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"He gives twice that gives quickly," urged the collector, earnestly.

"True," responded Snagge, calmly, "but I've often noticed that he that gives slowly very frequently doesn't have to give at all."

POWER OF SUN ON LARGE BUILDINGS

The Washington Monument Moves Perceptibly on a Hot Day.

The problems confronting architects have increased greatly in recent years because of the upward tendency of big business buildings. Beauty of form and convenience of arrangement are now of less importance than great strength to resist the strains which every tall structure must meet. Every time a cyclone has occurred in the west there has been speculation as to what would occur if a big wind storm visited the business district of New York. Architects and engineers have anticipated this possibility. They have considered also the effect of the sun's heat on great buildings, because observations have shown that on a hot day these tall structures move away from the sun as though shrinking from its heat; while on a cold day the marble is rent by the freezing of the winter rain in fissures made by the expansion of the marble in midsummer.

These effects are not so noticeable in New York as they are in some other cities, because New York streets are narrow, and the tall building are so close together that they protect each other from the sun.

In Washington scientific observations have been made which prove conclusively the effect of heat and cold on marble. The Washington monument stands on a slight eminence in the middle of a plain. It is wholly unprotected from the elements. When the monument was being erected the investigation of its vibration was begun, a cord and plummet being suspended from the top of the structure, with a needle to make the record of any movement. One day it was reported that the monument was about to fall. The needle had made a number of eccentric variations and was still moving about when the observation was taken. Investigation showed that an owl had got into the shaft and, flapping about had caused the vibration of the cord.

The needle under normal conditions, however, showed a movement of the shaft, and observations made since its completion confirms this record. There is a cord hanging from the top of the monument, protected by a metal tube. At the end of this cord is fastened a pendulum which hangs in a bowl of mercury. The pendulum moves with the movement of the column, but it cannot oscillate. The record of the pendulum is taken every day. It shows that the top of the marble column, 555 feet high, moves four inches to the north on a very hot, clear day. At night the monument returns to the perpendicular.

The extraordinary power of the sun's heat is well illustrated by its effect on the monument. The marble column weighs 81,720 tons.

Scientists say that the monument is not injured in the least by its "little journey in the world," but this is due to the fact that it is built of many pieces of marble. The obelisk in Central Park, which is a single block of stone, deviates more than the Washington monument. The Bunker Hill monument, which is only half as tall as the Washington monument, moves about two inches from the perpendicular.

Iron buildings are affected no less than those of marble. The dome of the Capitol at Washington moves from the south and west, away from the summer sun.

The Gold Fields.

Best Means for Reaching the Far-Famed Klondike.

Over the C. P. R. and Through Lynn Canal or Inlet.

Canadians Should Assert Their Full Rights,

And Not Allow Their Territory to Be Filched Away.

History of the Boundary Question Ably Stated.

Hon. David Mills Shows What Belongs to Canada and What to the United States.

The best route to the Yukon is something that many thousands would like to see decided. On Saturday an Advertiser reporter waited upon Hon. David Mills, an acknowledged authority upon such matters, and asked him if he had considered the best means of ingress and egress to and from that country.

"Yes, I have done so, to some extent," said the honorable gentleman.

"Which road do you consider the better way into the gold bearing districts of the country?" he was asked. "Would you regard the route by way of Hudson Bay or by the Peace River district the most desirable one to establish?"

"I am of the opinion that to neither of these ways ought we at the present moment to direct our attention," he replied, "I regret very much so many of our Canadian newspapers are discussing the subject as if we were shut up to one or other of these routes. That, in my opinion, is not the case. I think a better route into the Yukon country is over the C. P. R. to Vancouver or Victoria, and thence up the coast into the Lynn Canal or Inlet. I believe the waters of that inlet lie almost wholly within Canadian territory, and if I am right in this opinion, we have a highway from the sea into our own territory. From the headwaters of that canal to the headwaters of some of the tributaries of the Yukon, a short railway stretch of 50 or 60 miles, established either through Chilcat or White Pass, would be the only railway construction required, and the construction of such a route would require an expenditure of a very moderate amount of money, and would give people desiring to go to that district an easy and comparatively cheap highway."

"But doesn't the whole of the sea coast in that district belong to the United States, and would not the boundary line run entirely around the Lynn inlet?"

"I don't think so," said Mr. Mills. "I regret very much that our people should take so little interest in upholding their own rights. The whole of that northwest country was explored before the close of the last century by the factors and agents of the Northwest Fur Company. Russia had explored the coast from the sea. The Government of the United Kingdom claimed the country in consequence of prior possession and discovery, and that claim rested upon the arduous labors and the great enterprise of the Canadian traders associated with the Northwest Company, of whom Sir Alex. Mackenzie was one. Russia was interested mainly in the fisheries, and she undertook to set up a claim for a very wide margin of that portion of the Pacific Ocean known as the Bering Sea. That claim was unwarranted by any rule known to international law, and it was resisted both by the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain. In 1824 the Government of the United States made a treaty with Russia, which was to continue in force for a limited period of time, and which confined the exclusive Russian possessions to the fisheries along the coast within those limits which international law recognize. During the following year, in 1825, a treaty was made between the governments of Russia and the United Kingdom. Russia recognized the claims of the sovereign of England to the continent except the narrow strip of land along the sea coast, of which Russia had taken possession in connection with her fisheries, but upon which she had established fishing stations, and had done those acts which, by the law of nations, are regarded as sufficient to give to the country making them, jurisdiction. Great Britain agreed to the Russians retaining possession of the coast upon the condition that she should have not merely an easement, but an equal right in the navigation of the rivers which flow from the territory, recognized as belonging to the United Kingdom, through the Russian margin to the sea. The third and fourth articles are those which are of consequence, and which, in my opinion, show that the initial point from which this boundary is to be drawn is not where the Government of the United States undertake to place it, and that in no case can a boundary be drawn at a greater distance than ten leagues from the shore. It can only be drawn at this distance where a coast range lies farther inland, but if the coast range is within ten leagues from the shore, then the summit of that range is to be the separating line between the possessions of the United Kingdom and those of Russia, now belonging to the United States. It is of great importance that our people should examine with care articles 3 and 4 of that treaty. These articles read as follows:

III. The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast and the continent, and the islands of America to the Northwest, shall be drawn in 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 and 133rd degree, west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said 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 demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree, west longitude (of the same meridian); and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of 141st degree in its prolongation as far as the frozen sea shall form the limit between Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the northwest.

IV.—With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article it is understood: 1. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia. 2. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree north latitude, to the points of intersection of the 141st degree west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of 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."

"Now, I would like very much," continued Mr. Mills, "to call the attention of your readers and, were it possible, to call the attention of every British subject in this country, to this description of the boundary line. You will observe that the starting point is perfectly clear. It is the southern point of Prince of Wales Island, which lies in the parallel of 54 degrees and 40 minutes, north latitude. This is a perfectly clear starting point. That island lies at least 120 miles west of what is now called Portland Channel, and it is from the southern point of the island that this separating line is to be drawn. Now the direction of the line from this starting point is mentioned. It shall ascend north. It is to ascend north in such a way as to leave the whole island of Prince of Wales to the Russians—now to the republic of the United States. According to the American contention, this boundary does not extend from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island northward. It would require to be extended 120 miles due east. What is now called Portland Channel cannot be reached if the boundary is laid down in accordance with the description given in article III. That article also says that it is to be extended northward in this channel until it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude. If the boundary be drawn northward from Cape Chacon, the point of Prince of Wales' Island which serves as a commencement, the 56th parallel can be reached, but it is reached by following the channel northward upon the east side of Prince of Wales Island, and at the point where the waters of the channel strike the 56th parallel, the land departure begins. But what people of the United States claim as the Portland Channel can only be reached by going from Cape Chacon, 120 miles due east, and then you may ascend that channel to its extreme northern point without reaching the 56th parallel. The line drawn from Cape Chacon in accordance with the American contention would not be the line drawn in accordance with the terms of the treaty at all. Then again between the mainland and the eastern side of Prince of Wales Island are several large islands—Revilla, Gigedo, Gravenna, Annette, Duke, Hassler, and others. All of the islands which I have mentioned are large islands, lying east of Prince of Wales Island, and between it and the mainland. Why should it be said in the treaty that the boundary which extends northward to the channel as far as to the 56th parallel is to leave the Prince of Wales Island wholly to Russia, if, in addition to this, all the larger islands eastward are to be also left to Russia? The words of article IV., that the Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia, show that the islands between it and the mainland do not. These words are introduced for this reason, that if the boundary were drawn for the first hundred miles due north from Cape Chacon, it would run through the southeastern portion of the island. The intention was to go north through the channel, and so the line is slightly deflected from the due north line. It is clear that the parties who framed the treaty had a map with the islands and inlets before them, and they made the description such as to leave the Prince of Wales Island wholly to the Russians. Islands lying east of this, therefore, must have been left wholly to the English; but this would not be the case if the boundary was drawn in accordance with the American contention. You will see, then, from what I have said in respect to the starting point, that in favor of our contention there is, in the first place, the boundary that ascends north from the southernmost point to Prince of Wales Island, and which lies between the 131st and 133rd degree, west longitude from Greenwich. The Portland Channel, for which the Americans contend, does not lie within these limits at all. It lies at least 50 miles east of the 131st meridian, or between the 131st and 130th meridian, west longitude. In the second place, the boundary, instead of running north, would require to extend to the distance of 120 miles due east. In the third place, when you reach the inlet for which the government of the United States contend, if it is drawn north through that inlet, it can be extended to the 56th degree of north latitude, and so the initial point on the main land, mentioned in the treaty, cannot be reached. The channel which extends north from the southern point to Prince of Wales Island does reach a few miles beyond the 56th parallel, and the initial point of boundary upon the mainland would, therefore, be a few miles southwest of the extreme northern point, at the point on the shore where the 56th parallel first strikes this channel.

"Now there is a further consideration. By the terms of article IV. the boundary is to follow the summit of the mountains that extend in a direction parallel to the coast if they are not more than ten leagues from the coast. So that the mountain range which is to constitute the boundary, if there be such a range, must be one lying within ten leagues from the coast. Whether that range is parallel to the coast or not is a matter of no consequence, but if there be such a range within ten leagues from the coast it is the boundary. If the mountain range is more than ten leagues from the coast, then the boundary is to be drawn at the distance of ten leagues, and it is in that event to be drawn parallel to the windings of the coast. Now there is a mountain range across the Lynn channel or inlet at a distance of more than 100 miles from its extreme northern limit. It crosses three inlets in all—first, the Taku inlet, then the Lynn channel, and then Glacier bay. These inlets extend through canons in mountains inland, and the northern extremity of each of them lies within Canadian territory. This range of mountains near the coast are usually known as St. Elias' Alps. In this mountain range you have southeast of Mount Elias Cook mountain, 16,000 feet high; Mount Vancouver, 13,100 feet; Mount Fairweather, nearly 16,000 feet; Mount Lituya, nearly 10,000 feet; Mount Cullom, 16,000 feet; Mount La Perouse, upwards of 11,000 feet, and there are many other lofty summits along this line. With what show of justice or right can the government of the United States claim to go beyond this range?

"Let any one read over the words of the treaty and ask himself how it is possible that it could be seriously argued that, under the terms of this treaty, the United States can acquire any right to territory further inland. Where the United States have drawn their boundary is in many places more than 100 miles from the coast. When one looks at the terms of the treaty and at the maps prepared by American geographers, he can well understand how it was that when the proposed treaty of arbitration was under discussion, the Senate of the United States did not wish any question of boundary to go to arbitration. The Canadian people and the Canadian Government ought to feel sufficient interest in the maintenance of their own territorial rights to prevent them throwing them away as though they had no value."

"According to your contention, then, there was no great courtesy extended to Canada by the Government of the United States in allowing officials to be stationed at Dyea?" the reporter queried.

"No; in my opinion that is in Canadian territory, and the readiness to extend to us the courtesy is done for the purpose of avoiding any discussion as to the question of right. In my opinion, the Canadian authorities ought not to accept any right that belongs to them as a courtesy extended by the United States. The Canadian officer is there not by American courtesy, but by sovereign right and upon that ground his presence should rest. The United States, if they think they have a claim, of course are entitled to dispute our right, but until it is finally decided, they must acquiesce in our presence within territories which we claim to be our own, as we must acquiesce in theirs. I think it is a pity that a careful map of that western coast is not prepared for wide circulation, with the respective contentions of both parties marked upon it, accompanied by the text of the St. Petersburg treaty, so that the citizens of this country can understand it. We would lose several millions of acres of good land if we were to accede the American contention before we would leave the coast, besides an immense stretch of country several hundred miles in length which was regarded during the whole period that Russia was in possession of the coast as British territory. To make the matter clear this point requires to be kept in view, that Russia held her possessions mainly for the purpose of fishing, and the first mountain range from the coast was the barrier which she did not care to pass. The British held their territories for the purpose of the fur trade, and so they extended their operations entirely to the coast range. It is the mountain barrier in the vicinity of the ocean that was intended as the boundary and the inlets which cut through this barrier from the sea are in their upper portions Canadian waters lying within Canadian boundaries, and in this matter we should stand upon our own rights. A great wrong was done us in the settlement of the boundary of Maine. A second wrong was done in following the 49th parallel from the Columbia River to the coast instead of following that river to the sea. And now these people propose to make another inroad upon our territories which will produce upon our western coast, evils and inconveniences even greater than the loss of Northern Maine does upon the east. The truth is, the long narrow stretch of territory lying between Northern British Columbia and the sea should be Canadian territory, and it ought not to belong to the United States. It was purchased from Russia as a menace, and that menace should not go one yard beyond the line to which that purchase under our treaty with Russia carries it."

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