

# The Colonist.

FRIDAY MARCH 18 1892.

## NOT PLEASED.

Mr. Samuel Wilnot is, it seems, not pleased at the way in which he was treated in Victoria. We are sorry that his stay was not pleasant. Strangers, when they visit Victoria, either for pleasure or business, find it a very attractive place. The people are hospitable and attentive and the scenery is delightful. Victorians are, indeed, remarkable for their kindness and courtesy to visitors. If Mr. Wilnot did not find them as polite and as considerate as he believes they ought to be, it would be worth his while to enquire why. It was an exception was made in his case. We know that that gentleman has a very peculiar way of conducting an enquiry, but, perhaps, in this case, he might try and get over his habit of trying to make the witness say what his questioner wishes him to say rather than what he wants himself to say. If he could get over this habit, which has such a strong hold of him, Mr. Wilnot might find that he heard so many truths in Victoria that were very much plainer than they were pleasant.

We will give him what help we can. To begin with, from a certain report which he drew up last year, intelligent Victorians who take an interest in the salmon fishery had not formed a very favorable impression of Mr. Wilnot as an enquirer. They believed that the report was not fair, and not courteous, and was not truthful. And they, besides, thought it a little presumptuous in even Mr. Wilnot to undertake to pronounce not only upon the merits of questions in dispute relative to the salmon fishery, but upon the character of the salmon packers, from observations made during the course of a visit to the canneries of a few hours' duration. Experienced men believe that very little could be learned in parts of two days on the river. But that visit, short as it was, was sufficient to confirm Mr. Wilnot in all the conclusions to which he had arrived before he saw British Columbia.

Then the Victorians were not favorably impressed with Mr. Wilnot's way of conducting the enquiry. His mode of examining witnesses they considered not calculated to bring out the truth, and they protested against it pretty strongly. Among the protesters was his fellow commissioner, Mr. Higgins. It was quite evident that Mr. Wilnot resented these protests. He was quite satisfied with the way in which he conducted the examinations, and he could not see why any one should find fault with it. He, no doubt, regarded the British Columbians who questioned his infallibility on matters relative to the salmon and salmon fishing as most presumptuous, and somehow, his manner of hearing objections and receiving suggestions seemed some Victorians while it irritated others, and they were so indiscreet as to express their feelings and their opinions pretty freely.

Victorians were under the impression that the investigation was free and instituted for the purpose of getting information. But they found that when they wished to give testimony on new subjects that came before the Commission, their evidence was rejected. The Chairman would not permit witnesses to be recalled and re-examined, and as he was supported by Mr. Armstrong in carrying out this extraordinary rule the Victorians were obliged to submit, but they did not do so without making it very clear that they regarded such a mode of proceeding as outrageously unfair. Mr. Wilnot was, no doubt, offended at what he heard in the Board of Trade room and at the comments that were made in the newspapers upon his mode of conducting an enquiry, but impartial people will be inclined to say that if a public man in a way that the public regard as arbitrary and unfair, he must expect to see his conduct sharply criticised in the newspapers.

Mr. Wilnot is represented as saying that the reports of what took place during the sittings of the Commission were "garbled." That would be impossible. If he means to say that the reports were not accurate, he is laboring under a delusion. The reports were, as far as they went, strictly accurate, but no reporter could do justice to the Chairman and his echo, Mr. Commissioner Armstrong. A faithful report of all that took place, at some of the sittings, would be considered too ridiculous to be accurate. The reporter who could do Mr. Wilnot and Mr. Armstrong strict justice would have to be a genius.

For our part we are not surprised to find that Mr. Wilnot is deeply indignant at the way in which he was received in Victoria. It is plain that he expected to be regarded as an oracle, high in authority, by the benighted people of British Columbia, and that he is angry because they did not take him at his own estimate of himself.

## SOMETHING RELIABLE.

There have been many sensational reports in the newspapers about the Behring Sea business. The newspaper correspondents necessarily wrote in the dark about it, and they had drawn upon their imagination for their facts. When this is the case telegrams are wild and contradictory and not to be depended upon. It should always be remembered that the race of prophets on the earth is extinct, and that the newspaper reporter gets very little help from the clairvoyant. When, therefore, a telegram tells this world of what is yet to happen or what has been done behind closed doors and in secret, it is only prudent to receive the information it purports to convey, with many grains of allowance. The probability is that the man who drew it up is nearly as much in the dark as the persons whom he is pretending to enlighten.

What Sir George Baden-Powell said the other day to an interviewer who desired to get from him some information respecting the Behring Sea negotiations, is true as regards the newspapers, and contains nearly all that is yet known about the negotiations. He said:—

"The newspapers are supposed to reflect the mirror of truth and often they do; but I must state that in this instance they are wrong. Certainly Lord Salisbury refuses to renew the *modus vivendi* of last year because the same conditions do not exist. *Modus vivendi* in this case is a mere phrase and means nothing. It is totally out of place in the present instance, and is used to make a point. I do not mind saying that the work of the commission is progressing favorably. In this country, where the Senate has a different political complexion from that of the executive government, it cannot be depended upon to ratify treaties and conventions made with other countries, but I think this matter will be submitted to arbitration. In England the feeling prevails for our American cousins and any complications must be kept out of the hands of the general consensus of opinion in Great Britain, I think, favors the settlement by arbitration. We do not wish to have the seals destroyed, because Great Britain makes money out of them. The sealers are dressed in England and English ships carry the cargoes back and forth. The smallest money made in the business is by the catchers. It is not natural, then, to suppose that England wishes to terminate the seals. Whatever can be done to prevent it is the wish of our people and our government. We all look to arbitration as the only way of settling the matter. It is the opinion of Sir George that the seals are not diminishing as fast as some disinterested Americans represent. He sees no necessity for the *modus vivendi* this year, and he believes that the question will soon be settled by arbitration."

## IMPRUDENT.

If the organ of the Opposition were at all prudent it would, after the Hon. Mr. Beaven had retracted his accusation against the Finance Minister and apologised for having made it, remain prudently silent about the late unpleasantness. That there are no grounds for the accusation every one capable of forming an opinion on the subject very well knows. What the Times expects to gain by still pretending to believe that there is something suspicious about the floating of the loan is hard to say. There was no excuse for the accusation in the first place, and to repeat it after it had been retracted by the Leader of the Opposition is another of many proofs that the organ has no regard for fairness, or even for decency, when engaged in political controversy.

Our contemporary endeavors now to make light of the whole disturbance, but if the Hon. Mr. Beaven had been accused of putting into his own pocket public money which he was entrusted the Times would not have regarded the accusation as trifling, and would not have characterized the indignant protest of Mr. Beaven and his friends as "jawing" and "wringling."

Our contemporary tries very hard to make it appear that it was at the request for details respecting the \$34,000 that Mr. Turner took umbrage. It is very well known that this was not the case. The request for further information would have been promptly and cheerfully complied with, had not the terms in which it was couched conveyed an insult that could not be overlooked. In fact, the information he asked for was under Mr. Beaven's hand, and a detailed statement, with full particulars, was being drawn up to be printed, if it was not then actually in the printer's hands. But the accusation of pocketing the money was a matter that had to be dealt with before anything further could be done. No self-respecting Minister could go on making explanations to an opponent who had charged him with being dishonest.

We are surprised that Mr. Beaven should have made such an accusation, and we are still more surprised that, having perhaps unguardedly preferred his request for information in such an insulting way, he did not, as soon as he found how he had been understood, hasten to make the retraction, which seems to have been drawn out of him by a very slow and painful process.

The whole episode has been exceedingly unpleasant to everyone concerned, but it must have been peculiarly so to Mr. Beaven. The lookers-on must see that it was not the Government that made itself ridiculous, and that it was not one of its members who was to use our contemporary's elegant figure,—"spanked."

## WOULD BE MONOPOLISTS.

It is evident that the Alberta ranchers are determined to compel the people of British Columbia to buy their beef at the highest possible price. There is already a heavy duty in the ranchers' favor, but nothing less will satisfy them than a monopoly of the Pacific Coast market. The pretext that United States cattle must be kept out of British Columbia, in order that Canadian cattle may retain their high character for health and soundness in the British market, is too dishonest and too shallow to be a genius.

For our part we are not surprised to find that Mr. Wilnot is deeply indignant at the way in which he was received in Victoria. It is plain that he expected to be regarded as an oracle, high in authority, by the benighted people of British Columbia, and that he is angry because they did not take him at his own estimate of himself.

cautionary measure to prevent the introduction of disease into the Dominion, and also to prevent American cattle being shipped to Great Britain from Canadian ports. Neither of these objects would be served by extending the quarantine regulations to this province. Cattle are imported in order to supply its cities with butchers' meat, and they are killed very soon after their being brought here. None of them are sent to the East, and very seldom are any of them kept in the province for breeding purposes. As soon as they are fit for the knife they are killed. It is therefore very easy to see that the tide of popular opinion had set in against the Liberals. They had adopted a policy which the more it was discussed the less it was liked by the people of the Dominion. Reciprocity at first, had a pleasant sound for them, but when loyal men became convinced that the kind of reciprocity which the leaders of the Liberals advocated could only be obtained as the price of their allegiance to the Mother Country they rejected it, and refused to place its advocates in power. It will be observed that the greater number of the Liberal newspapers having at last become convinced that the majority of Canadians will not consent to reciprocity which involves even discrimination in trade against Great Britain, have ceased to advocate unrestricted reciprocity.

## THE APPROPRIATIONS.

We were disappointed in not seeing in the Estimates an appropriation for the erection of a Custom House and a Post Office in keeping with the size and importance of the city and somewhat in proportion to its annual contribution to the Dominion Treasury. The Dominion public buildings in Victoria are certainly not an ornament to the city, and they are a reproach to the Dominion Government. It is right to see the estimates drawn up in due regard to economy, but it is also right that the appropriations should be made with a due regard to the requirements of the different parts of the Dominion and on some general principle of justice. Both on the score of need, and in accordance with justice to Victoria, should have better public buildings. It is to be hoped that such representations will be made to the Government by the member from this city that it will see its way to making some provision for the buildings so much needed in Victoria, in the supplementary estimates.

We hope, too, that the Government will not lose sight of the need that this province is in of having its coast better lighted and buoyed. If British Columbia was on the other side of the continent its coast would not be allowed to remain in its present condition, as regards light-houses and buoys, for a single year. The trade of the province is rapidly extending northwards and the aid to safe navigation, which is given by light-houses and buoys, is more and more needed as time progresses. British Columbia is very far distant from the seat of Government, but it should not for that reason be neglected. It has great resources, which are in process of being developed, and the Government should do what it can to aid in this development. A comparatively small sum of money expended in the right way at the right time can help the province amazingly. In no way can money be more judiciously expended than in making the navigation of the coast safe. British Columbia is a maritime province, destined in the near future, we are fully convinced, to be the most important of the maritime provinces of the Dominion.

## DOMESTIC QUARRELS.

All Federations do not get on so smoothly and as peaceably as do those in North America. It is a very difficult thing to get rid of national jealousies and sectional prejudices. There are Federations, the different members of which forget that they were ever independent of each other, while there are others in which the fusion of interests seems never to have been complete. The Scandinavian Federation, or union, appears to be one of these latter. Sweden and Norway have joined, but they do not appear to be cordially united. The Norwegians are jealous of Swedish domination. They believe that Sweden arrogates to herself greater powers than she ought to possess, and that the patronage of the state is not fairly divided between the two countries. The Norwegians are democratic in their tendencies, while the Swedes are monarchical and aristocratic in their leanings. The Norwegians have abolished titles of nobility, while the Swedes have retained them. The Norwegians contend that they have, according to the terms of union, the power to make treaties with foreign nations, but the Government, they declare, takes very good care that the opportunity of exercising that power will not be afforded them. The ambassadors and the chiefs of the diplomatic corps are principally Swedes, and the Norwegians complain that Sweden has far more than her share of the consuls. It can easily be seen that where the spirit of sectionalism is strong causes of complaint are easily found.

The capital of the Liberal party in Norway appears to consist principally of grievances against Sweden for claiming and exercising more than a fair share of power both at home and abroad. But it is not likely that these jealousies and dissensions will result in anything serious. The tendency of the time is towards union, and Norway and Sweden cannot afford to separate. United, they form a respectable nation of by no means formidable strength, but separate, they would be two weak communities which would, before long, become the prey of strong and ambitious neighbors. Besides, it is not likely that the disagreements about which so much noise is made in these piping times of peace are at all deep-seated. They would in all probability disappear as soon as any serious danger menaced the Scandinavian peninsula. The disputants would then forget their quarrels, and cordially unite for the defence of their common country. Discontented politicians are often sturdy patriots.

## Pleasant as Symp.

Mr. Douglas Ford, Toronto, Ont., states that Wilnot's Cod Liver Oil Examination, which is free from objectionable taste, being almost as pleasant as syrup, while for rough and cold it gives complete satisfaction, acting promptly even in obstinate cases.

## THE SITUATION.

Every election that takes place in these days is a victory for the Government. Their majority, instead of being fifty, as we predicted at the beginning of the campaign, will, after the elections are all over, considerably exceed sixty. Fifty was considered by many Conservatives, a month or two ago, altogether too high a figure, and those who predicted that the majority would reach that figure were looked upon by their friends as being somewhat too rash; but the most sanguine did not expect that it would mount up to sixty. It was, however, not hard to see that the tide of popular opinion had set in against the Liberals. They had adopted a policy which the more it was discussed the less it was liked by the people of the Dominion. Reciprocity at first, had a pleasant sound for them, but when loyal men became convinced that the kind of reciprocity which the leaders of the Liberals advocated could only be obtained as the price of their allegiance to the Mother Country they rejected it, and refused to place its advocates in power. It will be observed that the greater number of the Liberal newspapers having at last become convinced that the majority of Canadians will not consent to reciprocity which involves even discrimination in trade against Great Britain, have ceased to advocate unrestricted reciprocity.

We venture to say that during the present sitting of Parliament very little, indeed, will be heard about unrestricted reciprocity. The Liberal Party of Canada just now is in a pitiable condition. It is like a rudderless ship on a stormy sea. Finding that its trade policy is not approved by the people, the leaders have nothing to put in its place. The Canadian Liberals are literally a party without a policy. There is really no reason for their existence as a party. They are now nothing more than a seething and fault-finding faction. And it is quite evident that their leading men are not able to devise for them a definite policy which will give large sections of the people of this Dominion will accept. They first tried Commercial Union, but as soon as the people became aware of the true nature of that policy, its devisers were compelled to abandon it, or rather, to change its name. They re-christened it "unrestricted reciprocity," and under that name it had a short-lived popularity among the Liberals. But when they had time to reflect, they found that they had been deceived by a sound, and unrestricted reciprocity shared the fate of commercial union. And now they are politically in a state of destitution. What their next move will be, it is hard to tell. It will take them a long time to recover the ground they have lost, since the Hon. Alexander MacKenzie was their leader. The present Government, if it acts with ordinary prudence, has nothing to fear from the Opposition. It is in fact too weak and too greatly demoralized to perform the legitimate functions of an Opposition effectively.

## STRANGER THAN FICTION.

We now and then see in the newspapers, accounts of incidents which have actually taken place in this matter-of-fact age, which, if they formed part of a romance, would be regarded as unnatural and absurdly improbable. One of these is to be found in the London Daily Telegraph of the 23rd of last month. In a modest unobtrusive paragraph without a sensational heading, we are told that Mr. William Robertson Lidderdale, the Manager of the Ilminster Bank, on the eve of his marriage to a young lady whom he had courted long, and to whom he had been engaged for some time, suddenly disappeared. Not a trace of him could be found in any direction. He was a most respectable person, who had led an exemplary life. It was found that he had been seen, and that woman who had led an exemplary life, he was admirably kept, and he was perfectly accurate. He had, up to the moment of his mysterious disappearance, conducted himself in his usual manner. No one had observed anything strange or flighty in his behavior. There was not the slightest ground for concluding that he had become suddenly insane, and had, in that condition, lost himself or committed suicide.

For a long time every one was completely at a loss to account for the disappearance of this steady, systematic, sensible, high-principled man of business. Why a constant and devoted lover, just as he was about to be united to the object of his tried affection, should vanish as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him up, no one could even guess. The house which he had furnished for his bride with so much care, remained empty, and the bride herself was disconsolate.

What became of Mr. Lidderdale? We venture to say that no one, not even the most romantic of romantic young ladies can guess. He was kidnapped. Kidnapped by a woman, and that woman was many people would even recognize as an "old maid" some time after the disappearance of the banker a letter was received containing the information that he had died on the 30th January from the effects of an accident that had taken place on board a yacht called the Foresight on the 8th of the same month.

Enquiries were then made, when it was found that Mr. Lidderdale had been greatly admired by a rich American lady, who lived in the neighborhood of Westminster. This lady, anticipating last year by a few months, had written letters to him in which she expressed her ardent love for him, and also her determination of never permitting him to become the husband of another. These letters, it appears, Mr. Lidderdale showed to some intimate friends. There is reason to believe that the lady caused the banker to be kidnapped and taken to her yacht, for she owns a vessel of that description, though its name is not the Foresight. It is believed that the letter announcing his death was a blind, and that Mr. Lidderdale is now a prisoner on board the lady's yacht, whether on the deep blue sea or in some hidden creek of a solitary island seldom visited by mariners, is not yet known. The following are the concluding sentences of this strange narrative:—"That the missing bank manager is on the vessel owned by this lady, and that successful strategy on her part played him where he is now involuntarily confined, is not doubted by those who are entrusted with the search. The utmost efforts are now being put forth to trace the whereabouts of the yacht." So, as the reader sees, the concluding chapters of this nineteenth century romance have yet to be written.

## MERCER NOT A MARTYR.

A good man who has suffered in a righteous cause, or even in a cause which he considered righteous, is entitled to the sympathy of honest men. And to do human nature justice, such a man in the day of his adversity is treated with kindness and consideration even by those who believed it to be their duty to oppose him and to do their best to bring about his downfall. Honest conviction is entitled to respect, and it is generally, in the end, gets what is due from men of all opinions. But when the exposed chest of the convicted traitor is put on the air of a martyr and suffers for language of an innocent man suffering for righteousness' sake, his appeals to the sympathy of the people excite nothing but disgust in healthy and well regulated minds.

Mr. Mercer is not a martyr. He is something very much the reverse. When, therefore, he assumes the attitude of an ill-treated and unappreciated patriot, and when he speaks of the ingratitude of those whom his misdoings compelled to oppose him, he merely increases his disgrace by forcing those who turned against him to give their reasons for withdrawing their support.

When a public man acts in such a way that his former friends cannot, consistently with their principles and with a due regard for their own credit, continue to support him, the less he says about questions of public policy after his downfall the better. This was the case with Mr. Mercer's supporters. He had acted in such a way that no honest man, and no man who wished to be considered honest, could continue to support him.

Political considerations had nothing to do with the immense defection which the polling on Tuesday showed had taken place. Mr. Mercer had been proved to be, as a representative of the people, unworthy of trust. He had countenanced a shameful misappropriation of public money. He, in short, was previous to the election, found guilty of being what is called in these days a boulder. It was the conviction of his guilt that caused the great majority of the people of Quebec, in town and country, to vote against him. This they did, in very many cases, in the face of strong personal and political predilections in his favor. These electors believed in his party, they believed in his ability, but they had lost faith in his integrity. They felt that he was their first duty to oppose Mercer—to punish a public servant who had been proved to be unfaithful. It was foolish in Mr. Mercer to reproach those men with ingratitude. Men are under no obligation to countenance dishonesty, no matter how close their relations had been with the dishonest man or what favors they had received at his hands. There may be honor among thieves, but the principle, whatever it may be called, which keeps thieves true to each other has no force as between them and honest men.

In the same way it was worse than absurd for Mr. Mercer to profess to be filled with zeal for the preservation of the constitution and with a desire to assert the rights of the people. There are, no doubt, thousands in the province of Quebec who do not believe in government by Lieut. Governor, but neither do they believe in government by a boodling premier and his colleagues and agents. When the electors had to choose between an arbitrary or an indiscreet Lieut. Governor and a dishonest ministry it did not take them long to make the selection. They wisely chose the least of the two evils. Every one must admit that it is far better to be governed by the Lieut. Governor, who is a constitution in order to get rid of advisers whom he has good reason to believe are dishonest, than to have a Cabinet the leading members of which had been proved to have countenanced and benefited by corrupt practices. So glaring were his offences and so clearly were they proved that Mr. Mercer must himself feel a respect for the men who in spite of party and personal considerations did not hesitate to condemn him and to drive him from power in disgrace. Mr. Mercer is a clear-headed man and his judgment, to say nothing of his conscience, must pronounce the verdict of the people of Quebec on his case, just.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

We have no doubt that the Government will favorably consider the request of the City School Trustees to do away with the disparity, as regards salary, that exists in the case of the Victoria schools. The property qualified teacher, who does a teacher's work, should, in justice, receive a teacher's pay. Calling such a teacher a monitor neither lessens the work nor lowers the qualification. The Trustees take the proper view of this matter, and we feel assured that the Government, which is always liberal and considerate in its dealings with teachers, will see that what they ask is only reasonable, and just.

## THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Ex-Mayor John Grant Thinks Dr. Dawson the Right Man for Commissioner.

His Opinion of the Treaty of 1825—A Common Sense Plan for Doing the Work.

"It is said that General Cameron, Dr. Dawson, or Mr. William Ogilvie, will be appointed a Commissioner to examine the boundary of British Columbia and Alaska, along with a United States commissioner. The appointment must be made within two months, as necessary appropriation has been voted by Parliament."

The paragraph above quoted appears as a special telegram from Ottawa, in the *Colonist* of Tuesday morning. By the average reader of the newspapers, it will be but vaguely understood, as referring to a subject of great interest and importance to both the United States and British Columbia, the determination of the dividing line between the two great countries, rich in unknown possibilities. Few understand how tremendous is the work to be done; fewer still, the details of the undertaking.

John Grant, M.P., ex-Mayor of Victoria, and ex-representative of Canada in the Provincial Legislature, is one of the few who have gone thoroughly into the subject. He knows the country from having traversed it as a prospector, and with his blankets and pick upon his shoulder, and from having championed the cause of its inhabitants in Parliament. His boundary question is with him a favorite theme, and his opinion, given to the United States senatorial committee, of which Senator Hoar was chairman, a couple of years ago, and subsequently published at length in the *New York Sun*, has furnished food for discussion every time the topic was introduced.

Asked for his opinion in regard to the Government's choice of a man to take the long-delayed work in hand, Mr. Grant said to a *Colonist* reporter yesterday:—"Dr. Dawson is a very good selection if it is the choice. I have not the pleasure of knowing either Mr. Ogilvie or General Cameron, but I do know Dr. Dawson, and I know him to be energetic, intelligent, and capable of grasping the important points of any international question. And, besides, his experience fits him admirably for the work. He has been on the coast a number of times, and is familiar with the region which the work is to be done. Five years ago this summer he spent considerable time in Alaska and northern British Columbia in scientific exploration, in the very district where the boundary will have to be aligned. Starting at the mouth of the Stikine he travelled up the river, crossing the watershed on to Dease Lake, and then passed on to the Skeena to its confluence with the Deloire, up the Deloire to the Simpson, and up the Simpson to his head—Simpson Lake. From there he crossed the watershed to the headwaters of the Pelley, and thence down to the junction of the Pelley with the Lewis to form the Yukon. By Perrier pass he emerged, returning to Victoria. He has, therefore, that experience should give him a correct idea of the geography of the country, and would point to him as a most desirable man for the responsible position of Commissioner."

Asked for his opinion as to how the boundary should be marked, Mr. Grant continued:—"By the treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, it was agreed that the boundary line between what is now British Columbia and Alaska should be a strip of land included in Alaska and running down the west coast of this province, should follow the highest coast range of mountains, but no point was marked, and no marine leagues from the shore. Where there were no mountains of any altitude, the distance it was agreed should be ten marine leagues inland, and the boundary line should correspond to the windings of the shore. To my mind, this is the most astonishing decision at which statesmen ever arrived. The thing is impracticable, if not ridiculous. It is a matter of fact that Company's twenty-mile belt was first asked for, it was arranged that the inland line of the belt should follow the sinuosities of the coast, but the coast line was utterly unreasonable, as soon as it appeared on paper, that it was at once thrown out, and it was decided to run a general line from Fair Creek to the mouth of the Skeena, and then to follow the line of the 141st degree of north latitude to Demarcation Point on the Arctic."

"Inasmuch as that country, lying between the head of Portland Canal and the summit of Mount St. Elias, was here the difficulty ends, for having defined the boundary by Mount St. Elias, it is a mere matter of following the line of the 141st degree of north latitude to Demarcation Point on the Arctic."

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TO STUDY WHITEMAN'S WAY. SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Townsend, King of the Gilbert Islands, has arrived here on the barkentine Tropic Bird. This is his first visit to a white man's country, as he expresses it, and he has come to America to study the ways of civilization for the benefit of his kingdom, in which he is making many improvements.

FLOCKING TO THE NORTHWEST. TORONTO, March 16.—The migration of Ontario people to the Northwest has now assumed very large proportions. Last night the Union Station was crowded with people en route for Manitoba and the Territories. There are over 800 people on 12 trains, with nearly 300 cars of stock and effects. All parts of Ontario were represented in the great exodus.

## DIED.

POWELL.—In San Francisco, March 7th, 1892, of heart complaint, Mrs. M. L. Powell, widow of John Powell, of St. John, N. B.; the daughter of the late Dr. T. B. Baillie; aged 87 years and 8 months. St. John, N. B., a son and a daughter born in New London, Times and Glasgow papers please copy.

PAULINE.—In this city, on the 12th inst., Gladys Mary, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Pauline, aged 15 months.

BARNES.—In this city on the 11th instant, James St. John Barnes, a son of the late Great Yarmouth, England, aged 65 years.

## CABLE.

Three New Cards—Important.

Catholic Disables Ireland Relief.

Results of the Election on EX.

Duellist.

PARIS, March 16.—Foot of Fourmies, as fought a duel this was dangerously wounded, a letter which the fleeing on the char.

THE N. ALEXANDRIA, M. Irouclades have arrived the visit being to Sultan's envoy, a man of invest Khedive.

Two M. VIENNA, March confirmed the seat Franz Schneider, to his home in the then with the aid of the murdered will be imprisoned.

Heavy. ST. PETERSBURG, a Jewish payment, with roubles. The fall of the Government, the houses, creditors will be u.

Three ROME, March 16 circles that three created at the June. The Archb. the Bishop of B. Bismarck, will pr.

A Row. MONTE CARLO, row occurred, to saloon of the Casino a woman, who had every one of the parties took a general row which by the appearance of all parties in the saloon was, and, during the fight of a large sum.

Reflected. LONDON, March Commons, Patrick reduced a bill. Relief Act, in a situation of the land, imposed by passed its first majority. The H. 250,480, and the men in Ireland, a leader, stated the regulated or content.

Excitement. LONDON, March scenes at the became apparent, reached in pushing everybody was strike the key-note. At length offered coal at prices. It was had been a wild rush to coal took a rapid of the Belgian millions to the city. The agents, are going. They find not made a London mental progress of the adjournment to be held in London decide in favor of on Monday next.

The Land. LONDON, March Commons, to Liberal M.P. for the passage of a and a fixity of Wales. Rt. Ho was unable to Union of Wales Ireland, but a Government land question. Hon. Henry C. Board of Agriculture, and pernicious and eminent did not any inquiry into Wales. After a bill was rejected Mr. Gladstone with the majority.

Collect. LONDON, March Cambridge University contention for over the township defining them tiling house, for rules. The ma some time ago, Daisy Hopkins walking in the air. There was treatment, and finally drafted Parliament, at the University.

Duke of BERLIS, March this evening put the Emperor to connecting that the assassination of King George of Thursday, the quasts the Emperor consideration treaty dealing late King. To please King. To please to avenge by to once. The fr-in my in terms calcul way menace, the