

American Government, and Annette Island was conveyed to him. Thither he removed, followed by his people, and there has maintained, with unabated success, his happy island village. Under the new claim of Canada, this island would be part of the Dominion.

The general administration of the territory has always been discharged by America since her purchase of it from Russia in 1867. She has established and maintained custom-houses, post-offices, light-houses, and patrolled the coast since settlements have sprung up along it.

The settlers are in great part her citizens, and the sentiment among them is almost universal in favour of her claim. At Skagway last summer, we found but one person who advocated cession to Canada, and he was a hotel clerk, who quite frankly discussed it as advantageous to trade.

The claim of Canada, in its original integrity, seems, however, not to be now insisted upon, but the contest seems to have narrowed down to one over the possession of a harbour near the head of the Lynn Canal.

On July 21, 1899, Sir W. Laurier and Senator Fairbanks, the heads of the Joint High Commission dealing with this subject, decided on an indefinite postponement of the date of re-assembling. On July 22, Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons at Ottawa, bitterly denounced the course of the American Government and press as to this boundary, and suggested retaliatory measures. The Premier, Sir W. Laurier, replied with more moderation, but regretted the unsatisfactory condition of the negotiations, and said, as compromise seemed almost hopeless, only two alternatives appeared to him logically to remain, namely, arbitration or an appeal to arms, but he disclaimed contemplation of the latter, counselled patience and non-exclusion of American miners, and declared for arbitration.

The Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, has presented the Canadian side in a New York newspaper, saying, as to