

CANADA AND MORGAN.

The Morgan steamship merger may have been made possible by arguments that it would enjoy a practical monopoly of the Atlantic transportation trade by reason of its railway connection. It was perfectly natural for the steamship companies to dispose of their boats at prices very much in excess of their intrinsic value. It was also natural for the companies which did not actually dispose of their ships to the Morgan syndicate to enter the combine. It promised to be vastly more advantageous to go in than to remain out. But Morgan must have exercised some witchery to induce capitalists to put their good money into an enterprise capitalised so very greatly in excess of its actual value, and upon which capital experts declare it is hopeless for the syndicate's property to earn dividends.

The merger created considerable consternation when it was first mooted. The effects of its operations have not proven disastrous thus far. It may prove a good thing for Canada by driving trade through Canadian ports that would otherwise have passed through the United States. There are great and powerful concerns outside of the merger. They are not likely to sit quietly by and contemplate movements obviously intended to prejudicially affect their interests.

The C. P. R. is the first independent company to show its hand in the game. The G. T. R. is not yet active, but it is not likely to permit itself to be forced into a position of dependence upon the goodwill of rival transportation companies. It will have its connection with Asia also in the course of a few years. Eventually both of the great Canadian railway lines will be able to call any movement of the great Morgan syndicate with its vast flotilla of obsolete ships. It is not so easy to maintain a monopoly upon the high seas as within a territory surrounded by tariff barriers. Millonaires by the score will not be the immediate result of the Atlantic steamship merger.

DUTIES OF OPPOSITIONS.

The Colonist prints a most timely article this morning, clipped from the Edinburgh Scotsman. It is headed "Partisanship v. Patriotism" and deals most convincingly with the futility and foolishness of opposition which is purely factional, irrational, ill-conceived and erit-tempered. The article is timely, because the Dominion Parliament will shortly be opened for business, and if ever there was an opposition that opposed for purely party reasons, and not because it had anything better to offer the country than it is already receiving, the condemnatory finger must be pointed at this led by Mr. Borden.

Still we are willing to admit that while the principle of party government obtains the faction which finds itself in the undesirable position to the left of Mr. Speaker must be conceded the right of doing all in its power to oust its rival and gain the coveted place. Therefore it seems to us to be quite needless and senseless to abuse the opposition in British Columbia for doing the very thing for which oppositions exist.

There is a phase of the character of the people collectively that a certain class of politicians simply cannot comprehend. The "practical politician" cannot or will not make allowance for the fact that the electorate as a whole abhors trickery, dishonesty and meanness in public life. The only form of punishment politicians dread is sure to follow tactics of which the people disapprove. The Prior government has done some most extraordinary shuffling in its efforts to gather and retain a majority in the present Legislature. Whether the administration is now engineering has completed a deal whereby a majority of the Legislature is assured in its support time alone can reveal. It is quite clear the ministers are not in any particular hurry about the application of the test. A government actuated by nothing else than a purely benevolent desire to do the province good, to rescue it from the clutches of designing politicians, can scarcely justify the disfranchisement of a constituency for considerably more than a year and many other acts quite as reprehensible. Granted that the opposition is urged on in its attacks by purely selfish purposes, it appears to us that the government, in the event of a crisis, will have some difficulty in justifying many of its acts to the people and in warding off the punishment which inevitably follows wrong-doing.

The case of the opposition at Ottawa must be placed in an entirely different category. If Mr. Borden were entirely honest he would confess his sorrow that circumstances have carried him away from the political leanings of his youth and of his family, and that it is his duty to criticise rather than commend the policy of the government. It is in the interest of the country that the policy under which it has made such remarkable progress shall be maintained. The Conservative leader says if he had the power he would substitute for it a policy of "adequate protection," probably meaning by that that the interests of the manufacturers would be made paramount and those of the consumers subordinate. Any person of common sense must admit that the better way is to endeavor to strike the happy mean which will work injury to neither. The rapid expansion of the trade of the Dominion is a reliable indication that the

Balance is more perfect at present than it has ever been in the history of the country. And so it will run through the whole of the list of the questions that will come before Parliament. There are certain points upon which, if the opposition were not purely partisan, there ought to be practical unanimity. For instance, the maintenance of the British preference and the passage of a fair redistribution bill should engage the attention of the loyal and fair-minded Liberal and the equally loyal and fair-minded Conservative. If we are to maintain our connection with Britain there must be something more ponderable than mere sentiment between the two countries. Certainly that connection will not be long maintained if the allies of the Conservative party be retained in their position that "business is business," and the tariff must be increased until the manufacturers of Great Britain are entirely excluded from Canada. It is vain to point out to the revisionists that the Mother Country now buys more than three times as much from us as we buy from her. The reply is that that is business. She purchases what she requires. If the people of Canada did not require the goods they take from Great Britain it would not be necessary to apply a tariff to exclude them. All that Britain takes from Canada could easily be procured from some other source. It is therefore demonstrable that in the interests of all concerned the trade relations between Great Britain and Canada should be made as liberal as possible. Conservatives now laugh at the expedient resorted to in more happy days, from the point of view, to "have the Grits." Some of the constituencies created were in form fearful and wonderful objects to behold. County lines were ignored and townships having nothing in common and far separated from each other were joined together for political purposes. Conservatives will oppose the repeal of that Redistribution Act, while feeling in their hearts that for their own credit it is time the last should be heard of it. Therefore the words of the Scotsman are especially apropos:

The present opposition has many weaknesses. It is the worst and the most unbusinesslike that parliament has seen since the first Reform Act. And undoubtedly one of the chief causes of its weakness and of its inability to regain the confidence of the country is its House of Commons policy, the false and fatal policy of opposing indiscriminately all the measures and acts of the government. The public may sometimes find it difficult to judge the merits of that or that particular bill, but it is plain enough to the commonest common sense that the measures of that government are not all and altogether and are injurious to the country, and that a party which opposes and obstructs everything merely because it proceeds from the government is not wisely led, and is not moved by true public spirit. Instead, what opposition is bad party policy as well as bad public service. If the country say that the opposition was guided by some selfish principle and that it is its business to oppose everything undertaken by the government; if it saw that it put the public interest above the mere party satisfaction of the opposition, it would be ready, whenever it could, to co-operate with the government in expediting public business, and never retarded business or obstructed it. It is its business to oppose a bill, then the country would begin to believe that there were some statesmanship and some genuine public spirit on the radical side of the House.

THE CONVENTION.

The British Columbia Mining Association is holding its first session to-day. It remains to be seen whether the work will justify the faith expressed by its promoters. It has never been pretended that the purposes of the association are other than educative. It was hardly necessary to put in a disclaimer, because manifestly it is not endowed with power to enforce decrees. The members may make suggestions and carry their suggestions to the powers that have the power to embody them in legislation. It must rest entirely with the law-makers to say whether the proposals of the association are worthy of their approval. These facts being admitted, it is surprising that the very suggestion of the formation of the association that is in session to-day has been met with hostility by the politicians. They think there is something political in it, we suppose, and that its influence may possibly prove hostile to their political fortunes. We should have expected men who are considered worthy of a seat in a legislative body to take a somewhat broader view than that. We should have expected them to welcome light upon the perplexing problems of the times, no matter from what source the light should emanate. If they are supplied with facts and data which had never before been supplied, they should be in all the better position to deal intelligently with the questions placed before them for consideration. If the Mining Association makes demands that are unreasonable and contrary to the interests of the province as a whole, they should be rejected, and the government which opposes them as a whole, and who give a reasonable explanation for their hostility will be sustained by the electorate in their opposition. The struggling masses on this peculiar old world gather experience as they journey along the path of life. Businesses and trades and professions in all parts of the world are carried on along much the same lines. The experiences of generations of business men is the heritage of the business men of the present day. The mechanic of the twentieth century

is instructed in mysteries that were not revealed to his predecessors of the "stone age." The conditions which govern the economical operation of mines seem to be different in nearly every camp and country in the world. Mining in British Columbia is only in its infancy. It is only reasonable to suppose that when hundreds of men engaged in the mining business gather together, relate experiences and make suggestions, something worthy of consideration even by legislators may be gathered from their remarks. At least we should think it possible. We cannot understand why the convention should be regarded with jealousy by members of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia. However, it is possible the delegates are not greatly concerned about the attitude of the government or the Legislature. They are assembled for business. We wish them a pleasant time personally, hope that wisdom may sit in their counsels and that great good to the province generally may result from their deliberations.

A BREEZE FROM THE GULF.

Captain Wolley has been writing again from his position of "solitary isolation" on Pier Island. Solitude must be quickening to the perceptions and stimulating to the intellect of the thinking man. The letters of the proprietor of the island have been exceptionally able to treat of hot salt water treatment, the Gulf breeze, whatever part of the world fortune may cast Captain Wolley upon, all his writings, with the possible exception of his political pleadings, will be worthy of a prominent place in any publication.

Captain Wolley has an idea which he thinks would lift Victoria from her present post of comparative obscurity and place her upon a pinnacle of prominence as the one and only great resort of the Pacific coast. Strange to say, this great work is to be accomplished not by building transcontinental railways, nor by improving the harbor, nor by extending the island road, nor by making Victoria the great "emporium" of America and the gateway to Asia. Not at all. All the old favorite schemes are cast contemptuously aside and the following substituted therefor:

"If you want to draw winter trade to Victoria, which will pay and may pay for the summer, here is my recipe: Build your Oak Bay hotel by all means, but add to it baths for hot water treatment, electric treatment, hot salt water treatment, massage (and let your massage be good, for that is the principal cure), get such as Drs. Davis and Jones (does the captain expect fresh treatment for his messengers, there will be the point in the Hon. D. M. Eberts and myself as an advertisement, and when patients from the North and from Seattle have moved by true public spirit, what in-lane opposition is bad party policy as well as bad public service. If the country say that the opposition was guided by some selfish principle and that it is its business to oppose everything undertaken by the government; if it saw that it put the public interest above the mere party satisfaction of the opposition, it would be ready, whenever it could, to co-operate with the government in expediting public business, and never retarded business or obstructed it. It is its business to oppose a bill, then the country would begin to believe that there were some statesmanship and some genuine public spirit on the radical side of the House.

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The Conservatives have won a bye-election. They carried North Grey, a stronghold by a popular young Liberal at the general elections. Dr. Horsey was killed while examining some machinery in works he was instrumental in establishing in Owen Sound. The seat rendered vacant under such deplorable circumstances has returned to the Tory list. We are rather pleased than otherwise at this. It is not well that Liberals should become too firmly imbued with the belief that they are invincible. Such an idea might prove a disastrous error for the country, because the Tories might slip in some day as a result of this over-confidence. No greater calamity could befall Canada than that, as about two-thirds of the people will admit. Now would we wish to lift the opposition with dismay. They have met with so many disasters of late that they are in danger of being deprived entirely of the joy of battle. Elections have always been very uncertain affairs in Canada up to the last few years. Of late the nomination of a Liberal of any reasonable degree of personal popularity has been equivalent to his election. The consequence is that the opposition at Ottawa has become weak, dispirited and helpless. This victory will inspire it with some degree of enthusiasm and put the government forces on their mettle. Should Mr. Fos-

ter win in North Ontario—as he should do, going up against a mere political strippling in a seat made safe under the Gerry-mander Act—it will seem like old times again in parliament. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is on his way home again after a few "heart-to-heart" talks with the Boer irrecconcilables. It may be assumed that South Africa is very much like the average specimen of humanity. All respect, if they do not always admire, a man who speaks frankly the thoughts of his heart. The visit to South Africa will have a wholesome effect. It will take a little time for the wounds made by the war to heal. But the bitterness will pass away after the thought that the unprecedented generosity of the British is due to a realization of the fact that they waged an unrighteous war.

The condition of the woollen manufacturing business cannot be so hopeless owing to the insufficiency of the tariff as some of those engaged in it are endeavoring to make the public believe, for a joint stock company with a total capital stock of \$175,000, has been formed at Amherst, N. S., to engage in the manufacture of worsted silk and woollen goods and all textile fabrics and yarns composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, silk or cotton. The new company, which is called the Hewson Woollen Mills, is authorized to carry on its business throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

MINING NEWS OF BOUNDARY COUNTRY.

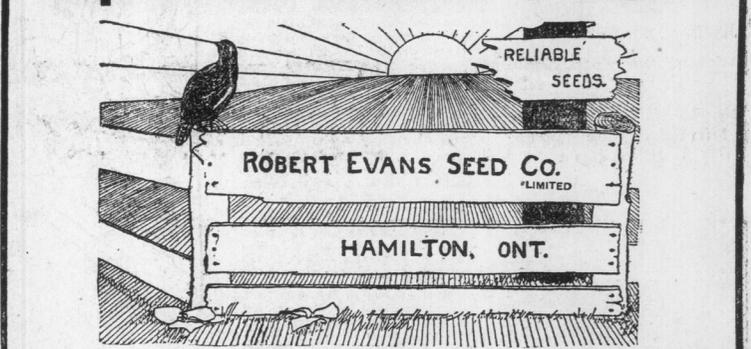
MACHINERY FOR THE MORNING STAR MINE.

Reports Regarding Operation in Cariboo-McKinney—Strike Causing an Uneasiness Feeling.

(Special Correspondence of The Times.) Midway, Feb. 20.—A couple of four-horse teams made their way over the summit between Fairview and McKinney a few days ago on their way to Midway after machinery for the Morning Star mine at Fairview. Since discontinuance of the mail route between McKinney and points in the Okanagan, in the fall of 1900, the road over the summit has not been travelled very much in the winter season, and the heavy loads of freight have often a difficult matter. This particular shipment for the Morning Star had been wrongfully billed to Midway instead of to Penicton, which has always been the point of destination of freight to points in the Okanagan and Similkameen. It consisted of a 30-horse power boiler, 6 by 8 Bacon hoist, No. 5 Cameron sinking pump of plunger pattern, ropes, buckets, cars, pipes, and necessary accessories. The plant had been bought from R. P. Williams, agent at Greenwood by the Jencks Machine company, by Dr. J. W. Wells, of the Columbia University School of Mines, New York who with his associates, bonded the Mining Star property from Steve Mangott. They purpose sinking 300 feet on the claim, and the Cariboo claim, 400 tons of the Okanagan claim, and 100 tons from the Saw Tooth claim. The average value of the ore mined and milled was \$9.96 per ton; 62.5 per cent of this value, or \$6.36 per ton, was extracted as "free gold" by amalgamation; 17.4 per cent of the value, or \$1.74, was extracted and obtained in the concentrates, and the remaining 12.8 per cent of the value, or \$1.27 per ton was lost in the tailings. While no unusual development work was done during the year, yet sufficient was done to keep ore reserves opened up well in advance of the needs. During the year 1,040 feet of drifts were run, and 190 feet of upraises made. The following board of directors was elected: President, Robert Jaffray; vice-president, Donald Fraser; managing director, Geo. B. McLaughlin; treasurer, S. W. MacMichael; Thos. A. Ansel, and G. B. Smith.

Good progress is being made in sinking the shaft on the Waterloo from the 150-foot to the 250-foot level during the past week some 16 feet were made, and by the first of March it is fully expected that the full hundred feet will be completed with ten feet extra, for slump; the shaft is being run with a double rope throughout. Commencement will then be made to crosscut for the vein, which, according to calculations made, should be in advance of the level of the vein. The principal part of the shaft timbered with 100 feet from the shaft. Should the vein be found here in as good condition as that of the upper levels, the Waterloo Co. will be in a very comfortable position, with plenty of ore reserves. The principal reason for concentrating the work of the mine upon the sinking of this shaft was to get it down before the melting snows of early spring should have time to interfere with the work. A. Jensen, blacksmith for the Cariboo Co., McKinney, is said to be the inventor of a machine to shaven steel for machine drills. The invention has been patented in the United States and Canada, and is now being built in Spokane. Jensen has recently bonded an interest in the Charmer mineral claim in Deadwood camp, for a good figure, so he has been playing very much in luck. There has been nothing new in the way of progress on the Coast-Kootenay railway, further than that the right of way has been obtained over the Indian allotments across the reservation from Curlew to Midway. The press reports in reference to an agreement between the Great Northern and the C. P. R., for reciprocity in the matter of invasion of each other's territory, is exciting considerable speculation as to the real nature of such an agreement. In view of the fact that Hill openly announced his intention of reaching Princeton, in the Similkameen, by December of this year, with his railway, all are encouraged to hope that the reciprocity agreed upon will

Special Seed Offer!



Every year about this time we make a special offer of vegetable and flower seeds, at prices that discount all competition. This year we surprise even ourselves with the quantity and quality of seeds to be had at a mere trifling expense. These are full size packets, and will grow with a flourish from start to finish. Select any 15 or 32 varieties from the different lists, and order promptly by mail:

- VEGETABLES**
- 1 Beans—Dwarf Wax.
  - 2 Beet—Early Flat Red.
  - 3 Beet—Early Blood Turnip.
  - 4 Beet—Long Smooth Blood.
  - 5 Cabbage—Early Summer.
  - 6 Cabbage—Early Winning.
  - 7 Cabbage—Large Late Drum-head.
  - 8 Cabbage—Red Dutch.
  - 9 Carrot—Early Scarlet Horn.
  - 10 Carrot—Scarlet Intermediate.
  - 11 Cauliflower—Early Paris.
  - 12 Celery—White Solid.
  - 13 Corn—Early White Cory.
  - 14 Corn—Mammoth Sweet.
  - 15 Cucumber—Green Pickling.
  - 16 Radish—Long Scarlet.
  - 17 Herbs—Sage.
  - 18 Herbs—Summer Savory.
  - 19 Herbs—Sweet Marjoram.
  - 20 Lettuce—Summer Cabbage.
  - 21 Lettuce—Early Hanson.
  - 22 Melon—Musk, Early Prolific.
  - 23 Melon—Water, Early Sweet.
  - 24 Melon—Citrone "Preserv."
  - 25 Parsley—Extra Curled.
  - 26 Onion—Large Red Wethers-head.
  - 27 Onion—Yellow Danvers.
  - 28 Onion—Small Silverkin.
  - 29 Parsley—Extra Curled.
  - 30 Parsnip—Hollow Crown.
  - 31 Peas—Earliest of All.
  - 32 Peas—American Wonder.
  - 33 Pepper—Large Red.
  - 34 Pumpkin—Large Pie.
  - 35 Radish—Early Turnip.
  - 36 Radish—Olive Shaped, Mixed.
  - 37 Squash—Hubbard.
  - 38 Squash—Vegetable Marrow.
  - 39 Tomato—Extra Early Red.
  - 40 Tomato—Large Smooth Red.
  - 41 Turnip—Very Tipped.
- ANY 32 PACKETS, 50 CENTS POSTPAID**
- ANY 15 PACKETS, 25 CENTS POSTPAID**
- FLOWERS**
- 42 Alyssum—Sweet.
  - 43 Aster—Fine Mixed.
  - 44 Balsam—Mixed.
  - 45 Candytuft—White.
  - 46 Dianthus—Large.
  - 47 Morning Glory—Climbing.
  - 48 Nasturtium—Tall Mixed.
  - 49 Nasturtium—Dwarf Mixed.
  - 50 Pansy—Very Fine Mixed.
  - 51 Petunia—Fine Mixed.
  - 52 Phlox—Fine Mixed.
  - 53 Finks—Beautiful Mixed.
  - 54 Poppy—Showy Variety.
  - 55 Poinsettia—Mixed Colors.
  - 56 Stocks—German, Mixed.
  - 57 Sweet Peas—Choice Mixed.
  - 58 Verbena—Showy Variety.
  - 59 Wild Flower—Garden.
  - 60 Zinnia—Double Mixed.

These are our regular full size 5 and 10 cent packets. Order by number or mark the varieties wanted, send money, your name and address, and the seeds will reach you promptly.

ROBERT EVANS SEED CO., Limited HAMILTON, ONT.

Should be allowed two weeks time, in which to secure members. The organization meeting will be held on March 9th.

TO EXTEND ABUTMENTS. Improvement in Substructure of Pointonville Bridge is Suggested. The city council will meet in special session on Wednesday to deal with a number of matters requiring their consideration, after which the estimates may be taken up. The city fathers have before them a suggestion from the city engineer in regard to the bridge, which, if adopted, will mean the expenditure of more money in the city than was originally expected. This is to extend the abutments 75 feet on each side and have two spans on the bridge instead of four. This suggestion has been informally discussed by the streets, bridges and sewers committee, but no action has been taken regarding it. If the council decides that the additional roadway shall be constructed, it will have absolutely no effect on the contract. It will not reopen the celebrated question, as the Colonist predicts this morning. The additional work, it is understood, would cost about eight thousand dollars.

PROPERTY OWNERS SOCIETY Will Be Organized in This City—Preliminary Meeting Monday Night.

An association, representative of the property owners of the city, is to be organized. This was decided upon at a preliminary meeting held at the Pioneer Monday, and all present undertook to form themselves into a committee to canvas for members. Donald Fraser, who was responsible for the meeting, explained that he had prepared any particulars regarding the conduct of an association of this character, but the gathering had been convened to discuss the question of organization to see if it was desirable. Senator Macdonald was appointed to the chair, and expressed his approval of the movement. H. E. Levy moved that a committee be appointed to canvass the city, and after some discussion it was agreed by those present to organize themselves into a committee. Among them are Senator Macdonald, Donald Fraser, P. C. MacGregor, J. H. McLaughlin, F. Verinder, W. Whittaker, J. Quagliotti, B. Pettengill, H. Clarke, G. W. Anderson, W. McDowell and W. Simpson.

TWO STANDARD RULES. Keep the Stomach Right With Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and the Blood Pure With Dodd's Kidney Pills.

These are two rules of health that stand out in red letters and throw all else aside. The first is to keep the stomach right in shape to supply the body with the nourishment it needs; the second is to keep the kidneys in shape to extract from the blood all the worn out tissues and waste material the body would throw off. These two rules followed out give the body the strength it requires to resist disease as well as to throw off numerous diseases arising either from the Stomach or Kidneys. And the two remedies that work most admirably together to accomplish these purposes are Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills. Here is an example. Mrs. James Bradley, of Smith's Cove, Digby, N. S., writes: "I had Dyspepsia for over nine years. I tried doctors and got no relief. I had given up hope of ever having any help. No tongue can tell what I suffered. I cannot describe it. "I saw an advertisement of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills and bought six boxes of each. I have taken the most of them and I am thankful to say I can eat most anything and sleep comfortably, which I never could do in this world. I advise all who suffer as I have to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills." tiethought or oau nituro 134526 1234

TO RELIEVE SUFFERING.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—The czar has ordered the immediate construction of the proposed Idemski-Khans railway, so as to give employment to the Finns who are suffering from famine.

A CROWDED WHARF FELL INTO O

BIG LOSS OF LIFE FROM THE ACC

German Merchants Are Reported Violating Protocol—Kuangsai Threatening Hunan.

Prior to the departure of the Maru, which arrived here yesterday from the Orient, a terrible calamity occurred at Nanking. A wharf of length 280 feet, says a correspondent, and the land was a correspondingly large godown on it. Suddenly, and out any warning, it seemed to shake, and then slipped bodily into the Yangtze, carrying with it the bridges connecting with the frontage was crowded at the wharf coolies and hotel runners followed by a huge wave, swamping large cargo and many other things. The loss of life must have been large; how extensive will probably be known, but twenty-two corpses counted floating about the wharf immediately afterwards. The landside, for it was, the river having evidently undermined the whole piece of ground, followed by a huge wave, swamping everything in its path, and the Chinese have already discovered a grotesque explanation of the disaster according to five accounts a great struck the place suddenly. There might be expected, great numbers among the Chinese population, who are full of superstitious notions, to be full of overturned sampans, and a German citizen, there are reports of the strange findings of the first is Dettinger and others. These two men are said to have not been effaced from the memory of the Japanese since the war. Still, most of the Japanese know to what extent the influence of two men is being exercised in Tientsin, and their influence is paramount in financial matters there. They have won the hearts of the Chinese high officials and their position is as much for the so-called Japanese advisors.

The action of the Germans in Tientsin is without precedent, and by virtue of their influence and taking advantage of their high position, they are carrying on. When we consider that such action is in violation of the customs under the supervision of Sir Robert Hart, it is quite natural to suppose that in Manchuria and Mongolia, where continents are carried on, a similar state of affairs exists.

In the matter of Russia, the importation of arms in large numbers into Manchuria districts by the Chinese is prohibited, and while such conditions may not be assumed that they in any way add to the value of the protocol. The prohibition of the Japanese to the protocol prohibiting the importation of munitions of war for a period of two years, while others are reaping fabulous profits, must be regarded by other nations as passing strange.

Germany, for instance, is the power which has resorted to the most drastic measure in exacting reparation against the barbarous acts of the Chinese, and she is a violation of the conditions of the Peking protocol as here referred to is a clear proof that the restrictions put on importation of arms have no effect whatever. We urge our government to seize this opportunity to suggest to the powers that the clauses meant to be either smaller or rigorously enforced. There is another thing that calls for attention—it is a fact that an arsenal is to be established in North China—and while the question as to the site is now under consideration, it is probable that it will be established in the province of Shantung. Does this simply imply that the establishment of such an arsenal in an open port would be disadvantageous in case of an emergency, as China experts are of opinion, or does it mean that there is some particular abject behind it that we do not know about? We cannot suppose fear that in the event of its establishment we shall openly allow others to derive all the advantage from the arsenal.

Several bodies of Kuangsai rebels had been driven to cross into Hunan since last autumn. The government has sent several battalions to the frontier, and a dispatch from Ch'angsha, much delayed in transmission, has now been received to the effect that these rebel bands had since crossed into Hunan and numerous parties of Hunan soldiers had since crossed into Hunan and further reported that many skirmishes had taken place between the troops and the invaders, who have succeeded in retreating only a few miles back into the hands of their hold of the country, one band only being driven back into Kuangsai, which fact has been made known of by the Hunan governor, Yu