

districts known to be rich in gold, silver and other metals, all waiting for a railroad to develop them. There are fine agricultural lands capable of yielding heavy crops of wheat on the route of a railway running from east to west, and it would run through the bunch grass district, on which any number of cattle and horses could feed and fatten. In this southern section are also large areas of timber land, which without better means of transport than now exist are of little or no use to the Province. A railroad through this southern strip would make all those resources immediately available. The coal of the Crow's Nest seams is absolutely necessary to enable the miners of the districts between the Rockies and the Coast to work their mines to advantage; and the agricultural and grazing lands need a railway to get their products to a market. The Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company have, we see, made application to construct roads in this district, and the Crow's Nest and Kootenay Lake Railway Company have a charter to build a road through the eastern part of it. The country would be benefited and the projectors' interests would be served if these roads were all incorporated into one scheme. We trust, therefore, that the Crow's Nest Coal and Mineral Company (Limited) will come to an agreement with the Spokane and Northern Railway Co., and unite to give the Province a through railway from Crow's Nest to English Bay.—*The Victoria Colonist* (B.C.).

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ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.—The difficulty between England and Portugal has ended by the complete submission of Portugal. The trouble

arose through the invasion by Portuguese forces of the territory occupied by the Makololo in the highlands of the Shiré, a river running from Lake Nyassa into the Zambesi. Gatling guns were turned against these unoffending people, and hundreds of them were slain. Believing that they had been abandoned by England, whose flag they carried, they submitted to the conquerors, whereupon the Portuguese officer announced that he would extend his authority northward to Nyassa, including the lake shores. Premier Salisbury sent his ultimatum to Portugal, which was that her army should be withdrawn from the banks of the Shiré, and that if a reply were not received in twenty-four hours the British legation would withdraw and await a response on a British man-of-war. Portugal decided to recall her forces, but the cabinet had to retire from office. This action was followed by rioting in Lisbon, during which the mob attacked the British legation, demolishing the escutcheon on the building and smashing the windows. The Makololos first became known through the publication of Livingstone's narrative of his trip across Africa, about thirty years ago. They are simple and honest in character, and showed great devotion to the famous explorer. A large majority of them formed a liking for the beautiful country on the right bank of the Shiré, where they settled at the request of its people, who needed their protection, and laid the foundation for what is now a really prosperous state in Nyassaland, and one that has always refused to allow slavery or slave-trading within its bounds. It is this state which the Portuguese attacked under a disputed claim.—*The New England Journal of Education*.