## Russia's Wise Diplomacy.

inance in the way of advertising the work of his department and the material condition of Russia. No pains or money is being spared to produce a favorable effect by the proposed Russian section at the international exhibition to be held next spring at Glasgow. This atten-tion toward England has been especially noticeable, says the writer, since Mr.
Witte's recent visit to Paris, which is said
to have left behind a very unfavorable im-

'At the present moment,' he continues, 'the shareholders of French metallurgical companies in Russia, several of which, it appears. will shortly have to liquidate, are extremely angry with him on account of the losses in which they allege that his policy has involved them. Having put their noney into Russian iron works on the strength of promises of gevernment orders and the prospect of enormous profits to be made out of the forced development of industry and railway construction, they now in that the minister of finance has complain that the minister of matter for executed orders has not been promptly made when due, and that they no longer receive all the support to which they consider themselves entitled. Extensive disaster is efore prophesied, and stock is depressed on the market in consequence.

'It is said that the dividends paid last

year by the Belgian companies in Russia did not amount in the aggregate to more then 212 per cent, on the whole 600. 000,000 roubles of capital invested, and seventeen of these companies paid no dividend at all. It is the old story of the government undertaking to do everything and to support everybody instead of releasing trade and industry in the country from all official tutelage and dependence and when necessity drives the Governmen to retrench, to curtail railway work, to reduce orders, and make people wait for their money, then private individuals who put themselves into such a position naturally have to be sacrificed. At the very beginning of the boom in foreign metal lurgical enterprise it was predicted, on the basis of calculating how long Russia could afford to go on spending such a large amount of money on railways, that would probably not last longer than ten The unforeseen cost of Russia's share in the Chinese imbroglio, from which the government on this account would like to be free as soon as possible, will no doubt contribute largely toward the fulfilment of this prediction

Turning then to Russia's foreign politics the correspondent points out the essential differences between the conducting of it and of that of England. When Englishmen diplomacy, they generally reproach it for the interior qualities displayed in comparison with those of the Russian. But it is pointed out that while the foreign policy of England is probably more difficult than that of any other European power, that of Russia is perhaps the easiest.

'There is nothing,' he said, 'so remarkably clever and astute in the conduct of Russian policy apart from the exceptionally favorable conditions in which it is formed, of which its directors are easily able to enjoy the full and enviable advantages in meturing and carrying that policy into effect. The first and toremost of these conditions are undoubtedly mystery and silence which are not allowed to be penetrated or broken on any account, unless and until the contrary suits the purpose of

the government. There is no cabinet of St. Petersburg, except that of the Emperor, which is merely one of the offices of the Ministry of the Imperial Household, unconnected with politics of any kind. Russian foreign policy is guided nominally or really, as the case may be, by the Czar himself, with the assistance of his one obedient minister in that particular department. Among all the 120,010,000 of his majesty's subjects, not another single man's opinion is of the slightest consequence, unless it is asked ior, and not often even then. The Emperor Paul once said that ne man in the Russian empire was of any importance except the

empire was of any importance except the one to whom he spoke, and then only so long as he was speaking to him.

'If any efficial blunder is made it is rectified without anybody outside knewing that it ever has been committed. No damaging criticism is tolerated in the press.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of government in foreign affairs is extremely the London Times, discussing Russian at fairs, says that particular attention is now being bestewed upon England by the being bestewed upon England by the in allegory, or couched in the most general and abstract form. Russian editors long ago discovered that the safest plan for themselves was to glority every act of their selves was to glority every act of their own government and denounce everything done by the government of every other country. Russian newspaper criticism in any case is purely academical, without any force in practical politics. A minister can either learn from it, treat it with disdam, or have it stopped according to his humor. A terrible example of how the latter course is pursued is at this very moment being given to an astonished world by Gen. Bob rikoff in Finland.

'All outgoing and incoming telegrams n toreign effairs are, in Russia, strictly ontrolled and revised by a censor acting under coutinual instructions from the foreign office, and even official declarations of a British secretary for French affairs in the house of commons have been entirely suppressed in this way on reaching St Petersburg by telegraph. At the same time the Russian press is privately admon ished in regard to its tone and comments, either through the ministry of the interior, instigated by the ministry for foreign effairs, or through other available channels. The only exception to this is the tree hand always allowed to Russian editors in attacking England, and this is all that could possibly have been meant by the assertion made here at different times to several British ambassadors that the Russian foreign office never interferes with the native press in its discussion on toreign affairs. Unfortunately, the ambassadors in question were not sufficiently acquainted with the secret tricks played upon the Russian press to appreciate the point of this otherwise inaccurate statement.

'And nowadays Russian emperors as a good as abandoned ever since the Emper-

his government by discussing his startling proposal to dispose of the property of the Sick Man on the Bosperus with Sir G. H. Seymour in 1854. It is not surprising it in such conditions Russia has been able to soors processes. score successes and to spring surprises on the world.

There is, however, one difficulty and thorn in the flesh with which Russian diplo-macy has to contend, and that is the oc-casional opposition of the powerful military element. The extent to which the party inates in the country may be es ed by the fact that a great part of Euro pean Russia is under the rule of military governors general, while everywhere in Russian Asia generals of the army reign supreme. On the eastern confines of the empire they have always been on the lookout for profitable epportunities and their military superiors in St. Petersburg have seldem been slow to back them up, In spite of the attempts of the Foreign Office to preserve peace and quietness This conflict between Russian diplomacy and the military authorities in Asia, o which there have been many historical examples, has never been more consp displayed than in connection with the preent campaign in Manchuria. From the encement of it Generals Grodevery commencement of it Generals Grode-koff and Gribsky had evidently made up their minds to annex the right bank of the Amur, from which the Chinese had so treacherously attacked the Russian at Blagovestchensk. Their published orders on the subject show that they regarded that annexation as a duty bequeathed to them by the greatest of all their predecessors in that region, Count Muravieff Amuraky; but the emperor, siding with his diplomatic adviser, put his imperial veto upon it. Exactly the same thing was done by the first Emperor Nicholas in a similar case on the very same line of trontier in 1852, when the territory at the mouth of the Amur was annezed by a naval officer, Capt. Nevelsky, who acted in contravention of his instructions. The annexation in that case was finally maintained all the same.

'A recently published account of what occurred to the disobedient, but successful officer in question is highly interesting at the present juncture. Nevelsky was disbassadors. That practice has been as graced by being reduced to the ranks of a are inscribed on Nevelsky's monument common sailor, and soon after his return at Vladivostok, as a stimulant, prob-

TO BRIGHT PEOPLE. ECEBUO ONTRLEAR TAWATO RONOTOT WILTONAH

to St. Petersburg the Car Nicholas I. bly, to future Russian beroes on the Amur. sent for him to come to the palace. The Emperor received him with a severe frown holding up a paper, 'an order reducing you to the ranks. What have you got to say in self detence?" Nevelsky was too much atraid to answer, and remained perfeetly silent. The Emperor then took a map and began to run his finger along the line of the Amur River from its source to the Pacific. 'Here,' said the Emperor, with apparent signs of beginning to relent, 'here, at this point, you are a simple sailor, further on a Lieutenaut, still further on a Captain, then a Commander, and here, at Nikolaievsk, you become a Vice-Admiral. But no, Nevelsky, not quite so fast, you must first of all be punished for disobediance.' The Emperor then rose from his chair, embraced Nevelsky, and decorated him with the Order of St. Vladimir, 'Spaseeba (thanks), Nevelsky,' said his Majesty, 'thanks for your zeal, but in future be more careful and do not exceed your duty.' Subsequently the Czar wrote on the

report of the special committee, which advised the surrender of Nevelsky's acquisition of the Amur delta, to avoid possible war with China, the following words: The committee will meet again under the Presidency of His Imperial Highness the Cesarevitch. Wherever the Russian flag has once been raised, it should never again be lowered. These Imperial words

Those of today have certainly not lost sight of the lesson. The Russian flag was distinetly hoisted with much ceremony and bravado, this time on the site of the new Russian military settlement on the right and Manchurian side of the Amur, and the commanders under whose orders it was ione had been thanked and decorated. Figuratively speaking, that flag was afterward hauled down by the diplomats in the official declaration that the Russian troops would be withdrawn from Manchuria as soon as there was no longer any necessity

Greatly Impresses the Common People-Rising to the touth Abating.

Victoria, B. C., by the Empress of China are translations of Chinese accounts of the conduct of the allies at Pekin and other happenings there taken from interviews with late arrivals from the capital and printed in the native Shanghai papers. Of all that has occurred in Pakin that which seems most to impress the average Chinese is the fact that pebles and high officials, even princes of the royal line, have been compelled to perform manual labor. The bitterest reproaches are heaped upon these because they did not possess sufficien courage to destroy themselves rather than submit to such degradation, a degradation which has fallen not upon themselves alone but upon the country.

While the trouble in the south seems to

bave abated, it is by no means over for the Empress brings news that over one hundred boats, all of which were 'commandeered,' containing Black Flage have arrived at Canton to demand wages and many outrages are reported to have been committed by these troops. They made a determined attack on the roman catholic church at Lok Cheung, but were repulsed

The annual popular fete of Toshi-Noich, in the Kanda district of Tokio, was scene of a terrible accident. Great crowds attended the festivals and when the affair was at its height, heavy rain tell. A rush was made for shelter and twenty people were crushed to death. Kerosene lamps fell to the ground and exploded, the burning oil running over the floor and setting fire to the building. Three hundred and twelve wounded people were carried out of the building

It is reported on good authority in J pan that the Russian minister at Seoul, Mr Ravlobehae, advised the Emperor of Corea to place his country under Russian protection, since Manchuria has become a Russian possession. Along with this report it is said that Russian troops recently crossed the Corean frontier A report comes from Seoul that several of the Corean ministry are under arrest and will likely lose their

The following mail advices have arrived

strange that his Majesty the Emperor, Kwang Heu, and the Empress Dowager should have selected the Shensi province as a place of refuge, a province which cannot be mentioned by name in the civilised world without a shudder, owing to the

The latest news from the plague-ridden province of Shensi is that the market town. where their majesties are shiding, human flesh is being hawked about the streets for sale. The famine is at its soute stage and the death rate is appealling. The poer have no tood but grass and roots, and

The magnitude of the operations of the State nt. The o

for their presence. But Russian military authorities have a diplomacy of their own, and it is yet too early to judge whether the parallel with the case of Nevelsky, as far as it goes, will be carried any turther.

CHINESE PRINCES HAVE TO WORK.

Included in the advices received at

with heavy loss.

by the Empress of Japan:
The North China Daily News says it is great calamity that has fallen upon it.

many of them who have money have been driven to buy and eat human flesh.

Reports from New

ouard Strauss is a

health and will probabl

road again. A Bach feetival is Joachim at Berlin in I autographs and relics.

illiam H. McDons "The Bostonians," will the art of singing in sev company visits this seaso Lulu Glasser se readis

of a new musical co

opera with a view to usin to "Sweet Anne Page," Madame Lucile Grah Paris in 1838, and after the tamous Pas de Quatr

Theatre, is still living. sented 400,000 marks students and poor young dame Grahn, then only in 1855 on her marriage

The sudden death of mont, the young prima tonians, ends a very The young singer was Bartlett Davis, who was the shock that she has b abandon her engagemen this week and take a home in Chicago. Grip is getting in its

musical and dramatic pro York and quite a number people are laid up w ing them being :- Jo Jr., of the Empire Theat ny Johnstone at the Casis Hope, Adele Ritchie, E Spong, Cisey Lottus, E. Dillingham, Olga Neth

The city of Paris has the memory of Charles G of the Opera, by giving h suggested to give his nan prison of La Roquette, sel prevailed and the Rue diate neighborhood be renamed for the great much more appropriate, street being near the build

TALK OF THE TI

One of the brightest an plays given here in some Valley, which was th the Valentine Stock's fo Opera House. The piec a New York newspaper m nature breaking out here, where all through the piece

A feature of the produ appearance of Mr. Robe last year's greatest favorite popularity ample testime the reception accorded him ening. So prolonged was t enthusiasm that it was seve fore Mr. Evans could proce Heplayed Hosea Howe the Valley, in a manner that let capabilities as a good, con His lines; were clearly s spoken, and all through the was a source of pleasure.

Miss Kate Blancke was

romen of the Valley with joys and sorrows junder her ervision and so strongly d part that all through her wo rupted by outbursts of again in the more pathetic

tribute to her good acting.
Miss Nors O'Brien play Virginia Rand in a charm ful manner and won Inirers. She and Miss made a bright little inger beautiful gowns during the Hagar played the villian in telligent way he interpre-and Mr. King, Mr. Chest Whitty also had roles of w

