

favourably thereon, and the negotiation was accordingly concluded, but the survey was not made for lack of an appropriation. This would seem to recognize the boundary line as above the head of Lynn Canal and other inlets.

In 1876, one Peter Martin committed an assault on a Canadian official thirteen miles above the mouth of the Stikine River. For this he was convicted at Victoria, B.C., and condemned to imprisonment. He complained to the United States Government and claimed its protection on the ground of citizenship, and the Secretary of State presented the case to the British Government. The Canadian Government caused a survey to be made, and the spot where the assault occurred was declared to be American territory; and the Canadian Privy Council, on the communication of the British Foreign Office, decided that the crime was committed in American territory, and that Martin must be released, which was accordingly done.

When Captain Moore, the discoverer of the White Pass, desired in 1888 to pre-empt the land where Skagway now stands, at the head of Lynn Canal, he applied to the Government Land Office at Victoria for that purpose, but was told that the land in question was not subject to the Dominion, and that he must make his application in Washington.

The circumstances attending the removal of the remarkable mission of the Rev. William Duncan to the Metlakahtla Indians illustrates still further the previous unquestioned understanding as to the boundary. This band of Indians had been remarkably civilized and Christianized by the devoted missionary, but, as the story was told us as we sailed by the mission last July, he found he could hold them to temperance only by substituting some milder liquor for the communion wine. The British bishop did not deem that he could permit this. Mr. Duncan therefore determined to remove out of British territory and take his Indians with him. He applied to the