, a pistol and a dozen rounds of ammunition. After having passed the main body of sixty-four men on his way back with the prisoners he heard a shot fired but could not say in what direction. No resistance was offered. The four prisoners were each fined \$100, with the alternative of six months' hard labor, the arms being forfeited.

From Ngankin the *Shanghai Courier* learns that some disturbance has lately taken place in Anhwei province, resulting in the demolition of a Catholic missionary station. A high mandarin and two other literati are said to have been the instigators. They hired some fifty coolies, who pulled down the house occupied by the missionary in charge of the station, and threatened to kill him. The latter made his escape to the mandarin's yamen, which he reached after being roughly handled and stoned by the mob. The mandarin would at first not allow him to enter his premises, but on the missionary refusing to leave the same, he was finally escorted to a place situated some miles from the scene of the disturbance. There, however, placards were posted, requesting the populace to kill the fugitive. He eventually succeeded in making his escape to Ngankin, where, as we understand, the matter is being investigated by a missionary residing there, who will report on the affair to the proper authorities.

Agent the war-balloons for China, the *Chinese Times* has the following: A military balloon, ordered from France, is now in one of the buildings of the Chinese military school, opposite our settlement. The balloon cost 12,000 taels, but attached to it are machines for making the necessary gas, and for pulling down the balloon when its work aloft has been done. The gas apparatus and the steam engine will cost a large sum additional. How much we do not know. A building for the storage of the balloon and its accompaniments has to be prepared, at a cost of 3000 taels. To inflate the balloon with gas is rather expensive, costing for each occasion 1400 taels.

The *North China Daily News* translates the following from native Shanghai papers:

The Harkow tea dealers have had another long correspondence with the governor upon taxing tea. They maintain that the up-country prices this year are 40 per cent. lower than last, and that the teas are liable to vary in cost of labor and carriage. The uniform tax of 800 cash upon the chest, instead of 4 per cent upon the price, is, they represent, quite beyond their capacity to bear. The governor has agreed to reduce each 100 cash by 5, but insists on the dealers paying both the growers' and dealers' *likin* on the weight, subject to the graduated discount of 30 per cent. previously described.

The *China Mail* of May 3d, says: A schoolmaster in Kowloon city, along with two hired rogues, well known to the police here, endeavored to carry off a woman from the steamer *Sarpodon* just as the steamer was about to leave Hongkong on Saturday. The men got on board and went to the women's hold, hauled out the woman and gave

her a blow on the knee with a hammer, doubtless to quieten her. They got her on board a boat and were making away with her, when Mr. Ribeiro, shipping-clerk to Butterfield & Swire, suspecting something wrong, followed the boat and rescued the woman, who, along with her captors, were taken to the steamer. The police were afterward communicated with, and the three men were arrested.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A RAILROAD IN THE HOME OF THE INCAS—CHOLERA, SMALL-POX, ETC.

The following is from the *Panama Star and Herald* of June 4:

COLOMBIA.

The telephone system came into operation in Panama on June 1st for the first time. At present there are twenty-five telephones in full work in the city, and those who have joined have expressed themselves highly satisfied with the results, as they have at once found the convenience to business to be an advantage, while, as the system extends to the railroads, a saving of time as well as of money for carriage hire is the direct result.

It has transpired that the local government have not concluded the proposed contract with the Electric Lighting Company to illuminate the streets of Colon. The alleged reason is that the citizens should do so. This, at one time a good law, is now rather antique, and in view of the importance to which the city has attained, we hope to shortly see it follow the example of America and most European countries of like importance, and have public lights put up on public thoroughfares for the accommodation of the public.

Smallpox continues in Colon, but it is steadily yielding to the wise measures taken for its suppression, and is in fact less threatening now than at any previous time since its appearance. During May thirty-nine cases were treated in the hospital. Of these twenty-three have been discharged as cured, whilst sixteen (of new cases) remain. Of the entire number only one has succumbed to the disease. Nor is the disease spreading outside the hospital.

Dogs are now being poisoned in Bogota.

Smallpox has reappeared in Bogota. During 1886 the number of murders committed in Medellin was eighty-five, making a favorable showing as compared with 1885, during which year 137 persons were murdered.

A letter from Suarta, in the State of Santander, and dated April 25th, says: "Yesterday I visited the crevasses at Suarta, with Colonel Carvajal, and about thirty others. The spectacle is terrifying. The principal opening is about 400 metres in diameter, whilst in other places the opening is from ten to forty metres in width. There are many other crevasses, the bottom of which cannot be seen. The place where these phenomena are in operation is situated between two ravines, and it appears that one of them threatens the town, in which some houses have already suffered through one of the fissures having opened in their vicinity, destroying some entirely, and cracking the walls of others."

News from the line states that the cutting at Mindi is going on with great vigor, but that exceeding difficulty is experienced in keeping the loose earth from falling back as cast out of the trench. This is said to retard the work considerably.

The United States steamship *Mohican* expects to leave Panama on June 7th for Payta, where she will meet the *Vandana*. The *Iroquois* will remain in port until further orders.

PERU.

Our Lima cable message reports that the government of Peru has called for tenders for the construction of a railroad between Tarma and Chanchamayo. Tarma is an island town, most picturesquely situated, and the whole of the valley in which it is located is under cultivation. The idea of building the railroads from the interior, and not from the coast, was first suggested some years ago to Don Manuel Pardo when he was president and he enthusiastically supported the proposition, although the fear that he would weaken his power among the sugar-growers of the coast impelled him to act very cautiously in the matter. The construction of a Tarma-Chanchamayo railroad will be a blessing to the country and will tend to dispel much of the internal discord now so prevalent there. If they succeed in building this track, as iron, copper and timber of every description are to be found there in wild profusion, Peru will at once commence to regain her former position. The interior of the republic has been too long allowed to remain desolate. There is no tropical production which does not grow wild in those vast Peruvian Amazonian provinces, and yet there is no one to gather them. These territories are at present abandoned and are simply a wilderness of forest and stream. If the Tarma Railroad, now proposed, be built, it will not require ten years before graziers will crowd one another in the Pampas del Sacramento, and the wild cattle now roving there and the few scattered bands of *chuncho* Indians will have disappeared, and the greater Peru, which must some day be

formed in the interior of that wonderful country, will have suppressed forever the revolutionary ideas which have so long been the bane of the republic.

Railroads are gradually being extended towards Bolivia from the eastern slope of the Andes, although for years past the line built at such vast cost by Peru from the Pacific to Puno has not passed that lake town towards the Bolivian frontier. The fault that it has not been extended lies entirely with Bolivia. Peru used every exertion and incurred an enormous debt to build one of the most difficult roads yet constructed in the world, and although the engines still climb the steep gradients and pass through the wilds of Cabalintala on their way to Puno, no effort is made by Bolivia to extend the road towards the Desaguadero, and thence on to the region where the Aymara Indians pass their lives in that happy state which can only be understood by those who, like them, believe that where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise. Peru, through necessity it is true, and not by any means from choice, not being able to assist her neighbor with money to carry a railroad into her territory, the Argentine Republic appears to be about to take an interest in the matter and to make an effort to join the Transandine lines with the central part of Bolivia, where agricultural and mineral riches abound which would well repay transportation to the coast. Referring to the steps which have been taken for this purpose, Buenos Ayres papers now report that after fifteen months of severe labor the engineers have sent in the preliminary plans for a road to Quibco, on the Bolivian frontier. These plans have been made from the junction at Salta, through the Toro ravine, and up to Quibco. Thence the Humana ravine is followed to Juivil. The distance surveyed amounts to 700 kilometers, of which number 225 are situated in the Juivil line. After careful study a selection will be made between the two routes mentioned, and work will be then commenced on the line which will carry Argentine passengers to the Bolivian frontier.

CHILI.

An idea of the direful effects of the cholera in Santiago, Chili, may be obtained from the following account given by a correspondent of the amounts expended in that capital through the cholera invasion up to March 5th: Up to date we have expended in this Santiago department \$190,000, of which sum \$150,000 has been obtained from the government and \$35,000 from the municipality. On houses and lazarettes \$50,000 has been spent, and on furniture, etc., \$30,000. The balance of the \$190,000 has gone for salaries, provisions, medicines, etc. In the cholera cemetery three immense brickwork receptacles were constructed and lined with Roman cement. Each one was made to contain 3,000 bodies, and all are built deep enough to enable a thick covering of lime to be placed over the corpses, and subsequently at least one meter of earth. Each of these sepulchres cost \$1,500.

ECUADOR.

Meat, flour and other provisions are reaching famine prices in Guayaquil.

AN ARIZONA CONFERENCE.

SNOWFLAKE, APACHE, CO., Arizona, June 21st, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The Eastern Arizona Stake Conference was held in the Assembly Hall at St. Johns, on June 18th and 19th. There were present on the stand President J. N. Smith, Counselor L. H. Hatch, members of the High Council and Bishops, and some visiting brethren.

The reports from the Bishops showed the people to be feeling well as a rule, but in places crops would be cut short on account of the drought. Grass was scarce on the range, and in some localities the raising of stock was quite difficult on account of thieves.

There was much valuable instruction given during the conference, the subjects of gossiping and meddling with our neighbor's business, baptism for the dead, training our children, and honesty were ably treated upon.

There was a priesthood meeting held on the evening of the 18th, at which the subject of building a woolen factory received considerable encouragement.

There was a good attendance, and notwithstanding the people of St. Johns had put up quite a large addition to their house, the room was crowded. All felt well, and a good spirit prevailed throughout the meetings.

Jos. Fish, Clerk.

Phrenologist Fowler has leased 5,000 acres of State lands, and will establish a socialist colony thirty miles from Pueblo, Col. He will put the colonists to raising small fruits.

The suicide of E. A. Alvarado, of Socorro, on the 24th, was a painful surprise to the friends of the Alvarado family in San Francisco. The dispatch said he was a son of Juan Baptista Alvarado, who was once governor of California. He was revolutionary governor of California from December 7th, 1836, to July 9th, 1837, and by submitting to Mexico he became regular governor until November 24th, 1839. He married Martina, daughter of Francisco Castro.