

censorate has enjoined that extension for months. And now, only ten days since, the telegrams tell us that in response to the urgent entreaty of the Southern Viceroy, the order has gone forth permitting a railroad from Peking to Hankow, on the Yangtse River, and from Hankow to Canton. Li Hung Chang and Chang Chels Tung, the one for the north and the other for the south, have been appointed Imperial Directors of this great railway system. The victory of advancing civilization has been won in China. The leading statesman has said: "Within fifty years China will be gridironed with railroads." We see the fulfillment of many hopes. God's hand seeks anew the forces of the Gentile.

We are glad to recall that all the hope of material progress in China demanded from the first "a new education." We may notice this change, first from the government point of view. In 1863 the newly established customs service instituted at Peking a boys school. This school was shortly transferred to the headquarters of "The Foreign Office." Its purpose was to train up young men in the "Sciences and Languages," especially English, French and German, for diplomatic and official life. In 1868, the Rev. Dr. Martin was called to its head. It has been known these 20 years as the "University of Peking." Without the great opportunity of the Japanese university, it has made steady and commendable advance, and has sent forth into the diplomatic service a considerable company of well-educated and well-trained scholars. Latterly, in the admission of mathematics into the course of the national civil service examination, this university has assumed a special importance. Its diploma admits to equal opportunity with the common examinations throughout the country, and a great future for the young aspirant to office is thus opened.

The development of an army and navy necessitated technical schools. In 1867 the Viceroy of Beng and Bo established the arsenal schools at Fu Chow, and have steadily sent forth young men both into official and diplomatic life. Many of them have been sent abroad for further study. The country is already reaping the fruit of this far-sighted advance. The arsenal at Shanghai has for 20 years been a busy hive of intellectual life. All the vast array of military, naval, and engineering equipment must have a literature to explain it. That literature has been slowly developing. The Shanghai Arsenal School of Translation under the distinguished leadership of Dr. J. Y. Allen, and latterly under that of Mr. John Fryer, has produced a great library of scientific works in translation. The Government has aided this in every way.

It is already reaping the reward in a widely extended interest in scientific knowledge. The new education has its nourishment from such a center.

It is, however, at the North, under the wise patronage of the greatest living statesman of China, that the technical schools are having their fullest play. The first to be started was the "Telegraph School," which the spreading lines demanded. Under skillful Danish care the Tientsin Telegraph School has sent forth to every point young lads able to talk and write English and do the necessary work involved. Beginning with the lads instructed in Huer withdrawn from that historic educational effort, it has gone on, and assumed a national importance. Both naval and military and schools of engineering have been established. Many of the young men have already entered upon government service. These hold in their hands and in their hearts the future of official China.

Another phase and stage of the