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THE ROTHESAY LISTS BILL THE FEATURE IN THE LOCAL HOUSE.

Debate Was Full of Interest, Attorney General and Mr. Hazen Taking Prominent Part—Presentation of Many Petitions and Answers of Enquiries.

Fredericton, March 7.—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Bill No. 1 relating to fisherman's bait associations was read a third time.

Hon. Mr. Burchell submitted the report of the committee on standing rules, reporting favorably on certain petitions.

Hon. Mr. Labillois answered Mr. Hazen's inquiry with references to the Kingston bridge, Kent county. There was only one contract for erecting the metal superstructure of the bridge. This included material, freight, erection, flooring, painting, etc. The cost for the superstructure ready for traffic was $30,411.48. The superstructure was constructed by Mr. A. E. Peters, of Moncton. The superstructure consists of three spans, first, length 139 feet with sidewalk, estimated weight of metal, 81,753 pounds; second, length 308 feet with sidewalk; estimated weight of metal, 284,293 pounds; third, length 122 feet 8 inches with sidewalk; estimated weight of metal, 49,331 pounds. The amount above stated was paid to Mr. A. E. Peters, of Moncton. Tenders were asked from the bridge concerns in the province by printed notices in the usual way. The cost of erection of temporary bridge between the piers, which furnished the staying upon which the steel superstructure was erected, was borne by the contractor, Mr. A. E. Peters, and was included in the contract.

The terms of the specification did require the contractor to maintain communication at his own expense during construction and the expense of this communication was borne by the contractor.

Hon. Mr. Labillois answered Mr. Hazen's inquiry with regard to the Marysville bridge as follows: There was only one contract for erecting the metal superstructure of the bridge at Marysville, York county, which included furnishing of material, freight, expenses of erecting, flooring, sidewalk, etc., and the amount was $21,799. This amount was paid to Mr. A. M. Ruddick, of Chatham, who constructed this superstructure. It consists of five spans as follows: First, length 45 feet 6 inches; estimated weight, 24,364 pounds; second, length 112 feet; estimated weight, 73,771 pounds; third, length 112 feet; estimated weight, 73,771 pounds; fourth, length 112 feet; estimated weight, 73,771 pounds; fifth, length 112 feet; estimated weight, 73,771 pounds.

A further sum of $300 is due Mr. Ruddick and will be paid him after he has completed painting the Marysville superstructure, agreed to be done during the coming summer. Tenders were asked from the bridge concerns in the province by printed notices in the usual way.

Hon. Mr. Labillois also answered the inquiry of Mr. Hazen with reference to the Oromocto bridge. The department of public works is aware of the present condition of the bridge. In the spring of 1900 repairs to the extent of $257.70 were placed on the bridge and in November, 1900, Mr. Alfred Hains made a small expenditure on it and reported the bridge safe for a couple of years. It may be assumed that the government is aware of the localities where steel bridges have been built and, while it is not the intention of the government to build a stone and steel bridge at Oromocto during the coming summer, yet the government is considering the advisability of building a permanent structure there in the near future, as the site is one chosen for that purpose.

In answer to the inquiry of Hon. Mr. Burchell, Hon. Mr. Labillois said the question of erecting a bridge across Cain's River, Northumberland county, is under consideration and an engineer will be sent to examine the site during the coming summer.

Hon. Mr. McKeown presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill entitled "an act respecting the harbor of the city of St. John," may become law.

Hon. Mr. McKeown presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill entitled "an act giving certain power to the supreme court relating to assessments for rates and taxes in the city of St. John removed into the court under writ of certiorari," may become law.

Mr. McKeown presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill entitled "an act to authorize the city of St. John to suply water to certain of the inhabitants of the parish of Lancaster, in the county of St. John," may become law; also the petition of the city of St. John that a bill entitled "an act to amend the act 11 Victoria, chapter 12," may become law.

Mr. Shaw presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill entitled "an act to enable the city of St. John to expropriate or acquire by purchase, land in the city of St. John with a view of exchanging the same with his majesty the king for other lands of his majesty in the said city of St. John and for other purposes," may become law.

Mr. Shaw presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill entitled "an act to authorize an additional assessment in the city of St. John in aid of the free public library in said city," may become law.

Mr. Shaw presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill entitled "an act to dedicate certain streets in the northern portion of the city of St. John, and to define the side lines of said streets and to prevent encroachments thereon," may become law.

Hon. Mr. Dunn presented the petition of the rector and church wardens of Trinity church in the parish of St. John for an act to dispose of lots in the new burial grounds in the vicinity of said parish.

Mr. Young presented the petition of N. A. Landry for an act to authorize the municipality of Gloucester to issue debentures to the amount of $12,000 to complete the new county buildings and for other purposes.

Mr. Ryan presented the petition of Joseph N. Wood, R. C. Stiles, Ezra Peck, Joseph F. Fullerton and 31 others praying that a bill to incorporate the village of Albert for fire and water purposes may not pass and become law.

Mr. Osman presented the petition of Hon. A. R. McClelan, A. W. Peck, H. A. Turner, John A. McClelan and others praying that a bill to incorporate the Riverside Hall Company, in the county of Albert, may pass and become law.

Hon. Mr. Dunn presented the petition of the council of the municipality of St. John praying for the passing of a bill relating to hard labor sentences in the jail of the city and county of St. John.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid before the house the school report for 1900 and the 30th annual report of the Halifax School for the Blind.

Hon. Mr. McKeown presented a bill to amend 52nd Victoria, chapter 27, the St. John union act.

Mr. Osman gave notice of a motion to suspend rules 78 and 79 so that the bill to incorporate the village of Albert for fire and water purposes may be introduced without notice or the payment of fees.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill to authorize the common council of the city of St. John to confer the freedom of that city to individuals for distinguished service.

On the order of the day being called Mr. Hazen said that owing to the absence of Messrs. Flemming and Melanson, who wished to speak on the budget debate, he should ask the provincial secretary to allow the debate to stand over.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that however desirous the government might be to expedite public business they recognized the reasonableness of Mr. Hazen's request and would not press supply, but would allow the motion to stand.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Pugsley and by unanimous consent the bill relating to the Rothesay lists was placed on the order book to be committed.

Mr. Osman gave the following notice of motion: Resolved that it is the opinion of the house that the province of New Brunswick will be materially benefited in commercial sense if the present dominion tariff law be so amended that the preferential clause now applying to British goods imported into Canada shall apply only when such imports are made through a Canadian port.

Mr. Hazen gave notices of inquiry in regard to licenses to search for oil and natural gas and the intentions of the gov-

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LITTLE OF EVERYTHING

Because a biscuit trust has been formed in the United States the public mustn't imagine it can be easily broken.

A New Zealander has discovered a self-burying fish. It must be from Halifax. Quite a few queer fish are buried there.

A funny thing about the king—
His head is sometimes bare,
And though he lays aside his crown
His crown is on his hair.

Journalist W. T. Stead has discovered an analogy between the career of Madcap Prince Hal—afterwards King Henry—and Edward VII. Come off Stead. Edward VII is sixty years old and you'd hardly expect him to behave like a seidlitz powder.

Senator Wark, aged ninety-seven, has smoked only once in his life. How long the time must have seemed!

Oh, give to me a prime cigar
Or meerschaum whiffing free,
And I can smoke most anything
From carpet rags to tea!

Admiral Sampson is writing his memoirs. All he'll have to do is to hunt up the magazine articles and piece 'em together.

To Australia Mulock's going,
The sea is wide and blue
Between our own good Beaver
And the lively Kangaroo.

Just watch Teddy Roosevelt grab the centre of the stage in about a week! By the way, since he's in the lion shooting business why doesn't he take a shot at himself?

The coal man may be waiting
And your pocket may be flat,
But you'll have to soak a tenner
For wife's Easter hat.

De Wet is said to have gone daffy through over-praise. A week on a newspaper would cure him if he had a good, bilious city editor.

Spring is coming, gentle Annie,
For we are feeling vile,
The air is full of black spots
And the world is full of bile.

Toronto is bragging about its honest whiskey. The moral city will swallow any fake but faked liquor.

Maud Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc, is infesting the United States. Over in Ireland they say "Maud's gone."

I give up eating cherries
And the money that I spent,
And the five that Jones got from me
Because, you know, it's Lent.

Let us deny ourselves, good people, in this penitential season. We'll begin by cutting out the onion syrup and the sulphur and molasses.

McKinley doesn't cotton
To the doctrine of Monroe,
Because, like other statesmen,
McKinley had to grow.

DIARY OF AN M. P.

After all the back bench isn't a bad place for a beginner. The House of Commons is some different from the tea meetings and lodge suppers at which I used to be the whole tip. There's more variety of opinion and a pretty good line of opinion at that. Before I came down here I thought I had every public question solved—had 'em all neatly docked and pigeon-holed in my mind with the evidence and the verdict. Thought I knew all about railways, tariff, prohibition, beet sugar, transportation and the regular staples of debate. But, bless my soul, I've been adjudicating with about only a quarter of the facts in front of me. You don't realize the facts until you have heard them in about twenty different aspects. I'm not exactly a Solon, but I have some horse sense. I'll just keep my eyes and ears open and I'll make that speech when I know better what I'm talking about. I'm all right on the oratory end of it. There's nothing wrong with my rhetoric. My address, delivered at the Oskosh county fair, is a pretty fair sample of language and I'm just as good on a spief now as I ever was. But I'm a little leary about the facts. I don't want to build my oratorical edifice in a quicksand. No. I won't speak now. I'll lie low. And that reminds me that it's 1 o'clock in the morning. Late hours and hot rooms are playing hob with me. I'll just tumble into bed and dream out a few sentences of the great speech. They'll be handy when it comes off.

Ottawa, March 7—Seymour E. Gourlay, M. P. for Colchester, has undergone a weird experience. He is still puzzling over it and ultimately it may be a subject for the Society of Psychical Research. It is one of the pranks of that very prankish part of our train known as the sub-consciousness. Mr. Gourlay thinks seriously of giving his sub-consciousness a pink pill or a tonic.

The thing happened this way. One morning Seymour E. Gourlay woke up at his lodgings in the usual way. At the breakfast table he said to Dr. Russell: "What church do you go to?" The member for Hants told him. "Very well," says Gourlay, M. P., "I'll go there, too." He went upstairs and presently emerged in his Sunday blacks.

On the way to church—somehow or other he had missed Dr. Russell—he was shocked to find that the streets of Ottawa were as busy as on a week day. Shops were open, people buying and selling, cabs plying, street cars running, and hawkers were even crying their wares. Gourlay M. P. thought over it and put it down to the proximity of Quebec where, he understood, they affected the continental Sabbath.

He reached church sharp on the stroke of eleven. No choir in the stalls, no parson in the pulpit, no worshippers in the pews! Only two charwomen scrubbing the stained-glassed window. To them Gourlay M. P. addressed himself.

"My good woman," he asked, "is the congregation always as late as this?"

"Oh, no, your honor. They're generally here on time."

"And is it customary to scrub windows on Sunday in these parts?"

"Phat are you givin' us?" asked the angry charwoman. "I'm just as good a Christian as you are I'd have you know."

"And don't you call dressing windows on Sunday breaking the Sabbath?"

"To be sure I wud, if this wasn't Saturday." At this stage Gourlay M. P withdrew hastily. What he wants to know is when he lost a day. Anybody finding it for him will be rewarded.

H. F. G.

RICHARDSON'S MOTION ON C. P. R. LANDS WAS OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED.

House Divided 104 to Eight—Speech by Hon. A. G. Blair on Transportation Problem—Budget Will be Down Thursday—Alien Labor Bill Read.

Ottawa, March 7—(Special)—The minister of finance will deliver his budget speech on Thursday next. Mr. Fielding made this announcement in the house today.

Col. Prior, of Victoria, enquired for information respecting the Canadian trip of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall.

The premier replied that correspondence was still in progress but it was fair to assume that it was considered proper that their royal highnesses should extend their trip to Vancouver.

Col. Prior—"And to Victoria."

The premier—"I should say so."

Alien Labor Act.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in introducing his alien labor bill, said:

"The leading feature of the amendment proposed concerns the third section of the present act which provides for a penalty for a violation of the act of $1,000, no more and no less. The object of the amendment is to make the penalty not more than $1,000 and not less than $50 giving to the judge discretion to apply the penalty, according to the offence. Then it is stated in the act that the penalty is to be recovered only by the consent of the attorney general of the province or of the judge from any court in which the penalty issued. Section 5 provides that a settler, that is to say an intending settler, may bring with him a relative or a personal friend. It has been found in practice that this word 'personal friend' is too elastic for practical purposes and that it may be made an occasion for evading the law, therefore we propose to strike out the words 'personal friends.' Section 6 of the act provides that if there has been a violation of the act the party who has been introduced into the country illegally shall be sent back 'at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services.' It is proposed to strike out these words and to substitute in lieu thereof: 'At the expense of the person, partnership, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this act.'

"Then it is proposed to repeal section 8 of the act altogether and to substitute the following section therefor: 'That it shall be deemed a violation of this act for any person, parternership, company or corporation to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner who resides in or is a citizen of any foreign country in which this act shall apply, by promise of employment through advertisement printed or published in such foreign country, and any such alien or foreigner coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement shall be treated as coming under a contract as contemplated by this act, and the penalties by this act imposed shall be applicable in such case. Nothing in this act contained shall be held to affect or control the government of Canada or any provision of the territories in respect of promoting immigration.'"

This last amendment has been inserted at the suggestion of the labor organizations who have strongly pressed for its adoption. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Bourassa gave notice that he would bring up his resolution on South Africa Tuesday next.

The debate upon the transportation problem of Wednesday by Mr. Bennett's resolution, was resumed.

Mr. Maclean, of East York, was first speaker. His remarks were almost entirely devoted to an advocacy of government ownership of railways, his constant hobby. He urged that the only solution of the transportation problem lay in government control of railways and operation of these as a complement to the canal system. Incidentally, Mr. Maclean made a plea for initiation of a fast Atlantic service. He thought a beginning should be made with two vessels of moderate size. He was perfectly sanguine of success.

Dr. MacDonald (Huron) put in a strong plea for making Montreal a national port.

Mr. Kemp, of Toronto, read a statement of Capt. Donnelly, of Kingston, that there was insufficient water in the water stretches between the canals for 14 feet navigation. He also said that the minister of railways should have got the Grand Trunk to make an arrangement to give up Portland as a terminus when making the bargain with that company for extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Blair.

Hon. Mr. Blair expressed his regret that so many honorable gentlemen on the other side had not approached the transportation question from a business standpoint instead of dragging in political subjects. The member for Toronto thought fit to drag into the debate the arrangement which the government had made with the Grand Trunk for the extension of the I. C. R. to Montreal. The minister would like to know what that had to do with the question. The bargain between the government and the Grand Trunk was an advantageous one to the government railway. The government paid no more to the Grand Trunk than was fair value for what they received. That being the case he would like to know how it was possible to impose conditions that the Grand Trunk withdraw from Portland when it was absolutely certain that they would not do so. Portland was the terminus of the Grand Trunk since the line was built. The policy which the government pursued in the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal was one which had the hearty approval of the people of the country. He would like to ask those opposition members who had approached this matter in a party spirit what the Conservative government had done in regard to a matter of that kind. In 1884 the government of Canada made a gift of $30,000,000 to the C. P. R. When the modest suggestion was made at that time that the Canadian Pacific should bind themselves that they would not expend any portion of the money by building extensions and terminals in a foreign country it was voted down. The proposition received no countenance from the friends of honorable gentlemen opposite. To remove any impression that may have existed in regard to the condition of the canals and to the depth of water which they afforded, Mr. Blair pointed out that the officers of his department had investigated and reported to him on the whole subject. It had been said that there was not a 14-foot water way and in some cases not more than 12 feet when the wind was blowing in a certain direction. That statement was not correct. The department summoned the three officers of districts into which the canal was divided to Ottawa. They were asked for an authorative statement. These gentlemen made their reports. The reports were submitted to the department and the deputy minister had prepared a report on them. The deputy minister points out that there were 14 feet of water in the mitre sills in the canals. In proof of this on the 1st of December, 1900, the steamer Arabaia passed through all the canals to Montreal, drawing 13 feet and 6 inches.

On the 5th of March last Mr. A. B. Woolman, the head of a large shipping firm at Cleveland, telegraphed the department that he was satisfied there was more depth of water in the canals and water stretches than was generally believed. One of the company's steamers, drawing 13 feet of water, passed through to Montreal, so that he was absolutely certain of there being 13 feet of water.

Mr. Rubidge, the superintendent of the Cornwall canal, in his report says there is 14 feet of navigation between Prescott and Coteau Landing at low water. In regard to the statement of Captain Donnelly about a vessel striking bottom near the Galops Rapids, Mr. Rubridge points out that the boat was entirely outside of the new channel and between the old and new channel. Mr. Blair said that some improvements might be necessary at this point in the way of straightening out the channel, but had the captain kept the route he would have gone safely through. Another report was that the Orocca had struck bottom in St. Louis when drawing only 11 1-2 feet. The vessel was not in the new channel, but the old one.

The chief difficulty was in getting captains to adhere to the new channel. The report that the A. D. Thompson had struck in the Williamsburgh section of the canal was a falsehood.

Mr. Monroe, the superintendent of the Soulanges canal, made a similar report testifying to their being a depth of 14

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BALFOUR'S MOTION ADOPTED.

Provides Suspension for Balance of Session for Disobedience of House—Many Efforts to Close Debate—Laughable Result of One Vote.

London, March 7.—The speaker, Mr. Gully, announced in the house of commons today that he had received a letter from Mr. Jordan to the effect that he had not defied the authority of the chair (when a number of Irish members of parliament were removed from the house by force, Tuesday) and, on the motion of Mr. Dillon, Mr. Jordan's name was removed from the list of suspended members.

Mr. Balfour then moved his amendment to the rule governing the suspension of recalcitrant members. In support of the motion Mr. Balfour said it was necessary to provide adequate summary punishment for such physical resistance to the speaker's orders as occurred Tuesday. He trusted the house would unanimously agree to the amendment. The house ought not to remain helpless against a member who committed such an aggravated crime against the house, an offence the danger and reality of which had been so plainly brought before them.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman alluded to the grossly disorderly conduct of certain members and said he had not a word of excuse to say in their justification or pallation, but he suggested a modification of Mr. Balfour's amendment.

Mr. John Redmond said that what had occurred was a natural ebulition of feeling against an unjust closure. He denied premeditation and said the moral responsibility for what had occurred was wholly on Mr. Balfour, whose proposal now was extravagant and unnecessary.

Mr. Balfour's amendment to the rule governing the suspension of recalcitrant members of the house of commons is to make suspension for the remainder of the session the penalty of disobedience to the chair.

Lord Hugh Cecil, Conservative, moved an amendment providing that recalcitrant members should be imprisoned.

This was opposed by Mr. Balfour who pointed out that it would place too much responsibility upon the government and Lord Cecil wished to withdraw the amendment, but the Irish members insisted upon continuing the discussion of it.

Several passionate speeches were made and the scene was one of great excitement. Finally having forced a division by shouting "aye" when the speaker put the question, the Irish members joined the rest of the house in the "no" lobby, the result being that no one voted for the amendment of Lord Cecil, and 426 votes against it.

An incident which had raised such bad blood ended amid peals of laughter. Several ineffectual attempts were then made to adjourn the debate. Mr. Balfour appealed to the house to arrive at a decision before adjournment and the debate went on.

At 4.20 a. m. he moved a closure on a motion for adjournment, but the motion was rejected by 231 to 119 votes and the debate was resumed.

London, March 8, 5.30 a. m.—Under closure an amendment by Mr. Labouchere to make the term of suspension two months was rejected by a vote of 224 to 87.

Mr. Balfour moved that the main question be put. This was followed by cheers and uproar mingled with Irish cries of "Gag."

The speaker then read the new rule, and the house divided. Mr. Balfour's new rule was adopted by a vote of 264 to 51.

The house adjourned at 5.40 a. m.

MAHOMMETAN TROUBLES.

Followers of Prophet in Mongolia Stirring Up Insurrection.

London, March 8.—"The Mahommetans in Mongolia are trying to foment an insurrection among the Mahommotans of the Siberian Steppes," says the Odessa correspondent of the Daily Express, "and the Russian government has ordered at least two soldiers billeted in every family throughout Eastern Siberia who shall act as menials and be ready to assemble at any moment to suppress a rising."

DAMAGE BY DANUBE FLOODS.

Hungarian Villages Isolated—Twelve People Killed by Wolves.

London, March 8.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"Several Hungarian villages have been isolated by the floods. All along the banks of the Danube and its tributaries great damage has been done. The lower quarter of Budapest is flooded to a depth of five feet.

"The bitter cold is driving wolves from the Carpathian mountains to the villages below. They have killed 12 people during the last four weeks."

NEWFOUNDLAND SEALERS

Start on Hunt Saturday—Volunteer for Naval Reserve.

St. John's, Nfld., March 7.—A sealing fleet of 20 steamers will sail Saturday morning for the annual seal hunt along the Labrador coast.

Governor McCallum, who will leave in a few days to assume the administration of Natal, made a farewell address to the crews today, about 2,000 men being present. He outlined the proposed naval defence scheme and secured a large number of volunteers for the naval reserve.

MANCHURIAN AFFAIR DETAIL.

A Russian Minister Gives Information—Private Indemnities—Some Exorbitant Demands, It Is Alleged, Are Being Made.

London, March 7.—The government publishes a despatch from the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir Charles Stewart Scott, relating to the assurance given Feb. 6 by the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Count Lamsdorf, concerning the Manchurian affair. It appears that the Russian minister consented Feb. 27 to its publication as accurately representing Russia's attitude in the proceedings in Manchuria. Sir Charles Scott says in part:

"Count Lamsdorf gave me the true version of what had taken place very readily. He said he had read allegations in the press that Russia had concluded, or was engaged in concluding, with China a convention or permanent arrangement which would give Russia new rights and a virtual protectorate over Southern Manchuria. This he declared to be quite untrue, asserting that the only ground for the rumor must have been the fact that the Russian military authorities who had been engaged in the temporary occupation and pacification of the province had been directed, when reinstating the Chinese authorities, to arrange with the civil authorities a modus vivendi for the duration of the simultaneous presence of Russians and Chinese in Southern Manchuria with the object of preventing a recurrence of disturbances in the vicinity of the Russian frontier and of protecting the railway from the Russian frontier to Port Arthur.

"Some details of the proposed modus vivendi were sent for consideration to St. Petersburg, but no convention of arrangement with the central government of China or of a permanent character had been concluded with regard to Manchuria, nor had the emperor any intention of departing in any way rrom the assurances he had publicly given that Manchuria would be entirely restored to its former condition in the Chinese empire so soon as circumstances admitted.

"Russia was in the same position with regard to fixing the final date for evacuating Manchuria as the allies found themselves in with regard to the evacuation of Pekin and the province of Chi Li. When it came to final and complete evacuation of Manchuria, Russia would be obliged to obtain from the central government of China an effective guarantee against the recurrence of the recent attack upon her frontier and the destruction of her railway, but she had no intention of seeking this guarantee in any acquisition of territory or an actual or virtual protectorate of Manchuria, her object being simply to guarantee the faithful observance in the future by China of the terms of the agreement which she had been unable to fulfil during the disturbances."

The despatch concludes by repeating Count Lamsdorf's assurance that there had been no alteration of the former international status of Manchuria which would be restored when the temporary military measures had ceased and that everything at Niu Chwang and elsewhere would be replaced in the former position.

Berlin, March 7.—It was asserted today by a high authority that Count Von Waldersee's agreement with Li Hung Chang was in response to important steps already taken by the Chinese government to meet the demands of the powers and upon representations to the powers that the Chinese regular troops were now able to put down robbers.

However, the official who made this explanation emphasized the fact that the agreement was only tentative and that Count Von Waldersee had by no means laid down his authority in favor of the Chinese government.

Count Von Weldersee's trip to Tsin Tau is officially described here as "devoid of political significance except as showing that the province of Chi Li has now sufficiently quieted down to permit his temporary absence."

Count Von Waldersee will examine the whole colony of Kiao Chau, which he has hitherto not seen and will report to the emperor on the whole subject, including the military fortifications.

London, March 8.—The Morning Post has the following, dated March 5, from Pao Ting Fu:

"General Ketteler has received insolent letters from Si Liang, governor of Shan Si, insisting that the foreign troops must remain in the province of Chi Li.

"The German expedition forming for Po Ping is to drive back the Chinese who advanced into Chi Li to prevent the French and German troops occupying the passes leading into Shan Si. The Boxer movement is reviving, encouraged by Buddhist priests."

Pekin, March 7.—The ministers' committee has completed its report, and the general principle to be adopted in the case of private indemnities is based upon laws in harmony with the Roman and English systems. This decision was not reached without considerable discussion, some believing that the claims of men of good reputation should be paid in full without further consideration. On the other hand, a case was mentioned where a man of high repute claims $10,000 each for his own wife's and his daughter's nerves, and $20,000 for property destroyed, whereas it is known that the latter estimate is more than thrice the value of all.

Regarding indemnity for losses sustained by missionaries and native Christians, General Chaffee pointed out that his sentiments were well known to the American missionaries, that he was opposed to extortion in every form; that he would agree quickly to his excellency's proposition that the indemnities Sir Robert Hart had mentioned should be settled by the diplomats.

It is asserted that China has decided to delay her answer to Russia regarding the Manchurian convention for a fortnight.