The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894.

WHO SHIRKED INQUIRY?

We commend to the public a perusal of the speech of the Hon. the Premier published in Wednesday's COLONIST, as demonstrating the transparent attempt of the Opposition to sidetrack the inquiry into insinuations of official corruption, made by their leading members, in connection with the Nakusp & Slocan railway. What had such an issue as to whether the Government had exceeded its powers—which excess, if it existed, had been ratified by the House—to do with an accusation of gross fraud and political corruption? The two subjects are not to be mentioned in the same breath, and yet Mr. Beaven and his followers would fain detract from the serious and all important question by interposing an issue of the merest politics, an issue which, if decided in his favor, would involve the Government in no dishonor, and an issue which had been already set at rest by the Legislature.

And similarly as to the Three Forks matter, they propose to confuse and side track the main issue of official corruption in relation to the Nakusp railway by moving "to investigate, ascertain, and report what persons have been, or are, either directly or indirectly, interested in the land known as the townsite of Three Forks, or who may have a promise of any interest from the person or persons to whom the grant is to be issued, or from any person or persons to whom they may have promised or agreed to transfer their right, or any part or interest thereof or therein." A motion directed at no one and utterly without point—mere beating about the bush, with the transparent object of shuffling out of the charges of corruption which have been brought and which the Opposition evidently know they cannot sustain.

AN IMPUDENT FALSEHOOD.

When the News-Advertiser finds fault with the Government for introducing a constitutional and a workable Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act in place of one that is unconstitutional and unworkable, it is under no obligation to state what is palpably false. It asserts that the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, 1890, prohibited "the employment of women and children in coal mines as well as Chinese, while the bill now introduced by the Attorney-General did not contain that important and salutary provision."

Those who are not used to the ways and the tricks of the News-Advertiser will be surprised to learn that the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, 1890, does not contain one single word about women and children, and consequently, if that Act were repealed, as it ought to have been—for it is nothing more than a dead letter—the "important and salutary provision" prohibiting the employment of women and children in coal mines would not have been interfered with in the slightest degree. That provision is in the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1877, which was not in any way affected by the Attorney-General's bill of this year as it was introduced. The News-Advertiser in this matter deliberately attempts to deceive the public in order to make a point against the Government and to steal a little credit for the Opposition.

THE TEXADA CASE.

Our evening contemporary, the Times, refers to the case of the Texada royal commission in 1874, and accuses Hon. Mr. Davie of having misread the proceedings upon the appointment of that commission so as to show that Mr. Beaven, who was the seconder of the resolution, selected the charge upon which the Government was to be tried; whereas the Times contends that so far from limiting the scope of the Commission moved for by Mr. Robson, the Government moved to inquire into the "whole matter." Let us see. What was this "whole matter"? Here is Mr. Robson's motion, showing what was the "whole matter" he proposed to have the inquiry directed to:

On the 20th February, 1874, Mr. Robson moved, seconded by Mr. Smithe,

"Whereas certain statements have appeared in the public newspapers connecting the names of members of the late Government, and of the present Government, with proceedings of a questionable character in relation to Texada island, in the Straits of Georgia; and whereas transactions are alleged to have taken place in respect to said island of a nature prejudicial to the public interest; be it therefore resolved: That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause a royal commission to be appointed, with full power to take evidence under oath, and send for persons and papers, for the purpose of inquiring into the whole matter, and reporting thereon to this house at its next session."

Thus it will be seen that the "whole matter" which Mr. Robson wanted inquired into was "proceedings of a questionable nature in regard to Texada island" and "transactions alleged to have taken place in respect to said island of a nature prejudicial to the public interest." That was the "whole matter" Mr. Robson wanted inquired into.

Now, what was the "whole matter" which Mr. Beaven's Government substituted as the subject for inquiry? Here is his motion: Moved by Hon. Mr. Walkem seconded by Hon Mr. Beaven:

Whereas the honorable the member for Nanaimo has stated in his place in this house that he was credibly informed that prominent members of the late and present government were in a ring to acquire possession of Texada Island, in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the public, be it therefore resolved:

That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause a royal commission to be appointed, with full power to take evidence under oath and send for persons and papers, for the purpose of inquiring into the whole matter and reporting thereon to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for publication.

So the Times will observe that the "whole matter" into which Mr. Beaven insisted on having an inquiry was the specific and exact statement of Mr. Robson, that members of the Government were in a ring to acquire Texada Island—a very different inquiry from the broad one asked for by Mr. Robson: "whether proceedings of a questionable character," and "transactions in respect of Texada island of a nature prejudicial to the public interest," had occurred. So it will be seen Hon. Mr. Davie was perfectly right when he said that Mr. Beaven selected the charges upon which his Government were to be tried, and limited instead of amplified them.

Which, when found, will the "Times" please take a note of.

NOT INCLINED TO BEG.

The Toronto Mail seems to be afraid that British Columbia will join the Eastern Maritime Provinces in an application to Ottawa for better terms. There is not, at this moment, the slightest prospect of its doing this. British Columbians believe that those Provinces have been getting all, and more than all, they are entitled to. If this Province received as much from the Dominion Treasury in proportion to what it puts into it as the other Maritime Provinces do, its inhabitants would be more than satisfied. They contribute to the Federal Treasury upwards of eight hundred thousand dollars a year more than their fair share; and in this calculation Ontario and Quebec, as well as the Eastern Maritime Provinces, are included. If only Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were taken into the calculation the disproportion would be still greater. In the shape of Customs and Excise duties Nova Scotia contributes to the general revenue $3.36 per capita, New Brunswick $4 25, and Prince Edward Island $1.80, making an average of $3.18 a head of the population, while British Columbia's per capita contribution is $15.90. Of course it will be said that allowances must be made, that the duties on much of the goods consumed in the Eastern Maritime Provinces are paid in Montreal and Toronto. This is the case to a certain extent with what is consumed in British Columbia. But no matter what allowances are made, it will have to be admitted that British Columbians are required to pay into the Dominion Treasury very much more than their fair share. The contribution of Quebec, in whose ports it is said a large proportion of the duties on the goods consumed in the other Provinces is paid, is barely half that of British Columbia. British Columbia, as we have shown, pays $15 a head, while Quebec, in which is situated the great distributing port of Montreal, pays only $7.50 a head. The average per capita contribution of the whole Dominion is $6 07, and on that basis the figures show that British Columbia pays $869,402 every year in excess of its proportionate share. This is a ground for consideration which Ontario and the other Provinces ought not to ignore. If British Columbia had that $869,402 a year to spend on local improvements, neither the Mail nor any other Eastern newspaper would have the slightest pretext for criticizing its financial condition adversely, or of expressing a fear that it would "cry for more."

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

The Insolvent Act which is now before the Senate of the Dominion is said to be a well-considered measure. It is framed after the British Bankruptcy law, but is modified to suit the circumstances of the Dominion. Great care, we understand, has been taken to avoid the faults which made the old Insolvency law unpopular and to a great extent unworkable. The bill has been introduced into Parliament in compliance with demands from every Province of the Dominion. It is in charge of the Hon. Mr. Bowell. The Montreal Gazette of the 5th inst. contains the following analysis of the measure:

In the proposed law, two classes of persons are designated as coming within its provisions, traders and agriculturists. In the case of traders the conditions are set forth specifically under which application may be made to the court for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the estate for the benefit of the creditors. These receivers, who are to be named for their several districts by the Governor-in-Council, are to take charge of the estate of an insolvent only pending the first meeting of creditors, and the appointment of liquidators and inspectors. In this connection it may be observed that a vast improvement has been made upon the old law, under which the *interim* assignee usually obtained and retained control of the estate until its final settlement, because the official receivers will have no interest whatever in the property, which they merely hold in trust for the creditors until such time as the latter can get together and select a liquidator of their own choice. Then the remuneration of the receiver and of the liquidator is to be fixed by the creditors, and in certain contingencies by the court, and these trustees are required to furnish security of from $2,000 to $20,000, according to the value of the property which passes into their care. The bill contains full and explicit provisions touching the duties of receivers and liquidators, all framed with the object of expediting the winding up of the affairs of an insolvent, and of preserving the rights of creditors. There are, also, ample safeguards provided against fraud, intent to defraud, preferences, and concealments on the part of debtors. The discharge clause is surrounded with many provisions tending to deny discharge to insolvent traders whose operations have not been honestly conducted, or who may have succeeded in obtaining a composition and consent to discharge from any creditor by a preferential payment or promise of payment. The terms of discharge are the consent of creditors representing one-half in number, and three-fourths in value of the estate, but before the court confirms the discharge, and so gives it validity, full proof is required to be made that the insolvent has complied with all the provisions of the law. There is also a clause retroactive in operation, under which debtors who have become insolvent since the repeal of the act of 1875 may obtain their discharge from the court upon complying with the provisions of the new law in relation thereto. Another provision, borrowed from the English insolvent law, gives the court optional powers with respect to the discharge of a debtor, even though a majority in number and three-fourths in value of his creditors accept the composition, namely, to suspend for five years the coming into force of the discharge when the circumstances warrant such a proceeding.

An addition to the old act of great importance, and also in accordance with British practice, is the provision for the assignment of agriculturists. In the case of farmers and graziers, however, the assignment must be a voluntary act, creditors not being allowed to force a debtor of this class into bankruptcy, this distinction being made upon the ground that otherwise undue and unfair proceedings might be instituted by a creditor against a debtor farmer to the serious loss, perhaps absolute ruin of the latter, although a succeeding large crop might enable the debtor to discharge his liabilities in full. In a word, the farmers can take advantage of the act if they so desire, but they cannot be forced into insolvency and their estate placed in the hands of a receiver against their will.

A STRANGE MISTAKE.

Senator McInnes in the Debate on the Address on the 20th of last month, quoted as from the COLONIST an article that appeared in the Times of this city. This article with its peculiarly offensive heading is published in extenso in the revised edition of the Senate Debates. The offensive expression, which was attributed to Capt. Cox, was repudiated by that gentleman at the time. We are a good deal surprised that the circumstance had escaped the Senator's memory and we are still more surprised that he would quote the article in such a way as to leave the impression that it was taken from the COLONIST.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

A correspondent residing in the city and writing over the name of "Justice," pays Superintendent of Police F. S. Hussey and the department under his direction a high and at the same time well-merited compliment—in which the public of British Columbia will fully concur. He says:

"I see by your papers of Wednesday and this morning that another dark crime—the Savary island murder—is apparently on the eve of solution. It seemed for a long time to be shrouded in impenetrable mystery, but this only increased the vigilance of the officers of the law. For months they worked persistently in black darkness, through which the light now appears to be breaking. It certainly is a matter for congratulation on the part of the people of British Columbia that the important department of police is in the hands of so capable and energetic an official as Mr. Hussey; his appointment showed Premier Davie and his colleagues to have the requirements of the country before their eyes, and to be vigilant in securing the best men for the business of the public.

"Compare the administration of justice in British Columbia with its enforcement elsewhere and the comparison is certainly pleasing for us to contemplate. Since Superintendent Hussey assumed his duties, the State of California has been continually disturbed by troubles arising among discontented seamen and sailors, which commenced just about the time that the crew of the steamer Bawnmore were boldly kidnapped at Nanaimo. In California the anarchical sailors still continue their illegal acts with little fear of the law or its guardians; in British Columbia they were brought up with a sharp turn, and are now learning wisdom from their experiences in the Provincial penitentiary.

"In California, Evans and Sontag recently inaugurated a reign of outlawry, made possible by the puerile efforts of the police, and were soon lionized by a sensation-loving public, their ultimate capture costing more than one valuable life; on Reed island, in this Province, Ben. Kennedy killed John Connor, and forthwith declared himself a 'bad man' and an outlaw, not to be taken by any police at the Province's command. Superintendent Hussey and a small party went to his stronghold, arrested him without a shot being fired, and brought him to a court of British justice, from which he passed to the penitentiary, there to spend the remainder of his days.

"San Francisco's police, a little army of well-paid men, are still vainly searching for a solution of the McWhirter mystery; at Huntington, B. C., more recently, a crime was committed offering even more slender evidence in itself for the police to work upon—yet for the murder of John Marshall of Huntington, Albert J. Stroebel suffered death on January 30 last.

"These and half a dozen equally pertinent cases, the prompt suppression of the Kitkatla Indian difficulty in its incipiency, for example, amply demonstrate the keen aptitude for his position, the indomitable determination to see justice done to all, and the conscientiousness of Superintendent Hussey. Nor must all the credit be given him, though to him a great measure belongs; he is an official of the Attorney General's department, and in every 'big case' no doubt the Premier plays a prominent part. No one has as yet had the temerity to 'insinuate' that his administration of justice is flavored with politics or aught else but right and the law."

DERBY ON CANADA.

Lord Derby speaking at Liverpool said: Although certain classes of timber had been cruelly thinned in Canada, there were vast forests still awaiting those who knew how to use them. With regard to agricultural produce, he almost hesitated to form an opinion as to the competition the home farmers would have to contend with in the future. This great industry only required development. The Government, like most colonial governments, had encouraged this industry, and he believed that before many years Canada would develop in a manner possibly not equalled. Numerically the United States was ahead, but in all that concerned the essential well-being of a country, Canada would increase equally and rapidly, and will certainly be filled by a finer and hardier people.

'FRISCO'S LATEST BOMB.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—A block of wood containing twelve copper tubes filled with fulminate of mercury, was found this morning by Mrs. John White. Mrs. White had put a piece in her stove, and finding it too large took it to the yard and cut it. As she did so a plug flew out, which attracted the woman's attention. Upon making an investigation she found it was an infernal machine, and was evidently put there in the hope that she along with the house would be blown to pieces.

VICTORIA TO SYDNEY.

Notes of Travel on the "Warrimoo"—Matters Political in Hawaiian Islands.

Fijians Delighted to Be Connected With Canada—Encouraging Prospects For Trade.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 15.—When Shakespeare made Puck say that he would put a girdle round about the earth, he was but prophesying what would take place in these latter days of mankind, for the development of civilization has brought the uttermost ends of the earth closer together than the Bard of Avon ever contemplated. It is not so long ago since, to the residents of Britain's great colonies, the other portions of the empire were but names, and nothing more. But now things are changing and the scattered sons of Britain, whether under Northern skies or the Southern Cross, are awakening to a sense of sympathy with each other which has been utterly lacking in the past. Australians are speaking of and thinking about Canada; and the eyes of Canadians have been turned to their fellow subjects in the great nation growing up in the Southern hemisphere. And it has all come about within the last year or so. It is not too much to say that the inauguration of the steamship service between Canada and the Australasian colonies has done more to draw the two great colonies of the British empire closer together than any other step since the right of self-government was given to the colonies. Everywhere one goes here, expressions of friendship towards Canada are heard, coupled with the utmost desire for the establishment of better trade relations between the two countries.

The R.M.S. Warrimoo, of the Canadian-Australian steamship line, is commanded by Captain Herbert Perry, a thorough seaman and gentleman, who is assisted by as courteous a company of officers as was ever gathered together. Life on the Warrimoo leaves little to be desired in the way of comfort and social enjoyment. Her last trip from Vancouver was an unusually rough one, stormy weather being encountered for the whole of the first week, but, nevertheless, she lost no time and arrived in Sydney sharp on the schedule. Among her passengers were several who had gone "home" via the Suez canal, and who could, therefore, compare the conditions of comfort upon the two routes. All were unanimous in declaring that the Canadian route was much to be preferred, not only from the point of creature comfort, but also because it gave the traveller an opportunity to break the monotony of the ocean journey and see something of Britain's greatest colony. There is none of the unpleasant heat which is met on the Suez route; blankets can be used with comfort nearly all the time, and the accommodation provided is quite equal to that of steamships which go by the older line of travel. Consequently there is no need for despondency as to the success of the Canadian-Australian line so far as passenger travel is concerned. The traveller leaving Sydney by these boats can be landed in London nearly a week in advance of him who braves the discomforts of the Red Sea, and at the same time enjoy the novelty of a trip across the Dominion. It is, indeed, only a question of time before most of the mails to and from Great Britain will be sent by this line, while there is no doubt whatever that it is the line which will attract most of the tourist traffic in the very near future.

The journey is broken twice, the vessel stopping several hours both at Honolulu and Suva (Fiji). Both of these places possess considerable interest to the Canadian traveller, not only by reason of their picturesqueness, but also in view of the possibility of developing trade between them and the Dominion. Speaking first of Honolulu, it must be said that the passengers on the Warrimoo left there with a much different opinion of the political situation to that which they had previous to their visit. They had been led to believe that the inhabitants of Honolulu and the Islands generally were red-hot for annexation to the United States; they found the public sentiment to be largely the other way. They were told that the Provisional Government possessed the confidence of the people; they found many former sympathisers hostile to the usurpers of power and the majority of the natives most anxious for the restoration of the deposed Queen. They had been told that the Americans possessed the chief financial and business interests in the Islands; they learned that the American population numbers 1,928, 637 of whom are voters. The British citizens aggregate 1,344, of whom 505 are voters, thus showing that in proportion to their numbers they have a far greater interest in the islands than the Yanks. The Portuguese are the preponderating foreign element in the islands, numbering 8,602, but only 2,091 are voters. The Germans number 1,434, with 382 voters. But even should all the foreigners combine, which is most unlikely, their votes would not equal those of the natives, who number 8,777 electors out of a total of 13,593.

Of course Canadians are sure to be found in Honolulu, for go where you will you are sure to discover a son of the Dominion. They naturally side with the opponents of the Provisional Government, who seem to the casual observer to be carrying on a perfect system of repression and terrorism of the natives. One of these Canadians spoke about the possibility of enlarged trade between the Dominion and the Islands. He looked upon the recent embroglio as likely, in the end, to benefit Canada, for it was his opinion that the action of the Americans would so change the temper of the people that they would not continue the reciprocal treaty with the U. S. This treaty gives Americans practical control of all the foreign trade of Hawaii, and renders it almost impossible for any other nation to compete with profit in the Island market. It gives free entry to practically every article which Canada could supply, so that the extension of trade is doubtful under present conditions, for it would be impossible to pay the 10 per cent. duty and compete with free goods from the States at a profit. Despite this, however, British Columbia managed last year to send $25,159 worth of goods to Honolulu, principally timber and preserved fish, and there is no doubt could develope a very large trade with the Islands should there be a change of tariff, which, as stated before, is not unlikely. As it is, the inauguration of the steamship service to and from Vancouver has been of benefit already and may yet result in considerable development.

But if the condition of things is not promising at Hawaii, it is very different at Fiji; there the new steamship service has been hailed with delight by the residents, who are by its means brought within 20 days of London, instead of three months distant as was formerly the case. Already the British post office has decided that the mails to and from Fiji shall be carried by the Canadian-Australian steamers, and this in itself is bound to develope considerable business which must come across Canada. There may be doubts as to the truth of the saying that trade follows the flag, but there can be none as to the fact that trade follows the mail service. The Warrimoo put in at Suva for the first time on this trip, the quarantine regulations, which are very strict, having prevented any of the steamers calling there before. The result was satisfactory, a large shipment of bananas being loaded for Sydney, and an engagement made for a goodly cargo of fruit for the return trip to Canada. The steamers have met with some delay in the past owing to the absence of a lighthouse on the island of Wallagilala, but this will be obviated in future, a beacon being now in course of erection there. The Fiji group affords a splendid opportunity for the development of Canadian trade. The islands number about 200, of which 80 are inhabited, the total population being 121,180. They are probably the most fertile of any of the Pacific islands, producing excellent raw sugar, fruit, cotton, tobacco and tea. The sugar is declared by experts to equal any produced in the world; the growth of cotton and tobacco is being rapidly extended; while there is a constant supply of fresh fruit all the year round. Thus the islands can supply raw materials of value to Canadian manufacturers, as well as furnishing a plentiful and abnormally cheap supply of bananas, melons and other tropical fruit. In return there is a market for many Canadian articles. At present the bulk of the trade is done with Great Britain, the goods being shipped to Sydney or New Zealand and thence transhipped.

It only requires a combination of Canadian enterprise and reasonable freight rates for the whole of the market to belong to the Dominion. Cottons are in great demand, the native dress, slender though it be, consisting solely of this staple. Agricultural implements, now mostly supplied by American firms, should be sold by Canadians, for the American goods have to be brought to Sydney and sent back to Suva, while the Canadian article could be sent direct. Canadians should also be able to do well in wearing apparel, biscuits, blacking, boots and shoes (of a light description), candles, buggies, carts and wagons, cheese, drapery, drugs, flour, rice, hardware, whiskey, rough timber, doors, and sashes, while there is practically an unlimited demand for preserved meats and dried fish. The tariff is a very moderate one and there is every prospect that the Government of the colony will more than meet half way any action of the Ottawa authorities to facilitate trade between the islands and the Dominion. If Canada were to place the products of Fiji on the free list—they are all raw materials—there is good reason to believe that the Island Government would give differential treatment to Canadian manufacturers.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

(From the Toronto Empire.)

Speaking in the British House of Commons on March 12, Colonel Howard Vincent, who represents Central Sheffield, moved an amendment to the address urging that the agricultural and trade depression, the want of employment for artisans and laborers, and the influx of pauper aliens call for the immediate attention of the Imperial Parliament. His review of the condition of commercial affairs, necessarily of a very gloomy character, as well as the present serious state of things in the industrial centres of Britain, was nothing new to the House of Commons, nor are the facts scarcely less familiar to the readers of the Canadian press, who are intelligent observers of old country problems. But what cannot be uninteresting there and here was Colonel Howard Vincent's striking argument in favor of the remedy for home depression, of preference to trade from Canada, Australia, South Africa, and other parts of the Empire.

The argument was striking because of its opportuneness in view of the present Canadian-Australian movement for closer relations with Britain, and the great undertakings for the benefit of commerce within the Empire which are part of that movement, and which concern not only Canada and Australia, but the Mother Country as well, and perhaps in a more important sense. Colonel Howard Vincent mentioned the fact that just now Ministerial representatives of Australia are in London laying before the Government distinct propositions to take measures to develop imperial trade along the lines he was referring to. He mentioned the propositions held out by the Dominion Government towards the same end, and he stated also that the Cape Government was well disposed towards the question. The other day, said the speaker, the President of the Board of Trade of Toronto pointed out the advantage which the imposition of a slight preferential tariff would afford to the colonies and also to the manufacturers of Great Britain. Colonel Howard Vincent went farther than the President of the Toronto Board of Trade, and declared that this industrial matter lay at the very root of the social happiness and commercial prosperity of England. One thing that is immediately certain is this, that Colonel Howard Vincent's manly and indefatigable work will not be lacking of wide appreciation.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The directors of the Central Pacific R.R. Co., who were elected at the stockholders' meeting on Tuesday, met this morning and organized by electing officers for the coming year, the following being chosen: President, Isaac L. Requa; Vice-President, C. P. Huntington; Second Vice-President and Treasurer, W. H. Mills; Third Vice-President, Isaac E. Garter; Secretary and Auditor, W. M. Thompson. The officers were elected by a unanimous vote, there being no opposition to any one of the gentlemen named.

FLORENCE, April 12.—The Marquis of Talleyrand-Perigord died here on Tuesday evening. The deceased was for some time connected with the French legation at Washington, and some twenty years since published a work on the American people and their institutions. It was a severe criticism of the entire condition of things, and, it is almost needless to say, caused a general sensation. The Marquis was a descendant of the statesman Talleyrand, who was so notable something like a century ago in the politics of this continent.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

What the Canadian-Alaskan Survey Party Hope to Accomplish This Year.

The Work Will Likely Be Completed—Mount Logan the Highest in America.

The Canadian survey party who, under Mr. W. F. King, are to be engaged this summer on the Alaska-British Columbia survey, are busy getting ready for their work and organizing for the arduous duties that lie before them. Besides Mr. W. F. King, the chief of the party, there are seven surveyors, and each of these will have under him a skilled assistant in photographic work (for the camera will be used for surveying purposes), a cook and three packmen. On Friday James Gibbons and W. Ogilvie leave on the Topeka for the North with their parties. Mr. Ogilvie will work near Fort Wrangel and Mr. Gibbons near Juneau. Mr. King, who, with Mr. Brabazon, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Talbot and parties and Mr. H. N. Topley, the photographer of the expedition, leaves on Monday by the Thistle, will land the various surveyors who accompany him at Lynn canal and westward, and will later on pick up Mr. Ogilvie's party and move them further north in the direction of Mount St. Elias. Mr. O. Klotz and Mr. St. Cyr leave on the 20th by the Boscowitz for the head of Portland Channel, and Mr. Klotz will have a small steamer for use in going from one part of the coast to another. After all the parties are located the Thistle will be placed at the disposal of Mr. Ogilvie for the remainder of the summer to direct the different parties, he having charge of the survey after Mr. King returns from the North, which he expects to do about the end of May. Mr. Topley returns with him and will then make an extensive trip through the Province, inspecting the various Indian reservations, making extensive examinations and photographing the different reserves, with a view to informing the Government of the progress and history of the Indians and showing what has been done by the Government to civilize them. Mr. Topley's duty while North is to photograph glaciers, study the geology and the action and recession of glaciers, to complete the researches already begun by him in this direction.

The American survey party expect to meet Mr. King at Juneau about May 5, and Mr. Robertson of the Canadian party will accompany one party of them up the Chilcoat river, at the head of Lynn canal. Another American party goes up the Chilcoot, which also empties into the canal, but the Canadian party will not be represented on it as already all the information they require has been furnished by Mr. Ogilvie, whose explortations in that part of the country are already well known. Little is known, however, of the Chilcat, though a man named Glave, one of Stanley's old explorers in Africa, is known to have found a way into the interior in 1891.

If it can be managed without delaying the work of the survey Mr. McArthur is to be given an opportunity of making the attempt to ascend to the summit of Mount St. Elias.

In this connection Mr. King remarked that the usually accepted idea has been that Mount St. Elias is the tallest peak on the American continent. It has usually been understood to be 18,000 feet high, and a mountain in old Mexico was claimed to be 18,500 feet high. However when the American coast survey notes were being worked out it was found that Mount Logan, which lies further back from the coast than Mount St. Elias and is acknowledged even by the American contention to be in Canadian territory, was 19,500 feet high. Consequently, Canada has undoubtedly the tallest mountain on the continent. It has three peaks, the tallest called Logan, in honor of Sir William Logan, Canada's great geologist. The work of the survey will probably finish at the end of September, when the parties will return for the winter. Under the first arrangement between Canada and the United States, the whole work was to be completed by November next, but on the representations of Mr. King, of the Canadian, and Professor Mendenhall, of the U. S. survey, the time was extended till December 31, 1895. So if all the data are not gathered this year to define the limits between Canada and Alaska, there still remains another summer to complete the work.

BRAZILIAN MATTERS.

BUENOS AYRES, April 12.—Rio Grande do Sul advices say that the city is still in possession of the federals. Rio de Janeiro advices state that the Brazilian ministers of foreign affairs, public works and finance have resigned.

LISBON, April 12.—Advices have been received that the Portuguese warships with the Brazilian insurgents have arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The House committee on Interstate and Foreign commerce to-day ordered a bill prepared by the committee to provide a retired list for officers of the revenue cutter service to be favorably reported. By it all the officers who are disabled are to be retired and given waiting order pay.

ROME, April 12.—Two anarchists were arrested here last evening for having in their possession a heavily charged bomb. The police believe they intended to explode it in the Chamber of Deputies. The prisoners said the bomb was for the purpose of making an experiment.

LONDON, April 12.—Countess Russell has brought suit against her husband for restitution of her conjugal rights. He will defend the suit. The couple have been living apart.

CHATHAM, April 11.—Yesterday at the local assizes a man named Rowan, who shot another man named Monck in the knee, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.