

bers; and (7) the Irish party members. Campbell-Bannerman intimated the purpose of his party by announcing in the Commons on the 2d his desire to question the ministry regarding their attitude on the policy of protection. In concluding he stated that John Morley would in a few days offer an amendment to the address of the Commons in reply to the King's speech, which would bring the tariff question to an issue. The text of the amendment thus referred to is cabled in advance as follows:

It is our duty to present to your majesty that our effective deliberation on financial services is impaired by conflicting declarations from your majesty's ministers. We respectfully submit the judgment of this House that the removal of protective duties has for more than half a century actively conduced to the vast extension of the trade and commerce of the realm and the welfare of the population, and this House believes that, while the needs for social improvement are still manifold and urgent, any return to protective duties, and more particularly when imposed upon the food of the people, would be deeply injurious to the national strength, contentment and well being.

At the meeting on the 3d of the executive council of the Liberal-Unionist party, called to consider the advisability of dissolving (p. 646), Mr. Chamberlain presided and made a speech urging the importance of maintaining the organization so long as the Irish party continues to demand home rule. Only two members voted against the resolution declaring for the maintenance of the party: Another resolution instructed the council to assist Liberal-Unionist candidates without regard to their opinions on the tariff question, the only condition being their readiness to support Bal-four as premier.

One of the references in King Edward's speech from the throne upon the reassembling of parliament, was to a British expedition into the mysterious Chinese region of Tibet, to the north of India. The King described this as a—

political mission which, with the concurrence of the Chinese government, has entered Tibetan territory in order to secure due observance of conventions. He added that a Chinese official had been despatched from Peking

to meet the British mission in Tibet, and expressed the hope that an arrangement may be made which will peacefully remove the sources of constant friction.

The expedition thus alluded to is under the command of Col. Younghusband, who was reported on the 24th to have had a friendly interview with a Tibetan general from Lhasa, the Tibetan capital. Accompanied by several lamas (Buddhist monks) he had come out to offer Col. Younghusband favorable terms to retire. Upon the refusal of his terms he warned Younghusband that the British advance would be opposed. Three days later, on the 28th, it was reported from Chumbi, British India, that Col. Younghusband had received a personal visit from the Depon Lama, one of the five great lamas of Tibet (who delivered an ultimatum warning him to return to Gnatong and promising that there would be serious trouble if he did not do so), and that large reinforcements of infantry and cavalry had already reached the Tibetan camp, and more were coming from Lhasa and Shigatso, the western capital. It was expected that an attack would be made on the British camp at Tuna when the Tibetans were sufficiently reinforced. In the meantime the British were pushing the work of road making through a gorge north of Lingmathang, which is said to be more difficult to traverse and higher than the Kyber pass. The military telegraph was keeping pace with the roadmakers.

Concern has been felt in Germany regarding an expedition against hostile natives in German Southwest Africa; the expedition, which is 3,000 strong and under the command of Col. Theodore Leutwein, governor general of German Southwest Africa, not having been heard of for two weeks. German Southwest Africa extends along the Atlantic coast of South Africa for about 930 miles north from the Orange river (exclusive of Walfisch Bay, which is British), to the Cunene river. It runs inland as far as Bechuana and Rhodesia and comprises about 322,450 square miles. Most of the inhabitants, numbering some 200,000, are Hottentots, Bushmen, Bantus and Damoras. The Euro-

pean inhabitants number 4,674, of whom 2,595 are German. The German military force consists of 825 Europeans, and an unreported supplementary force of natives. The seat of German administration is Great Windhoek, about 180 miles inland from Walfisch Bay. Advices of the 25th were to the effect that Col. Leutwein's force had made several unsuccessful attempts to relieve the settlement station of Okahandja and with considerable loss of life. According to dispatches of the 1st not only had he not been heard of since those losses, but the settlement station of Windhoek was then beleaguered. But a dispatch of the 3d from Berlin repeats the following cablegram received that day from the commander of the German gunboat Habicht:

The garrisons at Windhoek and Okahandja have been relieved by Franke's company with two guns. The relief of Okahandja occurred January 27, Emperor William's birthday, and was without losses. On January 28 there occurred a terrific battle between the gallant little German force and the enemy, who numbered thousands. The engagement lasted for six hours, and ended with the storming of the main camp of the enemy, situated on Kaiser Wilhelm mountain. Four Germans were wounded. After this defeat the enemy withdrew to the Otjisangati hills, but we succeeded in getting away all the stolen cattle. The enemy devastated all the farms and the railroad stations in the Windhoek and Okahandja districts, a portion of Karibib, and the barracks of the mountain battery at Johann Albrecht's heights. The losses so far are known to be 44 settlers, including women and children, killed, and in most cases the bodies were mutilated. The military losses amount to 26, and there have been 50 other fatalities. It is probable that Gobaldis has been besieged since January 16. The march on Omaruru will begin to-morrow. Col. Leutwein, governor of German Southwest Africa, is expected here by steamer on February 5. Lieut. Winkler has arrived here with aid.

NEWS NOTES.

—Miss Nannie Bryan, sister of William J. Bryan, died at Lincoln, Neb., on the 30th.

—The coroner's official list of deaths in the Iroquois theater disaster at Chicago (p. 674) reports the number as 570.

—The resignation of John D. Rockefeller from the board of directors of the steel trust was announced at New-York on the 1st.

—Bourke Cochran was nominated on