

of duty, and but £28,408, of this ten the value of tobacco, raw cotton, and other goods. The customs taxes on States are \$1.91 per head in England, \$2.41, and in

#### ALASKA NEWS.

Man Killed on the Steamer Cutch.

April 3.—The all important settling of the appointment of other officials will be by the city council to-morrow. There appears to be quite a difference between certain adherents to the matter, and is watched with interest by

season is about closed, but the Second Victoria Rugby by the Second Hornets in

N. Railway Company in two trains between this morning on Friday, Saturday. The business men are much a step by the company. Council are calling for tenders on of assessor. There are ink that this is rather a link, as a man who is ent of the duties is liable to pointment on a low tender. April 4.—Just as the steamer out to leave on her usual over yesterday morning a occurred, which cost a man his life. Deceased was in the crank pit when near approached the throat. It opened it. Almost ins arose from the crank pit and the chief engineer and as quickly closed but the volutions was sufficient to work. The injured man d from the machinery in dled condition and speedily e hospital. Dr. Davis was as soon as he examined the unced Oklati Kasika be the injured man lived until suffering fearful agony.

R. & N. Ry. company are a license to prospect for held by Mr. T. D. Jones on the Dominion govern- ment the company persist vior to carry on the work, omises to cause another contest resembling the case N. Ry. vs. Hagan and other words, the famous nside dispute. Mr. T. D. that he holds the sole right

as delayed in arriving yes- an accident by running e vicinity of Peer's island. e claims the rock is not chart, and Pilot Bendroit, board at the time of the n. The Joan does not ap- ed in any way, although ground for about two- e silver cornet band will concert the opera house. The White Diamond promised their assistance, eeds go towards the pur- struments it is to be hop- ill receive encouragement.

#### ING INTELLIGENCE.

erest in the Amateur and essional Field.

#### THE OAR.

OF RACING. ril 3.—An interesting point- en in connection with the Cambridge boat race, and, ill interest college men in is the question of sending a ey from the great English

ative of the Associated the week asked questions. Rev. W. E. Sherwood, agdalene college schools, surer of the Oxford Uni- Club, a member of the s of 1873 and 1874, and admirable divines, who de- ching a bar against the sport. He said the crew osts about £500.

ue of the O. U. B. C. three sources. The price- e membership fees from Every man who attends in any races at Oxford is a the O. U. B. C. and be- member by paying £3 10s. average about 140 a year. e is an entrance fee of £5 in the college races; this at £200. Thidly there is rant from each of the col- ge having 100 men will one having fifty men will e could, of course, ask for vent of a deficiency, but keep it as above.

uly the extra expense of viding the boat of course. ne men are in training e pay their own expenses, rowing outfit. During e crew at Putney we pay es in order to remove the s possible from any trace alism."

ge University Boat Club s funds in quite the same d, as each man on joint Cambridge does not sub- niversity boat club. The kes an estimate of the ex- then assesses the college assessment this year was 2 per cent of the college Of this \$450 was ret- nity.

w nurse had a great deal of children?" e she said, she hadn't been before my boys were afraid rick closet."

Cream Baking Powder Highest Medal and Diploma.

## ALASKA BOUNDARY SURVEY

Text of a Report Read Before Se-attle Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

Pacific States Merchants to Or- ganize to Look After Ameri- can Interests.

At a meeting of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce on Monday evening the following report regarding the Canadian-Alaskan boundary was submitted by a committee appointed to investigate the matter:

Seattle, April 1, 1895. To the Honorable Board of Trustees, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, city: Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, your investigating committee, appointed at the meeting of March 5, 1895, to examine into certain matters affecting the protection of American interests in Alaska, particular reference being made to the question of the permanent boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, and to determine upon the necessity for prompt and vigorous action on the part of this organization in relation thereto, respectfully beg leave to submit herewith the result of our careful investigation and to recommend to your honorable body such a course of procedure as seems to us most necessary under the circumstances.

The main point now at issue is the establishment of a permanent boundary line between the territory of Alaska and British Columbia, from Cape Chacon, the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island, on the southeastern coast of Alaska, in latitude 50 degrees 40 minutes north to a certain point on the 141st meridian west, and in respect thereto we have found the following facts to exist, viz.:

(1.) That under the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain this boundary was expressly defined as follows:

"Sec. 3. The line of demarkation between the concessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the northwest shall be drawn in the following manner: Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st degree and the 133rd degree of west longitude, the same line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarkation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian), and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the northwest."

"Sec. 4. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of the coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

2. That contrary to the original supposition, we ascertain no defined mountain chain parallels this coast, but that there exists, instead, merely a vast jumble of peaks and spurs.

(3.) That, consequently, the line of demarkation, as set forth above, was, in the absence of this parallel range, interpreted to mean that particular line specified in the treaty of 1825 as being drawn from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude "parallel to the windings of the coast," which, in other words may mean "parallel to tide water as nearly as may be."

(4.) That this line, so drawn, has been recognized by the civilized world, from 1825 to about 1884, and that it appears to have been so recognized by the Canadian government, on the official maps that that government, as late as the date last mentioned.

(5.) That this line was recognized at the time Alaska was purchased from Russia by the United States in 1867, and that the above given definition, as determined by the treaty of 1825, was incorporated, verbatim, in the contract for said purchase.

(6.) That United States troops were stationed at Fort Tongass at the mouth of "Portland Canal" soon after the purchase of Alaska in 1867 to about 1887, and customs officers were maintained at said point as late as 1889, meeting with no protest whatsoever from the Canadian government, or any other powers of the world.

(7.) That both the Portland channel and the Behn canal were well known, and were noted and recognized on the marine charts of this coast, at the time of the treaty of 1825, and have been since said dates.

(8.) That some time after, Missionary Duncan, to avoid the interference, if not the persecutions of his religious superiors, together with controversy over the titles to land which had been settled upon at old Metlakatla, where his mission was located, withdrew from his station at Port Simpson, B. C., where he had gathered a large native following, and located upon Annette island, lying at the mouth of Behn canal, immediately east of Prince of Wales island.

(9.) That the subsequent use of this island at the discretion of the interior department of the United States was

granted to the Rev. Mr. Duncan, exclusively, by a formal act of the United States congress.

(10.) That shortly before this time the Canadian government appears to have awakened from its sleep of 60 years, no doubt aroused by the fact that a large number of natives were transferred from Canadian soil by Mr. Duncan's withdrawal, and recognizing more fully the advantages to be gained from a possession of the best harbors of that coast, altered the international boundary on their maps so as to include these harbors and again include Mr. Duncan's colony; that to do so they indicated that line as proceeding directly north from Cape Chacon, through the west arm of Behn canal, and eastward to an intersection with the 56th degree of north latitude, and the Canadian press is now asserting that the government "has reason to believe" that the words "Portland Canal" were not in the original treaty of 1825, "or if so," that Behn canal was the inlet intended, and, furthermore, denying the right of the United States to proceed eastward from Cape Chacon to the mouth of the Portland channel, under the terms of the said treaty of 1825, while ignoring, at the same time, the fact that their own line proceeds in that direction to a nearly equal distance before intersecting the stated 56th degree of north latitude.

(11.) That from this latter point of intersection the Canadian government, fully alive to the lack of facilities for reaching and controlling the vast resources and the growing trade of the interior without the possession of these harbors, appears to have drawn an arbitrary line to the west of these waters, following the text of the said treaty of 1825 in no well understood particular, but cutting off the heads of all the largest and best inlets in a manner calculated to give to British Columbia the most valuable, and, in fact, the only distributing points from which the interior can at present be reached from this coast, and thereby well calculated to greatly injure American commerce with Alaska.

(12.) That the American territory they would thus add to British Columbia is represented by a strip about 600 miles in length and varying with the windings of the coast in breadth, including many valuable islands and gulches.

(13.) That under article 1 of the convention of July 22, 1892, between Great Britain and the United States a commission was organized for the express purpose of "providing for the delimitation of the existing boundary between the United States and her majesty's possessions in North America, in respect to such portions of said boundary line as may not in fact be permanently marked in virtue of treaties heretofore concluded," and that the said commission, by the terms of a supplemental convention of March 28, 1894, is to make its final report to the high contracting parties before December 31, 1895.

(14.) That both governments have had large engineering parties in the field for the purpose of obtaining data upon which to base "future negotiations with a view to determining and ascertaining boundary," and that it was ascertained that the Canadian engineers have, apparently, devoted great energy to a method of photographing the jumbled mountains in such a manner as to give them continuity, in the endeavor to prove the existence of a definite chain paralleling the coast along the lines they wish established, thus defeating the "ten marine league" limit that has been recognized for seventy years as the legal boundary.

While the above mentioned points are sufficient to a good understanding of the great question at issue, and would seem to prove conclusively the injustice of the Canadian claims against our possessions, yet our investigations have unearthed many other facts of interest and of importance, all of which tend to prove the right and title of the United States to that territory claimed by them to-day, and it is to be regretted that any circumstances should have complicated the recognition of adverse claims by the United States.

No one who is at all conversant with the wonderful resources of "our big ice box," as Alaska has been slightly termed, can deny that is to-day one of the most profitable investments ever made by our government. Its rigorous climate will prove no bar to its rapid development. Just as Oregon, including our own great state of Washington, was once maligned, apparently scorned and almost rejected as worthless, through ignorance and even carelessness as to its immense value, so the magnificent territory of Alaska has suffered at the same hands, and is even suffering to-day. The people of British Columbia, on the other hand, have for many years seen the advantages to be gained by a control such as this contemplated change of the boundary would give them, and the lines have been cunningly set to that end.

The press of British Columbia to-day, while strongly advocating the seizure of these points of vantage, seem to see to disguise the importance of the matter, belittling it in the hope, presumably, of distracting the attention of the American public until such time as their plans may have been fulfilled beyond possible protest.

Our loss would surely be their incalculable gain, and the people of Seattle would be the first to feel it.

Therefore, your committee, while fully recognizing that the points at issue involve questions of law as regards the interpretation and construction of the treaty of 1825, upon the basis of such data as shall have been obtained by the commission of 1892, and while believing that the protection of American rights and interests may well be entrusted to the hands of our general government, and that they will be fully safeguarded, yet, in view of the ignorance which exists on the part of an overwhelming majority of the American people in regard to all the facts and points of interest whatsoever affecting Alaska and Alaskan interests, we most earnestly and unanimously, and warmly recommend and urge your honorable body to enlist itself at once in the active defence and earnest support of

the interests of that vast and undisputedly rich territory; to organize, on the lines laid down at your meeting of March 5, 1895, a permanent committee on Alaska, whose duty it shall be to disseminate such information as will awaken the people of the United States to a full sense of the importance to them of maintaining the absolute integrity of these possessions as they now stand.

In conclusion, your committee deprecates the neglect which Alaska has suffered in the past at the hands of our government, and which has resulted in the great discouragement if not the estrangement of its people; but believes that it is now high time that the citizens of the Pacific Coast of the United States, and of the State of Washington in particular, should constitute themselves the champions of Alaska's cause, and we believe that the citizens of the coast of Seattle should especially interest themselves in definite and determined action, as being more closely associated with that territory than are the inhabitants of any other city of the United States. We feel assured that if this permanent committee on Alaska shall succeed in arousing the commercial and political organizations of other cities to a realization of the importance of such action as is herein contemplated, and shall thereby cause Alaska to be better understood and appreciated by the people of the United States as a whole, its efforts and labors will be sufficiently rewarded and its work will be well done. Respectfully submitted.

#### PENSIONS WITHDRAWN.

United States Taking Steps to Decrease the Rolls.

Washington, April 4.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior John M. Reynolds has decided that the United States as a pension for injuries received at a battle at Pea Ridge, Ark., by being thrown from his captain's horse while riding over the field for pleasure, is not entitled to a pension, and his name is to be dropped from the rolls. He has also decided that where a widow is shown to have, from sources independent of her labor, an income considerably in excess of the amount which the act of June 27, 1890, provides for widows, who have no income or means of support outside of their earnings, such widow does not come within the class for whom the said act was intended.

#### PREPARING FOR MILLENIUM.

A Craved Father Throws Away the Food and Clothing of his Family.

Toledo, O., April 3.—A strange condition of affairs was discovered last night at the home of Gideon Gaff, Shrieks and groans were heard and the police tried to enter the house. They were forced to break in when they found both Gaff and his wife armed with clubs and nearly devoid of clothing, while seven children stood around them almost naked. Three days ago Gaff claimed he had received a message from God to the effect that the millennium was close at hand and to prepare for it. They had thrown away every article of food and all their clothing and bedding except enough to prepare crude assemblage robes. The little ones were almost famished as none of them had had anything to eat for three days. Gaff was taken to the Toledo asylum, while the family was turned over to the authorities for care and attention.

#### CUBAN REBELLION.

General Campos Sails from Madrid to Take Charge of the Forces.

Madrid, April 4.—General Campos started for Cuba last evening. The station was packed and Campos was cheered. He sailed from Cadiz to-day. The cortes has approved of the infliction of severe punishment on the promoters of the rebellion.

#### BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Used the U. S. Mails to Defraud Purchasers of Stock.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 4.—The following ex-officers of the defunct Union Building and Savings Association of Des Moines were arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshals and the postoffice inspector to answer indictments returned by the federal grand jury at Council Bluffs: W. S. Richmond, ex-manager of the company; Capt. J. W. Muffy, ex-secretary, and J. L. Crawford, ex-treasurer. It is charged that they used the United States mails to defraud the purchasers of stock.

#### A QUARTETTE OF CROOKS.

Arrested at Denver, Col., After a Successful Tour.

Denver, Col., April 3.—Larry King, Harry Williams, C. J. Edwards and F. Clark alias Williams, well known crooks, are under arrest here. The first three have operated to-day, having against them a \$9000 diamond robbery at Baton Rouge and another of the same amount at New Orleans, last year. Clark is an escaped convict from Utah.

#### THE SMALLEST WOMAN.

Paying a Visit to Her Cousin, Who is Also a Dwarf.

Key West, Fla., April 3.—For the first time a woman appeared here yesterday, who is said to be the smallest person in the world. She is Miss Isabella Pinder of Spanish Wells in the Bahama Islands, and is 35 inches tall and 38 inches wide, weighs less than 50 pounds. Her physical development is perfect. She is on a visit to her cousin here, "General" Abe Sawyer, who is 31 years old, 41 inches tall and weighs 50 pounds.

"I ought to have known better than to come here," said the departing drummer to the landlord. "I was told before that it was a bad place to come to."

"Well, there's no use kicking now," was the placid response.

"No. I just wanted to stop long enough to express my sympathy for the horse."

## LATE CABLE DISPATCHES

Correspondence Respecting the Financial Conditions in Newfoundland.

South Australia Decides to Abolish Her Militia—The Commons Speakership.

London, April 3.—A parliamentary paper just issued contains further communications with Newfoundland in regard to the financial conditions in that colony. The correspondence includes the refusal of the government to assist the banks which are still solvent, and authorize the grant of the colonial government of £5000 for the purpose of relieving urgent cases. The communication also announces that the sum of £15,000 has been placed to the credit of Mr. Herbert Murray in the Bank of Montreal. The decision of Mr. Murray, who was formerly chairman of the British customs department, and who has gone to Newfoundland for the purpose of distributing relief, is to be final in regard to the disposition of this fund.

The foreign office announces that the recent order withdrawing codfish and other similar products from the privilege of free duty applies to all countries, including Cuba and Costa Rica.

The Times correspondent in Melbourne says: "South Australia has decided to abolish her militia, thus saving £10,000 annually. The colony will rely for defence in the gunboat Protector, the forts and the Artillery and Naval Brigade. This course she considers justified while England commands the sea. The only danger is from foreign cruisers."

The American liner Paris, from New York, which arrived at Southampton to-night, reports that on March 30 she passed the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn with her engines disabled. She reported all well on board. She sailed from New York March 26th for Bremen. The Morning Post has this dispatch from Constantinople: "A man named Hasan, whom the police were pursuing across Taximo square, in Pera, at about six o'clock this morning, turned on his pursuers and fired several shots from his revolver. U. S. Minister Torrell, who was passing in a carriage, alighted and seized the fugitive, who tried to stab him with a knife. An attendant prevented him and assisted in holding him until the police came."

The Morning Post is informed from an authoritative source that William Gladstone, Liberal M.P. for Calise, will be nominated for the speakership of the House of Commons on April 10, with the approval of the government. If he should not get a majority the Unionists will propose the name of a Conservative. Sir Matthew Ridley, Lord Tweedmouth's brother-in-law, the Daily News learns that the ministers decided at to-day's meeting to support Mr. Gully.

The funeral of Mrs. Leonard W. Jerome, who died at Tunbridge Wells yesterday, will be held on Friday. Mrs. Jerome's three daughters, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Fewen and Mrs. John Leslie, were at her bedside when she died.

The Times correspondent at Calcutta says: "The Chinese expedition stormed Malandri Pass on March 3. There was sharp fighting for five hours. The enemy, who were 12,000 strong, lost heavily and ever since have been in full retreat. The British loss was slight. The first brigade has crossed over the Swat."

Emile Zola has been elected president of the Societe des Gens de Lettres. The case of Wadwell, the American, who was shot by O'Brien, is regarded by the attending physicians this evening as almost hopeless. In view of his condition he was questioned closely as to the cause of the quarrel between him and O'Brien, but he gave no satisfactory answer. He has undergone two operations, and to-morrow another attempt will be made to extract the bullet from his stomach.

Admiral Bessard, minister of marine, spoke at some length to-day during the debate on the new estimator for the chamber of deputies. He said that two ironclads would be launched this year and six in 1896, including three of more than 10,000 tons. The number of first-class cruisers would be increased soon. The admiral did not think it necessary to armaments in any way. The people must be prepared for fresh sacrifices, inasmuch as soon as the North Sea and Baltic canal would be opened and France would be compelled to maintain on the northern coast a fleet equal to the one in the Mediterranean.

Madrid, April 3.—Admiral Beranger, minister of marine, told congress to-day that the government had abandoned all hope of the missing cruiser Reina Regente, and had ordered an inquiry to ascertain the causes of the disaster.

Christiania, April 3.—King Oscar has sent a message to Premier Emil Stanz refusing to allow the Norwegian ministers to resign, as he does not see any possibility of maintaining a cabinet otherwise. He expressed regret that his efforts to settle the questions of union have not been attended with success.

Berlin, April 3.—In the upper house of the Landtag to-day Baron von Mantuffel moved to refer to a special committee Count von Mimsch's proposal to moderate a settlement of the currency situation by means of an international agreement. The motion was carried without debate.

The new German ironclad, which until now was designated simply by the letter "T," was to-day at Kiel christened "Aegar," with great pomp and ceremony by Emperor William. There were anchored in the harbor eighteen ironclads, four training ships and two cruisers, all dressed in flags and bunting. The town itself was profusely decorated. In christening the ship the emperor said: "This shall remind us always of the dark prehistoric times when the powerful God

Aegir was feared and worshipped by all of our Germanic seafaring ancestors, and of their might upon the sea."

Rome, April 3.—Tuscany has been shaken by earthquakes several times this week. At Tredozie a dozen houses collapsed. Seven dead bodies have been removed from the ruins and eight persons are missing. At Mount Pulciano, in Central Italy, roofs were shaken down three buildings were wrecked. Two persons were killed and ten or twelve injured. The earthquakes have been accompanied by heavy rains. The government have sent geologists to visit the districts where the shocks were most violent.

The Count of Turin and the Duke of Genoa are among the royal princes who will represent the house of Savoy at the Duke of Aosta's marriage with the Princess Helene of Orleans. A committee of women in Rome is taking subscriptions for a wedding present which will be given in behalf of the women of Italy.

#### C. P. R. MEETING.

Stockholder Proposes That Van Horne Do Without His Salary.

Montreal, April 3.—At the Canadian Pacific meeting to-day a somewhat novel resolution was offered by Joseph Morrison, a stockholder, to the effect that the working expenses be reduced to 50 per cent of the gross earnings; that the president, vice-president, and other big officials who hold stock, be retained without salary.

The interest they have in the prosperity of the company, he said, ought to be sufficient to impel them to work without remuneration, and he thought the salaried officers should be paid at salaries ranging from \$500 to \$1000 a year. The motion was not entertained. Mr. Morrison further suggested that they should change half the capital stock into four per cent. debenture stock which would give the shareholders a dividend.

Mr. Donald McMaster, Q. C., asked to what extent the reserve of \$4,000,000 has been encroached upon.

Sir William Van Horne replied that it had been drawn upon to pay interest on large bonds, but there is still \$2,000,000 cash available.

Mr. McMaster severely criticized this action, holding that the deposit had been for the express purpose of paying a regular 5 per cent. dividend upon the ordinary stock, and now it is admitted that most of the \$4,000,000 had been used for other purposes. In strong terms he attacked the system of financing, and said that while the president was a very good railroad man he proved a bad financier.

#### A. P. A. RULES OMAHA.

Police and Fire Departments are Controlled by the Order.

Lincoln, Neb., April 4.—The legislature passed, over the Governor's veto yesterday, a bill which places the Omaha police and fire departments in the hands of the American Protective Association and which will result in the discharge of almost every Roman Catholic in the departments. The legislature passed a measure placing the appointment of the board of police and fire departments in the hands of the Governor, attorney-general and land commissioner. The two latter are members of the A. P. A. and can easily over-ride the Governor's wishes. Governor Holcomb vetoed the bill and the veto came up for reconsideration yesterday afternoon. All the A. P. A. leaders in the state were on hand and money was displayed constantly. The bill passed the house with two votes to spare and was rushed over to the senate and passed by a majority of two. It is stated that Chief Seavy of the Omaha police, who is not a Catholic, will resign at once and the demoralization of the police force and fire department is imminent. All the leading Omaha business men have denounced the law.

#### CHICAGO'S NEW MAYOR.

People of the Windy City Turn Out Corrupt Government.

Chicago, April 4.—George B. Swift, Republican, has been elected mayor of Chicago. Eight hundred and twenty-five precincts out of a total of 938 gave Swift 126,165 and Frank Wenter, Democrat, 88,000.

George B. Swift, mayor-elect of Chicago, was born in Cincinnati in 1830. He was an infant when his parents moved to Galena, Ill., where he obtained his early education. In 1862 he went to Chicago, and after graduating from the Skinner school and high school he attended the Chicago university. On leaving college he entered the wholesale drug house of Lord & Smith as cashier. In 1867 he became the junior member of the firm of Frazer & Swift, manufacturers of lubricating oils. In 1870 he became the vice-president of the Frazer company. Mr. Swift was elected alderman from the Eleventh ward in 1879. He has always been an active Republican, and in 1884 President Arthur appointed him special treasury agent in Chicago, which position he filled with great credit. Mayor Roche appointed Mr. Swift commissioner of public works in 1887. He resigned to take a more active part in his private business in 1889. In April, 1892, he was again elected alderman from the Eleventh ward, and in November, 1893, was chosen mayor pro tem until Carter H. Harrison's successor could be appointed. He was nominated for mayor by the Republicans, and at the special election on December 19, 1893, was elected, but the Democrats counted him out. The present government of Chicago is said to be the most corrupt that city has ever had.

London, April 4.—The Daily News publishes a leader explaining the Chicago city elections. It says: "This clean sweeping of the most corrupt government in the world is ascribed to John Burns' plain speaking and Mr. Stead's appeals, which touched patriotic pride or stirred the public conscience."