

over peaks, it would be necessary to determine most accurately certain numerous points in longitude and latitude along the coast, for the purpose of carrying surveys inland from them along some valley, and thereby determine a point or points on the boundary-line.

The conditions which obtain in the one case are almost the inverse of the other. With a geodetic boundary nothing is given in the field, except possibly the termini, if physical features, with the mountain boundary the principal data are given in the field, requiring only to be recognized as such by the respective Governments.

In the first case the boundary-line is wholly dependent upon the accuracy of astronomical observations and surveys; in the latter case such observations are of secondary importance, being used principally for mapping purposes, and their accuracy does not affect the position of the boundary-line.

Even from this short description and comparison of the two boundary-lines, a geodetic and a mountain line, it must be apparent that the cost for surveying the former, or geodetic line, would be much greater than that of the latter, which itself will assume no small proportions.

The insertion of the first paragraph of Article IV was necessary in order that Prince of Wales Island belong wholly to Russia, which would not necessarily have followed by the boundary-line running from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island north along Portland Channel.

This precaution for inserting that paragraph appears natural, as the latitude of the two governing points, as known to the negotiators, showed that the boundary-line might cut a part of Prince of Wales Island, whose coast-line was then not accurately surveyed. This paragraph negatives most conclusively also the supposition that the boundary-line was to follow a parallel of latitude after leaving the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island. For, if the line of demarcation commences at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island and then continues on a parallel of latitude, it is utterly impossible to cut Prince of Wales Island (for this would be equivalent to saying that there was some other point on Prince of Wales Island farther south than the southernmost point, which of course is absurd), and there can be no occasion for making a proviso "that the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia."

As the latitude of the entrance to Portland Channel was supposed to be (as it is too) greater than that of the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, it was proper, if Prince of Wales Island was to belong wholly to Russia, to introduce the paragraph in question.

On "The Map of Alaska and adjoining Territory, 1887," issued by the United States' Coast and Geodetic Survey, and accompanying this Report, will be found a fair representation of the mountains in South-eastern Alaska "situated parallel to the coast," the summit of which constitutes the boundary-line between the 56th degree of north latitude and the 141st degree of west longitude.

There are as yet no industries in the interior of South-eastern Alaska, save behind Juneau in the Silver Bow Basin, where some placer mining is being done, and where there are also two small stamp mills working on a gold ledge of free-milling ore.

At Sheep Creek, 3 miles below Juneau, silver ledges containing galena and a sulphuret of silver are being worked. The ore is shipped to San Francisco for treatment.

The mining being done here on the mainland is carried on by men of small capital, with a single exception, and hence lacks development, and the results obtained are indifferent.

A long tunnel, to cost 150,000 dollars, is being run in the basin for doing some hydraulic mining on a bank 85 feet high.

The farthest northern industry on the south-eastern coast is the salmon canneries at the head of Lynn Canal, about opposite to Pyramid Island, two being on the eastern shore and one on the western one.

So that there is as yet no industry carried on between the line of the "summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast," and the line distant "10 marine leagues from the coast," and hence, at present, no trouble can arise between the interested Governments caused by private ownership of mineral locations between these two lines.

There is no doubt that the want of full territorial government for Alaska, and the withholding of the general United States' Land Act, has up to the present retarded the development of South-eastern Alaska, which fact has been conducive to the prevention of questions of international territorial jurisdiction.