ecutive only are to blame; the wrongs are theirs, and they must expect now, in the future, that their names will be blazoned forth as infamous in the annals of British Columbia.

CHAPTER XIII. OF LEGISLATIVE KNAVERY.

In the legislature of the civilized world we have divers curiosities. British Columbia will furnish her quota; curiosities of legislation, which, when read by our posterity will no doubt be compared with the productions of the days of barbarism, say in the time of William the Conqueror of blessed memory, more particularly in respect of acquiring lands. William, with the aid of his swashbucklers, claimed it was all his and theirs. Our Heaven-guided executive, with the aid of their toadies, are evidently following William's most none example

It will occur to the memory of a few of my readers that little unpleasantnesses have resulted of late years, as in the past, through the rather mixed ideas—the (I may use the term) indeterminateness or muddle-headedness as where to draw the line meum inter where to draw the line media little tum. When the serfs got a little fractions they were brought to a sense of their hopeless condition by the sword. This was crude and harsh, of course, but what could be expected of barbarism? We portion out lands amongst our helpers and friends, and to prevent any trouble and to meet any fractiousness on the part of white labor which may object to compete with alien slave labor for food and decent clothing for themselves and families, our most generous executive have, under the guise of humanity, and, as they would have us believe, with God's help, passed the industrial disputes and arbitration act—i. e., Oleo-Saccharum act.
A little of this applied judiciously to
the effects of mal-administration, when
required, will keep the people quiet unrequired, will keep the people quiet until all chance of redemption is past. The lands are ours by statute; if you do not wish to compete with slave labor you must take the consequences—starve. This will bring you to your senses just as effectively as the sword of the barbarian in the past. We are placed here by our friends, and we are in duty bound to protect the interests of our friends. What would 20 or more cannery owners do if we stopped Chinese immigration? Their profits would be reduced: we should lose their support. reduced; we should lose their support.
What would our birds of prey do?
How could we then coerce labor? What
would the C. P. R. and other steamship
companies do if we stop Chinese immigration? What would the boodlers do? To carry if farther, what would the imperial government think of us if we stop the importation of opium? Think over all this calmly; take a few spoonsful of Oleo-Saecharum and yiu will be convinced that it is our duty to forward in every possible way Chinese immigration; and that duty we are determined, with God's help, of course, to carry out, if not to the satisfaction of the people, at least to the satisfaction of ourselves.

CHAPTER XIV.

OBJECTIVE DIFFICULTIES. "That only is good which, if generalized, would create more favorable contions of existence for our race."
The Hon. Mr. Turner, in his super ficial arguments when speaking against Mr. Keith's Chinese immigration resolution, evidently tries to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. He, the Hon. Mr Turner, was no advocate of the Chinese or Chinese labor, yet nearly every word he said (if the report in the Vancouver World is correct) was in favor of keeping Chinese labor and encouraging further Chinese immigra-tion. The salmon canneries would not operate without them and compete with the Alaska canneries. Here 've have the whole question in a nutsheli; here we have the flag under which the Hon. Mr. Turner serves, and the question of Chinese immigration is (from his own words we must judge and condemn him) viewed by him from this stand-point. "We must," he argues, "and hall as long as I am to the fore, have Chinese labor, no matter wno may suffer. The stopping of Chinese immigration may reduce our profits on canned

These are the contentions of the finance minister of our province, with a few words for the poor Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, and the trade with the orient. Political economy is most certainly not a strong point with the finance minister; if we may judge, it is with him an unknown quantity. It is quite true that \$4000 per annum is not much; but, in these hard times we might possibly, if we tried, get some one with sufficient knowledge on this very simple, yet quite necessary, subject, to enable him to see beyond his There were, I believe, own doorstep. 18 canneries running on the Fraser, allowing an average of four owners to each 72 men. The present, proximate and ultimate welfare, morally, socially and physically of the entry population of the province is to be sacrificed rather than risk a reduction in the cannery owners' profits. The canner's employ the Chimese for from six weeks to two months: the rest of the year they simply prey on white labor in undermining and destroying all possible prospect of reform. The money earned by these slaves is absorbed by the labor con-tractors, owners of these men's labor, and sent out of the country. The money earned by the whites and Indians is spent in the country, otherwise the canneries would be an actual injury, instead of, as now, a temporary benefit. If the money paid away to the Chinese was paid for white labor, there would be plenty of white labor ready to take We have advantage of the windfall. hundreds of respectable whites who would be only too glad to have two months' profitable labor. The first caunery owner who adopts all white labor will realize a handsome profit by making it known. I need scarcely point out the injury done to white labor by these slaves dur-

ing the slack season; the poor whites become demoralized; at the end of the year they find themselves no better off. Those who have families to support, are, like the single, driven desperate. They see few prospering except by wrong-doing; and were it not that we have rich neighbors there would be much more crime in our province. We cannot blame the cannery owners for trying to make the most of their business, and to agitate when they think their interests are likely to be sffeeted in the slightest legree. Each and all are so afraid that there will be a scarcity of labor when the fish begin to run that we can hardly expect them to run that we can hard, to become advocates for restricting or doing away with Chinese labor. there was the same cry in Aus-Fortunately for the country the cheap labor question was voted down, which resulted in an over-flow of white immigrants. The cry became: "One people, one destiny." The Chinese restriction bill was passed through all its stages in one day, May, to the Japanese government for their 1888. Sir Henry Parkes speaking on the question said: "Neither for Hea Majesty's ships of war, nor Han Majesty's representative on the spot, nor secretary of state, lo we intend to turn back from our purpose, which is to turn back from our burpose, and the chirchest for the landing of the Chirchest here." And no doubt something similar will be done in British Columbiant w

bia shortly; it simply rests with our We have a much better example than , showing the shortsightedness of the American war of secession brought about that cheap labor, slave states, might be increased. Cry was: "Without slave labor was: "Without slave labor." this. man. i.e., slave state. The cry was: our cotton and other industries will be ruined." To uphold slave labor many thousands of lives were lost, many thousands of people ruined and thousands of millions of dollars expended. Yet there has been for years more cotton grown and greater prosperity there than ever there was in the days of slavery, and this grand country is not going to let a few Chinese demoralize and destroy the people. Yet our and destroy the people. Yet our in-ance minister appears to be utterly ob-livious to the facts. The question for our people is: Can we afford to keep the Hon. Mr. Turner in office? The \$4000 paid to him for his valuable ser-vices had better be thrown into had better be thrown into vices sea; and ten times as much would a trifle when compared with the injur our province will suffer through having men of his views in office. This applie equally to the three other ministers.

CHAPTER XV.

TRADE WITH THE ORIENT. Let us examine, without magnifyin glasses, what the prospects of trade ar for and against China exports, tea, silk manufactured and raw, and stray braid. Beyond these three staples lit braid. erally nothing except a few trifler which we can get from India and Cey lon. Silks are not an actual necessity and as for straw braid we are not likely to suffer. Not that there is the slight est prospect of our being deprived o anything we may wish to purchase from China. Outside of tea the greater portion of the stuff brought is for Chinese con sumption, bought and paid for with sumption, bought and paid for with money drained out of British Columbia. If the Chinese living out of China de-pended on us for their food, rice, they would not live long; for not one pour of Chinese grown rice can be exported is death to the exporter if caught. I have before me a memo o m-ports into British Columbia from China

for the year ending December 31st, 1890. The gross total amounts to \$321,024.00; for tea deduct \$14,544.00; opium, \$233,213.00; rice, \$23,405.00; the Chinese food and nick-nacks. From Japan, during the same year, we received \$24,382.00 worth of merchandise, consisting of silk, rice and nick-nacks. The whole could be carried in one vessel. If we deduct opium and articles of consumption, the sum total for merchandise is under \$55,000; over one-fourth of this sum is paid as the British Columbia part of the subsidy. The exact sum is not given. Here we have what our trade with the Orient

is worth. Against this we have now the curse f slave labor and 100,066 pounds of of slave labor and 100,066 pounds of "Heaven's Light" to murder our people and our neighbors. The Chinese have now taken up manufacturing by steam. When their factories, some are now in operation, get well started, with their limitless supply of cheap labor, what will be the prospects of any manufactories in the same line in this country? Examine the question of Chinese impigration from every possible standmigration from every possible stand-point and it will be found against us. The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. receive a subsidy of £10,000 per annum, or 5 per cent. on £1,200,000, the full value of their steamers. The Domin-ion of Canada pays are greaters ion of Canada pays one-quarter, equal to \$75,000, or \$6250 per month. What does either British Columbia or the Dominion get in return for this? Here we are victimized to keep up a come receive next to nothing. The Imperial Government pays the other three-quarters of the subsidy; for what? That in case of war (with whom?) these vessels can be armed and act as swift cruisers; further, that certain proportion of their crews shall be naval reserve men. When these vessels arrived at Hong Kong a crew of Chinese was engaged. Sailors, firemen, coal-passers, and the waiters, etc., that in case of trouble they would be helpless, for these crews would either fight nor attend to the firing. Yet the poor taxpayer is made to be lieve in their efficiency. How long wil this state of things last? Here we How long will Here we have a company that has not the slight-

The American missionaries are cryng out that the Chinese will retaliate China would have about as much chance in any trouble with the United States as a mouse would have in the claws of Several times China has a cat. smell of Uncle Sam's powder. Colonel Denby's (United States minister to China) statistical report shows that at the end of 1889 there were in China 1022 Americans, made up as follows: S48 adult males, 122 adult females, 26 minor males, and 21 minor females; 529 of these were paid by the American people, made up of 506 missionaries, 23 diplomatic and consular service, merchants 6, marine engineers 23, mining engineers 13, shipmasters and 83, storekeepers and skilled labor 340, Chinese custom service 28.—493. Not a single laboring man amongst them. In the United States there were over 107,500 Chinese. The missionaries say these Chinese will resist the Chinese restriction act passed on May 5th, 1892, which provides that each Chinaman shall be photographed and registered, those failing to comply to be deported.

est claim on our people, drawing £45,000—\$225,000 a year from the public

Let such a law be passed in Japan and not 24 hours would elapse before every Celestial would be in bond with hat off and tail let down. Again, let any Chinese bring into the empire of Japan or be caught with any opium in his possession, in a very few minutes he will conclude that Japan is not a "belly good place" for Chinaman. But then the Japanese are not Christians; "Heaven's Light" is not their guide. There is no talk of retaliation; not one

word. Japanese are, when compared with the Chinese as immigrants, as pure gold is to dross. Notwithstanding this, none but bona fide merchants should be admitted, for the simple reason that they disastrously affect labor; our people cannot compete with them and respectably. The Japanese dislike typical missionary just as much as they hate the Chinese. The following is an example of how Japanese are imported here. A short time back 100 Japanese brought over under contract to work in one of the collieries at \$1 per day on the bank and \$1.25 in the mine. That is the pay the contractors received, the poor Japs receiving less than half. In their ignorance of the cost of food, clothes and house rent, they thought the pay munificent, being fold what they would receive in Japan, hence to secure the chance a good bonus was paid to the contractors. The poor creatures, under a time contract, find the sums they thought large will hardly pay for the poorest food, hence dis-satisfaction and trouble. The colliery owner desires work in payment for the money advanced to bring these men return. The Japa, finding they have been imposed upon, refuse to work. Hence they abscond, and to obtain food commit misdemeanors and are brought before a magistrate who has no alternative and most either send them beet are tive and must either send them back or

escape, will destroy himself, and if possible everybody else. The colliery owner that deals with Asiatics is simply risking injury to his property. These people live a simple life in their own country; their wants are small, their leasures for and little pleasures for and little pleasures. pleasures few, and little pleases them, but when they despair they are danger-

CHAPTER XVI.

OPIUM STATISTICS. I will now give a few statistics showing to what extent opium is now sent into China and later on will show how it is affecting the people. It will be seen that more money is paid out for opium than is paid to the United Kingdom for manufactures. Further, that Indian manufactures are now replacing Indian manufactures are now replacing British. The total value of foreign commodities imported into China during 1890:—Hal

e	Kwan taels, 127,093,481; £42,364,476. Net	10
ry	values of the principal classes of goods im-	
lg	ported from foreign countries into China:-	1
es	Cotton goods 45,020,302	
	Opium 28,951,329	
	Rice 11,445,779	X
	Metals 6,872,084	10
	Kerosene 4,092,874	1
	Woollen goods 3,642,782	1
	Fish and fishery products 2,804,657	1
	Coal 1,973,173	10
lg	Cotton, raw 1,577,018	16
re	Matches 1,341,291	
k,	Sugar	E
W	Sundries 18,291,518	18
t-	Hei Veren tools 107 000 101	
8,	Hai Kwan taels	
y-	Hong Kong (including all opium) 72,057,314	1
	Indian manufactures, etc 10,300,101	li
у,	Straits Settlements and all other	1 1
y	colonies 2,610,149	1
t-	2,010,110	1
f	86.28 per cent of all the trade109,575,553	
m	Hong Kong	
n	England22.43 per cent.	
1-	India 9.33 per cent.	1
h	Straits and all other colonies. 2.25 per cent.	1
- -		1
	100.00 per cent.	1
9-	British and all colonies81.28 per cent.	13
y	Continent of Europe 2.24 per cent.	1
d	Japan 5.41 per cent.	
1;	United States 2.45 per cent.	
	Macao	
1-	All other countries 0.58 per cent.	
9.	All other countries 0.08 per cent.	

100.00 per cent Opium represents 23.15 per cent. of all mports into China; and 26.56 per cent. of all England, Hongkong, India and all other We sent into China from Hong Kong during 1890, 14,172 parcels of opium, 3819 tons 15 cwt. 21 2-3 lbs; value, Haikwan taels, 28,956,329, or £9,152,-169 11s. 8d. It can safely be laid down that at least 25 per cent more is smuggled into China, for it is well known that possily avery recent least 1850 cm. known that nearly every vessel that leaves Hong Kong with either a Chinese crew or with Chinese passengers carries away more or less crude or

CHAPTER XVII.

"HEAVEN'S LIGHT." "That only is bad which, if generalzed, would jeopardize or make more the life of our race." difficult

A few years ago the most deadly parasite known to the human family, was introduced into Britich Columbia This parasite is a native of a large country called Tseng; the parasites are called Tsengs. The nomad Mongol and Manchoo tribes have, off and on, for eleven centuries done their utmost to keep down this parasite. Many millions have been killed off at different times, but in a short time they were as thick as ever. Earthquakes, floods, famines, annual pestilential epidemics, dysentery, cholera, malignant smallpox, leprosy and divers other diseases, the germs they carry and take off and on with the seasons. The spring rains flush the gutters and drains, washing all their impurities into the river; or it percolates into their wells: the excrementitious natter saved during the winter is diluted and spread on their fields, and thrown on the growing plants, forcing vegetation. The noisome effluvium is sickening. The pestilential germs in the effluvium is water and in the air, start the ball roll-Dysentery and cholera, which ing. carry off their victims by the hundreds, and the deadly scare assists by the thousands. When they take on their winter clothing, padded with cotton, which has done duty for generations, passed down or sold to a poorer class nothing is ever thrown away) thus vile diseases are transmitted wherever this parasite goes. "There is some soul of goodness in things evil," (what would our medical men in British Columbia without this?) Infanticide is an institution of the country and to such an extent is this

carried on in some provinces, that one woman is married and cohibits with several husbands. Notwithstanding all these impediments to over-population, the food supply is found, inadequate, hence the ceaseless struggle for food, for life. All and everything human is sunk in the intense animal craving for food; food, nothing but food. Morals, ethical morality; and we expect them, or anything else like them, from a race people who will sell their children become sodomites and prostitutes, for food? No more than we can expect honesty in the Pharisee, religion in the hypocrite or justice in the tyrant. To resume, nothing was found really efficacious to keep down the parasite until some swashbuckle natives of Engfound in India-in the provinces of Benares and Patna, a most seductive drug extracted from the poppy, grown on the alluvial deposits, and irrigated by the waters of the sacred Ganges. This drug is called opium by the natives; by the swashbucklers "Heaven's Light" and "civilizer," and if there is any truth in history this drug has not misnamed. If it once gets the slightest hold of white, black, yellow or red, it has never been known to let go. It never releases any of its victims unthey join the great majority. As a civilizer it is also very effective; it not only kills its victims, but passes the love of the drug to their progeny. Al-cohol had its victims, and occassionally men and women go under its influence, which they sincerely regret when the fit is past, but opium works differently; t destroys everything that is good, that it kills slowly human; but surely. The victims know this, but they cannot help themselves, they cannot resist, they cannot overcome their cravings. House, land, children, wife, all are sacrificed one after the other. Death has no deterring effect, death is longed for when the drug is not to be had. It is well-known by those who have seen some of its effects, by those who have watched its effects on the victims (the writer of this for one) who commence curiosity, are led on and on. from gradually, by its seductiveness, and when they would stop, suffered such intense agonies that they had to continue smoking the drug. Drink is temporary madness, opium Hic jacet. Some years ago before steamers were

running on the coast of China, I had two white passengers, men of intelligence, but unfortunately addicted to opium. With a fair wind it was 48 passage; with head winds, from ours' 12 to 15 days, but to be certain these men took sufficient opium to last them over 20 days. We started after the first burst of the northeast monsoon, but a succession of gales kept us back.

These men got out of opium; they had reduced there usual allowance; they scraped out their pipes; what was refused before became more precious than gold. Their torture then commenced; they would cry out in their intense

lives of their fellow workmen safe? No! a thousand times no! An Asiatic when imposed upon and sees no way to escape, will destroy himself, and if possible everybody else. The colliery owner that deals with Asiatics is simply risking injury to his property. These results of the property an infected port, risking confiscation, that these men might have their drug. They both joined the majority within a year after that.

> went from bad to worse; his friends gave him money, but—could not or would not—keep on doing so. The children were sold, but the wife was unsaleable. So she went round begging. When everything failed he scraped out his pipe, washed out the tube and swallowed the lot. Some of his reletives waveneed on the strength of relatives advanced on the strength of the wife's promise to pay just sufficient to put the body under ground. The swashbucklers annexed India piece by piece, and finding out, the wonderful effects of this drug, and to what

> extent the man animal would go to obtain it, and the wealth beyond calculation to be gained by selling the drug, made it a government monopoly—which t remains to this day. Cultivators of the soil found there was more money to be made growing the poppy, so acres by the thousands were perverted for that purpose. It is estimated that there is now over 1,000,000 acres of the best and now in use for this purpose. The introduction of this drug into Tseng was accomplished by the East India Company (the simplicity of the Tsengs rendered this an easy matter.) The drug worked like a charm, Tsengs took to it with avidity, and as a natural consequence it took them off rapidly; millions yearly; foregoing examples will give an idea how.

CHAPTER XVIII.

JUST & LITTLE HISTORY. The Manchoos, finding they suffered nore in loss of revenue than they gained by the destruction of the Tsengs, tried every possible means from 1834 to 1860 to stop the continuous drain of money out of the country, but they could not withstand the gentle persuasion of the Britons with their well equipped ships of war, and their well trained soldiers, their ribes and Armstrong guest. their rifles and Armstrong guns. From the opening up of trade with Tseng all business transactions were done through go-betweens. As in the past, so they are now, stalking horses, rascality. These go-betweens bribed the officials to chut their createst the convention of the convent shut their eyes to the smuggling of the opium. This led to trouble. We have on record that on April 28th one-half of the stock of opium in Canton was given up as contraband, the remainder, 20,283 chests, was surrendered on the 21st of May and the merchants left on the 24th of May. The opium, 40,566 chests, was burnt on the 3rd of June. If these chests contained the same amount as chests do now, one pecul—133 1-3 lbs.; 5,408,866 2-3 lbs. of opium was then destroyed. In August Hong Kong was destroyed. In August Hong Kong was taken; 5th January, 1840, an edict of the Emperor was published interdicting all trade and intercourse with England forever. Our swashbucklers had evidently a roving commission, for ships, forts, towns, cities, all came in for a share of their pleasantries and this brought these obstinate Tsengs to their senses. So, on the 20th of January, senses. So, on the 20th of January, 1841, Hong Kong was ceded with \$1,000,000 to stay the foreign devil. The rampage was kept up, more forts destroyed, guns taken, Canton city bombarded and on the 25th of Ma city ransomed for \$1,000,000, and \$500.-000 was paid down. Month after month this unequal contest was continued. On the 12th of August, 1842, another treaty was signed at Nankin, China, to pay for daring to try to protect her people from opium \$21,000,000; open five ports to foreign trade, Hong Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain. Our officials finding money coming in very slowly, sent some consular officers to establish a foreign customs service in 1854, to collect duties, to pay the little accounts, and for advice, etc., etc., etc., plundering our merchants to pay themselves.

On the 28th of October, 1851, the borcha (Chinese rigged vessel) Arrow was captured, accused of smuggling, and 12 Chinese of the crew taken. gave another opening for our swashbucklers. Canton was again bom barded, the Chinese fleet of war junk was destroyed. In 1857 troops were from Great Britain, Madras and other places, and another fleet was destroyed. Trouble with the Sepoys in India stopped the fundamental for the fundamen ped the fun for a few months. On the 28th and 29th of December Canton was bombarded by the English and French, who entered and took possession on the 5th of January, 1858. the viceroy, who had beheaded every person caught smuggling or smoking opium, and credited with having ordered the execution of over 100,000 of the Cantonese, was sent to Calcutta ing to stop opium smuggling. The Eng-lish and French proceeded towards I'ekin, destroying the forts at the mouth of the Peiho river. Another treaty was signed on the 29th of June at Tien-tsin; a few more millions of doilars were extracted. So much for freedom of trade and the toleration of Christianity. In June, 1859, Mr. Bruce, British envoy, on his way to Pekin, was stopped at the mouth of the Peino. Admiral Hope, with death or Westminster Abbey in view, attempted to force the passage at take his gunboats up, in full line of fire of the forts, landed his men in the mud, which was full of spikes. Con-sequently he was repulsed with a loss of 81 killed and 390 more or less wounded, and the gunboats Tees, Plover and Cormorant sung.

CHAPTER XIX.

A LITTLE MORE HISTORY. In our little wars (i.e., armed picnics) of retaliation against the Chinese our vessels entered any of the ports, sent for the highest official in the neighborhood and gave orders for so many head of cattle and other provisions required to be supplied at such a time and place, and they rarely failed to turn up at the

appointed time. In 1860, our grand picnic took place in conjunction with the French, to avenge our honor, and to punish the Man-choos for firing on Admiral Hope's fleet. The following abstract is from the "Narrative of the North China Cam-

paign:"
"British force under the command of Sir Hope Grant. Officers, 407; men, white soldiers, Sikhs and Paryonbers, Canton coolies, 2300. Total: 15.161. French, under command General Montauban, number of officers and men not given, but there was not over half of the British force. On the 1st and 4th of August the greater por-tion of these forces was landed in the mud about three miles outside of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho River, without the slightest opposition. Two of these forts were deserted, and when of these forts were deserted, and when examined it was found that dummy guns bound with hide composed the armament. The Tartar forces were they could fire at the French fleet. Time out of number Admiral Courbet was edvised to leave, that the Chinese troops advised to leave, that the Chinese troops advised to leave, that the Chinese would not have followed him the rebels at this time.

most harmless. The enemy must have fired their gingals at a very high elevation, as the three men who were wounded on our side, and the six men and an officer on the side of the French, were bruised more from the weight of the metal falling through the air than by A well-to-do Chinaman of my acquaintance was induced to try a few pipes. After experiencing the pleasure he tried again. In a few weeks he was past reclaiming. He had a fairly good business and a family of four children. He lost all care for his business. Things went from bad to worse; his friends gave him money. but the gaps that were made in their ranks by the murderous shells. And the de-light was general to see how repeatedly they reached the wall of mounted men, who stood so long and so bravely dis-charging their wretched gingals at us without the slightest effect. The fight on our side had been almost entirely sustained by artillery. Their 6000 or 7000 cavalry, armed for the most part with bows and arrows and spears, only a small proportion with matchlocks, had behaved, as General Napier justly observed, with courageous endurance. They appeared very san-guine at first, but what could such a wretched erew do against 10,000 well armed and well-disciplined British troops, supported by 5000 equally effective French? Casualties on our side-Two Sikhs killed, one officer and 12 men wounded. Takoo was taken by the Allies on the 14th; 42 British and French guns were brought to bear on the entrenched and

fortified camp, which mounted 45 pieces of artillery, from 4 and 6 to 24 pounders. The contest was hot and angry for some time. When the place was taken I observed that some of the unfortunate creatures had been tied to the guns by the legs. This seems almost incredible, but several officers and myself saw the poor victims lying dead or dying tied to the weapons they were employed to use against us. It is won-derful, considering the hot fire of the enemy, how little injury had been inflicted on our side. Not a man was killed, only three British gunners wounded, and about a dozen French. One British sailor was wounded while destroying some war junks. On the morning of the 21st the North Takoo Fort was taken by assault; in the after-noon the lower North Fort threw open noon the lower worth Fort threw open its gates, and the garrison, upwards of 2000 men, passively yielded like so many sheep. At dark Mr., afterwards Sir Henry, Parkes, returned with an unconditional surrender of the country on the banks of the Peiho, as far as Tigartin Casualties 17 man killed. Tien-tsin. Casualties, 17 men killed; 22 officers and 161 men wounded. The French had about 130 casualties; some of their officers having been killed."

Here we have the written evidence of an eye-witness, a civilian, of the great China war; the "glorious success of the Allies." An army of over 20,000 men; the French and British fleets, and about 100 transports; five thousand men with fifteen thousand coolies to carry them when there was no shooting to be done.

marched and conquered the country, and were received with open arms; but let me close this little history. The Tartars still tried to evade coming to any satisfactory terms, so the Allies marched to Pekin, looted and burned the emperor's summer palace, and on the 23rd of October another treaty was signed; two and three quarter millions sterling to the British, and nearly the same amount to the French. Two more articles had been admitted, ious treaty, drawn up at Tien-tsin; one legalizing coolie emigration, the other eding to Her Majesty's government Kowloon, opposite Kongkong.

These little picnics were, of ccurse, inpleasant for the time in the particuar province in which they took place. While we were practising our men in the province of Chili, the seat of government, trade was carried on in the other provinces just the same, the forcustoms officers collecting the eign duties in each port to pay our little squezzes, finding that sufficient could ot be collected to pay these bills, and that the Chinese could not come to time, in addition to the amount required to purchase "Heaven's Light." a most ingenious process was introduc ed by which the Chinese could collect the money from foreign trade, a Liken

(war tax) to pay for the picnic These little indemnities were Who got the money? No doubt it was divided up all right. Who paid the money? Indirectly, labor. In addi-tion to keeping up a fleet and an army, it paid for the picnics. I write this, in case there should be any of our young people who still think that our army and navy is kept up to protect trade; they are simply a means to an endthat end, to extract by intimidation the the fruits of labor. Look at those beautiful specimens of marine architecture that visit Esquimalt during the summer; are they here to protect British Columbia or its trade? No! They are here to try and injure as much as posthe Russian Bear, should he attempt to put his paws into the opium reservoir. Our fleets in Asia, and throughout the world, are doing same; they should all fly the black flag at the fore with "Heaven's Light" in

large brown letters, "opium."
Has there ever been the slightest cause for war with China on account Great Britain's trade, or the trade British colonies? No. All the trouis the outcome of forcing "Heaven's Light" down their throats. The ubiquitous typical missionary has caused in the past, is now causing, and will continue to cause, trouble, until our people stop supplies; which, for the sake of common humanity, it is hoped will be

CHAPTER XX. MORE BLACK HISTORICAL FACTS.

In 1884 some trouble, I know not what, arose between the French and Chinese. A French fleet under Ad-Chinese. A French fleet under Admiral Courbet was sent to settle it at Foochow. The usual order to supply provisions to the fleet followed, and also the usual prograstination of the Chinese to settle and look pleasant, the Chinese trying to frighten the French admiral, telling him to leave or he would surely lose his ship and men, at the same time doing exactly what they were told by the French admiral. Chinese war yesthe French admiral. Chinese war vessels were rushed in without let or hindrance, but when once the vessels anchored they were not allowed to move. Admiral Courbet had a fleet of seven vessels and two small torpedo boats at the anchorage. The Chinese fleet consisted of 13 foreign-built warships, some of them with very large guns; 28 Canton war junteer the chinese fleet of the constant of the con ton war junks and about 40 Tokien iunks, all crammed with men junks were prepared with many kinds of combustibles, gunpowder supplies, gun cotton, dynamite, cotton saturated with kerosene, steam cutters fitted to explode like a torpedo when they struck against a vessel. The hills around of 40,000 Manchoos and 20,000 recruits from different provinces. On the 3rd a reconnaissance was made and a large entrenched camp, defended by a crenellated wall was found, from behind which the enemy kept up a sharp

French that at 2 p. m. on the 22nd August they would open fire, was August they would open fire, permitting; if not, on the first permitting; if not, on the first day the it was moderately fine. On the 22nd at the blew a typhoon; on the 23rd at p. m. precisely a signal was give each. Chimese vessel slipped her chancable and opened fire. An eye-witne says: In less than 15 minutes 11 of the says: In less than 15 mi ed into the water. Two of the ve steamed up the river as far as the d of water would allow, then ran on sl the crews taking to the hills. French then turned their attention the Canton war junks, which had the Canton war junks, which had beef faring away at the French fleet, but is a few minutes not a single war junk was to be seen. It appeared as if sheet of flame had swept them away. The water was alive with men swimming for the shore. The Tokien junks seeing the fate of their war ships, slippe their cables and made their way up creek, a few shots from the French gas. creek, a few shots from the French making their movements pretty The camps on shore then came in little attention, and within one except wreck, nothing was to be of the Chinese fleet, foreign-built tive. The camps on shore were doned, the waving banners gone li beautiful dream. On the 24th French steam launches destroye abandoned Tokien junks. On the the French fleet passed down the r destroying all the forts, and on the proceeded out to sea. Here we see the Tokien province was entirely the mercy of the French after one h gun practice. Casualties: French, se killed and about twenty wounded. Ov to the Chinese officials supplemen the crews of the war vesse large number of soldiers on the mor of the battle and taking away all boats except one captain's gig, the nese loss of life was very large. A fleet of five Chinese ships sent from the north to help chow. Two of these were iron-clad vessels built at Stettin

Baltic, superior to anything the Fr had. The admiral of this fleet, on the destruction of the French, chored over 300 miles north of and stayed there. On the 5th of Mar 1885, some of the French fleet across this fleet. The two ironclad caped, thanks to their speed; the sma one escaped through a channel too s low for the French vessels. The gate You Youen and the corvette C Ching were destroyed without a shot ing fired by the Chinese. Not a sin shot was fired by any vessel of During 1874 there was some

between Japan and China, but I forget the exact date. A small Japanese sloo of war arrived at Foochow. were five foreign-built Chinese war vessels in port, each big enough to eat the Japanese vessel, but there is something about the Japs the Chinese fear. captains, officers and crews of these ves sels found some pressing business shore; the captains t oreceive instruc tions from the high authorities; the cers to see what had become of captains, and the crews had 'most of their mothers dying; the vessels were nearly abandoned. I have found that when a feeling like this comes over the Chinese they leave in somewhat of a hurry, and even forget to say good bye. It is on record that these naughty Japs at one time helped to keep down the population in China.

I could cite many other instances, but

the foregoing is ample to prove that neither the Chinese nor Tartars are likely to take in hand any retaliation by force of arms. Chinese fighting may bluster and eloquent obscenity, as scribed in the village battle. any poor devils be taken upon whom they can expend their viciousness with out danger to themselves, they will de so without fail every time. I can vouch for this from bitter experience. Can we change this? No, not till we change the nature of the animal.

CHAPTER XXI. A VILLAGE BATTLE.

I will try to describe one of those terrible battles between two or mor villages. Each village is made up of a few families that have intermarried for ages, having separate land interests, but united when there is trou any other village, brought about be some trifling matter, usually encroach ment upon land, or not supplying their quota of labor to keep their irrigation creeks in order, or taking too much water, or working within the prescribed limits of their neighbors' trade union. We are only in the infancy of such things yet in Europe or America, when compared with the Chinese guilds. A how a yell of rage from one, is taken up by man, woman and child, from the of 60 or more years down. The arming themselves with long, slende bamboo spears, sometimes with an iron point, others with the point simply sharpened, a bamboo wicker helmet, and the peaceful husbandman is turned into a warrior, emitting yells of "Blood blood!" Nothing but blood can aton for the wrong done. A rush is made for the battlefield, usually the side of a creek; the enemy is not behind time at his side of the creek.

battle commences battle commences. The ordinar cabulary is not fit for ears polite. was used merely as a filling during peace now becomes the principal weapon during of war, the acme of obscenity accoming their full share, each side ealling on the other to come over. Handsful of mud are freely exchanged (stones, being somewhat dangerous, are not allowed). The Taipons (village elders), who are held responsible for any trought of the dangerous and the stone of the dangerous are the stone of the dangerous and the stone of the dangerous are stone of the bles, run about trying to stop the dead-ly fight; but for all the fighters care they might as well save their breath. The conflict continues on and on; when one lot gets out of breath others keep up the battle. Finally they are all exhausted; the women keep it up, joined now and again by some of the warriors. When all are finally hors de combat they fire off parting shots and leave for home to yae fan (eat rice). The Taipons meet that evening to discuss terms of parting which always ends with a of peace, which always ends with a theatrical performance, each side pay-ing its share, the Taipons receiving presents to keep quiet. The writer witnessed many of these battles only saw blood spilt once, and then by accident. The higher officials made quite a good thing out of the troubles; both sides had to "bleed" pretty freely to save themselves.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE CHINESE THE COMING RACE. There is a great deal of twaddle printed about the Chinese. If you may take the character sketch in the September (1890) number of the Review of Reviews, as authentic, Lord Wolseley is responsible for this senseless twaddle: "I found that Lord Wolseley shared General Gordon's belief in the latent possibilities of the Chinese." Now with regard to General Gordon, he was without doubt a good and brave man, and a god soldier; he is also justly credit-

Could we, after arter of a century, st succeeded in force agree to admit opingurs as other goods, l., give up the strug Major Gordon took glo-Chimese force, ard, an American, I bravery. Assisted
officers, the Angl
by Ward and the
red in every fight,
ae "Ever-victorious command of a vess hinese, when Ger school boy; and I liv China than Lord (th eley did months, ference to the opin oldier (who evidently glass somewhat obscur ppium smoke) I am o the world is not likel any Chinese warriors; great part of the wo our Imperial gove by our Imperial gove and spread that bless ency "Heaven's Light. At the point of the rifle, with the Armstro by men, and commar each and all paid for ing labor—we forced down the throats of the Tartars, but we emigra may, with their accurmany thousands of ily in other parts of dition to China, who poisoned yearly, India, Arraean, throughout C Zealand, the whole of pelago, and Polynesia tralia, Africa, West I erica, Mexico suffer New York alone is 000 opium smokers. and Washington, and adian border line is drug. Thousands a United Kingdom, the are crowded with rates from China are canal, 15s. to 17. 15s.; Bombay, 13s.; better. Why is the "Heaven's Light!" is this few, may live a life shall suffer and die. Victoria is the dep where it is admitted duty, prepared and neighbor's territory, Heaven-guided execu right to expect anythi That which is mora be politically right. W ers now? The poor man, the tradesman the manufacturer, for

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CHAPTER FREE COOLIE E Immediately after Imperial government the necessity of good ferent parts of the at Canton and among offices. (A gentleman establish of the army establi resident of British doubt will verify my Canton over 5000 w Amoy over 2500. British. and divers others star cion bureaus from the slavery. Barracoons at Swatow, Macao, places. Quite a trad in human beings. thus bought are now of the world working tion of those amongs

Myself and family build up a home in and my bounden du our race demands should be made pr have an idea of the question, and to ma vishes through the Earl Derby, Februa cussing the project that he did not deny of every state to exc it deems their coming ger, or even of serior its citizens. Here we one of our ablest me right and the power, i to stop all Chinese migrants, and if it is children should not b pete with the Asiatic stop such immigration bear in mind that ou ment cannot, our Don will not, and our pres ernment is too much own selfish schemes

change. There was a great cruelty of Russia in Jews out of the cou this race has such a that the Russian go tually compelled to exe ures to protect its pe a state of slavery; and everything the mortgaged to these cases only a few rout on a few bottles of continued to grow, n paid. Our people sho tection against the A and maladministration British Columbia has of life as a lamb wo folds of a boa const box only is our rede Now, Mr. Editor, humanity's cause to:

CHAPTER

A SHIP IN Look, look friends, that fine ship,—Britis her lying with her fair wind blowing tattered and torn er rigging all adrift braces and running loose. Look at all flags with black letter

Help your worn an Pulling hard agains