

BURRIARD ELECTION.

The government candidate has been elected in Burrard after one of the most peculiar and bitter contests, probably that has ever been fought in any part of the Dominion.

The Conservatives saw their opportunity. In Mr. Foley they beheld a candidate who had a large following among the workmen.

The Liberal nominees appeared bright. The efforts of the Conservative chiefs were therefore directed to the delivery of a solid vote for Mr. Foley.

MORE LIGHT.

Mr. Joseph Hunter has written a very interesting and important letter to the Colonist on the subject of the Alaska boundary.

THE MINING ASSOCIATION.

The idea of forming a British Columbia Mining Association is meeting with great favor in all parts of the province, and the prospects are that a very large number of delegates will meet in Victoria on the 25th of this month to complete the work of organization.

In view of the great and increasing interest manifested in the Alaskan boundary question, occasioned by the terms of the treaty recently ratified by Great Britain and the United States, I crave your indulgence in submitting the following facts and considerations:

In the spring of 1877, while a member of the engineering staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway survey, under Mr. Sir Samuel Fleming, I was asked to make a recommendation selected to define the boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States territory of Alaska.

THE COLONEL AS A FRENCH-CANADIAN.

Colonel Prior was a speaker at a banquet tendered Mr. Monk, the leader of the Conservative party in Quebec, by his admirers in Montreal.

and of the "French-Canadian Premier" in particular. His late visit to Montreal must have broadened his views remarkably, as we observe by the Montreal papers that he uttered the most eloquent sentiments of French-Canadians.

It is quite clear that Portland channel laid down on the United States hydrographic chart of Alaska, of 1869, and carelessly adopted, subsequently by many geographers, is not the Portland channel of the convention.

Victoria, B. C., March 28, 1877. Sir—With reference to the copy marked C) of article 3 and 4 of the convention between Russia and Great Britain, respecting the Alaska boundary line, approved by my instructions, I beg leave, respectfully to point out, that the said copy materially differs from the versions of the treaty to which I have had access in the works of MacCulloch and Sullivan.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) JOSEPH HUNTER, J. C. Deane, Esq., Surveyor-General.

Twenty-six years have passed since these letters were written, and no serious complications have arisen, but the time is not yet. The future is here, and with it the age of trusts and warships.

For the purpose of enabling me intelligently to prosecute the work committed to my charge, I was furnished with a copy of articles 3 and 4 of the convention between Russia and Great Britain of February 18th and 26th, 1825, in which the boundary line agreed upon by the high contracting parties is described as follows:

Colonel Prior was a speaker at a banquet tendered Mr. Monk, the leader of the Conservative party in Quebec, by his admirers in Montreal.

august tribunal which will be appointed under the provisions of the new-made treaty, to place a modern interpretation upon the deliberations of the convention of 1825:

"1. What is intended as the point of commencement of the line? "2. What course shall the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance to Portland channel?"

Now, sir, I would like to know, keeping in view articles 3 and 4 of the convention above quoted, what other answers than the following can be given to these three questions:

"1. The Southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island" is intended as the commencement of the line.

"2. The Portland channel is the channel running north from near the Southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, and partly bounded on the West by that island."

"3. The course which the line shall take from the point of commencement is, in the words of the convention, "North along the channel called Portland channel."

It is quite clear that Portland channel laid down on the United States hydrographic chart of Alaska, of 1869, and carelessly adopted, subsequently by many geographers, is not the Portland channel of the convention.

If, Mr. Editor, I might trespass still further on your patience, I would like to submit the following copy of a letter not before made public, addressed by me to the Surveyor-General of the Dominion, disclosing another phase of this important question, and the reply thereto:

Victoria, B. C., March 28, 1877. Sir—With reference to the copy marked C) of article 3 and 4 of the convention between Russia and Great Britain, respecting the Alaska boundary line, approved by my instructions, I beg leave, respectfully to point out, that the said copy materially differs from the versions of the treaty to which I have had access in the works of MacCulloch and Sullivan.

I mention whatever is made by these authorities of Portland channel, which appears in my copy.

The discrepancy is very material, as Portland channel is laid down on the copy of the American chart (marked B), sent by you to me, as the inlet or arm of the mouth of which lies due East from the island called Prince of Wales Island."

By reference to the copy of the chart marked B, it will be seen that it is impossible to run a line North from the Southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, which would strike the island called Prince of Wales Island."

A North line as that described by the convention would pass along Clarence channel, would include Revilly, Ogden Islands, and would strike the continent far to the Westward of Portland channel.

Although having, probably, no immediate bearing upon the mission with which I am charged, I have taken the liberty of drawing your attention to a discrepancy which might lead to serious complications in the future.

I am Sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) JOSEPH HUNTER, J. C. Deane, Esq., Surveyor-General.

To this letter I received the following reply: Ottawa, 11th April, 1877.

Sir—Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, on the subjects respectively of the survey of the Alaska boundary, and of the boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the Northern part of Prince of Wales Island, I have the honor by direction of the Minister to inform you to state:

The Minister is of opinion that there is no reason to suppose any discrepancy arising from the fact of the discrepancy alleged in your letter to exist between the copy of the convention between Russia and Great Britain, respecting the Alaska boundary, and the copy of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, and the authorities alluded to in your letter.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) J. C. DEANE, Surveyor-General.

Twenty-six years have passed since these letters were written, and no serious complications have arisen, but the time is not yet. The future is here, and with it the age of trusts and warships.

Canada is better acquainted with her clever, genial, blustering neighbor than is Great Britain, and there could be named as members of the Alaskan tribunal Canadianians who would by their integrity and ability do honor to the best traditions of their country and the Empire.

JOSEPH HUNTER, 6th February, 1906.

Treaty Between Russia and Great Britain. Convention Between His Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, Signed at St. Petersburg in February, 1825.

Article 1. It is agreed that the respective subjects of the high contracting parties shall not be troubled or molested in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same in fishing therein, or in landing at such parts of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives, under the restrictions and conditions specified in the following articles:

Article 2. In order to prevent the right of navigating and fishing exercised upon the ocean by the subjects of the high contracting parties from becoming the subject of any illicit competition, it is agreed that the subjects of His Britannic Majesty shall not land at any place where there may be a Russian establishment, without the permission of the Government of the said Empire; and on the other hand that Russian subjects shall not land without permission at any British establishment on the northwest coast.

Article 3. The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the northwest shall be drawn in the manner following: 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 and 133rd degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the 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 mountain situated parallel to the coast, as far as the said 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.

Article 4. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article it is understood: 1st. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia.

2nd. 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 10 marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possession and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the coast, and the said line shall never exceed the distance of 10 marine leagues therefrom.

In witness thereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg the 28th (16) February, 1825. (Signed) HERRIARD CANNING, THE COUNT DE NESSELRODE, PIERRE DE POLETICA.

A PLAIN SPEAKER. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has been speaking to the irreconcilable Boers again in the tones of the "new diplomacy."

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CAUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA. Congressman Geo. H. White's Case. A Noted Sculptress Cured.



The world of medicine recognizes Grip as epidemic catarrh. Medical Talk.

Mrs. Celeste Covell writes from 210X, avenue, Aurora, Ill.: "Only those who have suffered with the grippe can appreciate how grateful I feel that such a splendid medicine as Peruna has been placed at the door of every suffering person."

Noted Sculptress Cured of Grip. Mrs. M. C. Cooper, of the Royal Academy of Arts, of London, England, now residing in Washington, D. C., is one of the greatest living sculptresses and painters of the world. She says:

"I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh and la grippe. I have suffered for months, and after the use of one bottle of Peruna I am entirely well."

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over. One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."

Lieutenant Clarice Hunt, of the Salt Lake City Barracks of the Salvation Army, writes from Ogden, Utah: "Two months ago I was suffering with so severe a cold that I could hardly speak. Our captain advised me to try Peruna and prepared a bottle for me, and truly it worked wonders. Within two weeks I was entirely well."

Torboro, N. C. Gentlemen:—I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Independent Order of Good Templars, of Everett, Wash., writes: "After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctor's care. My blood seemed poisoned. Peruna cured me."

"I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe. After using three bottles of Peruna I found the grip had disappeared."

LA GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with a awful GARR had

clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-Secretary of the German Consulate, writes the following letter from 3417 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe. After using three bottles of Peruna I found the grip had disappeared."

OLD PUPILS ARE WELDED TOGETHER. HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FORMED.

A Successful Meeting Was Held Last Evening—First Officers Elected—The Constitution.

The Association of the High School Alumni was born Friday night, the organization meeting being held in the assembly room of the school. About 50 of the former pupils were on hand, and although this was a small proportion of the number enrolled in past years, it was sufficient to give the infant association an impetus which will send it whirling along the pathway of prosperity.

The St. James Gazette of London laments the fact that Britain is neglecting opportunities to strengthen the bonds of union with Canada, especially referring to the high postage on magazines and newspapers which the United States for news literature. The paper adds: "This is surely a matter in which we might well make some sacrifice, if sacrifice is required for the sake of the loyal colonists who are thus deprived of the benefits of the British character of their country."

The Colonist pines for a government that will give Canada a "strong policy." In what manner shall we measure the strength of a policy? Canada within the last few years has made more remarkable progress than any other country in the world. During the pre-vious eighteen years the rate of progression was very disappointing. In each of the periods a distinct policy was in force. Which one of the two has been proved by actual experience to be most suited to the requirements of the country? We cannot have a strong policy with weak men at the head of our affairs.

Professor Robert Koch, who alternately terrorizes and soothes by his revelations concerning bacteria, is 59. He was born in Klausthal, Hanover, and studied at Gottingen. In 1882 he discovered the bacillus tuberculosis; in 1884, after a journey to Egypt, he unearthed the cholera bacillus, and in 1890 added the pathosis bacillus to his collection. He has also accomplished many other works for science that are not expressed in terms of microbes, his researches in splenic fever, and wound-poison being conspicuous examples.

Mr. Newbury was appointed to the chair, and Gordon Grant secretary. After acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, the chairman said he had entered the school on its organization in 1876. Since leaving he had often thought that an association of this character would result in much good. He hoped that all the former pupils would join and do their utmost in the interests of education in the city. All should be proud of the High school, and an association such as the one contemplated would greatly strengthen the ties between old schoolmates and their school.

The organization of an alumni association was moved by Gordon Grant in a brief speech, and the motion was carried amid applause. Messrs. Grant, Schofield, C. H. Kent and S. Maclure also endorsed the movement, while A. J. Fluso, of the teaching staff, heartily welcomed the new association, which he predicted meant a great deal for educational interests in Victoria.

The following officers were elected: President, J. O. Newbury; first vice-president, F. Higgins; second vice-president, Miss McCullough; secretary, Gordon Grant; treasurer, C. H. Kent; executive committee, Miss A. D. Cameron, Miss Marchant, R. B. Powell, E. O. S. Schofield and H. Lesler.

The constitution of the new association was read. It follows: 1. The name of this society shall be "The Association of the Victoria High School Alumni."

2. This society shall consist of all ex-teachers, teachers and ex-pupils of the Victoria High school, or Victoria College, who shall have paid the annual fee of \$1. 3. The following are the objects of the society: (a) The promotion of interest in the work of the Victoria High school among pupils, ex-pupils and the public generally. (b) Social reunion and intercourse between former and present teachers and pupils. (c) The encouragement of pupils in the work of their classes by the establishment of prizes and scholarships. (d) The encouragement of athletic and other sports among pupils. (e) The establishing of a library and of a scientific, general and art museum in connection with the school. (f) The furtherance of secondary education in the city of Victoria.

4. The affairs of this society shall be managed by an executive committee consisting of one or more honorary presidents (one of whom shall be the principal of the school for the time being), a president, vice-presidents, a treasurer, a secretary and five other members, all of whom shall be elected at the annual meeting. The executive committee elected at the first meeting of the society, on February 6th, 1903, shall remain in office until the annual meeting next thereafter.

5. General meetings shall be held on the third Friday in the months of March, June, September and December of each year. The general meeting in June shall be the annual meeting of the society, and on the next Saturday following the annual meeting, an annual reunion and picnic shall be held. 6. The executive staff meet at such times as is necessary for the disposal of business, and shall be called together by the secretary on requisition of the president, or of three members of the executive, and five members shall constitute a quorum.

7. This constitution may be amended at any meeting provided notice in writing of any proposed amendment shall have been

given at a previous general meeting, and also provided that at least two-thirds of the members voting at such meeting shall concur in the amendment. 8. The executive committee may call a special meeting of the society at any time, and may give seven days' notice, stating the object for which such special meeting is called.

The meeting adjourned after passing votes of thanks to Mr. Grant, Gordon Grant and the first pupils for attending.

Is Charge Preferred Against C. T. Johnson, of the Orpheum—He Was Arrested Yesterday.

An interesting case will be ventilated in the police court within the next few days. C. T. Johnson, of the Orpheum theatre, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing goods valued at \$75, consisting of films and lenses used in the stereoscopic apparatus in the place. The theatre and Dawson bar adjoining, and contents had been seized by Sheriff Richards on behalf of Turner, Beeton & Co., who took possession on Thursday.

Johnson, who is the key of the theatre, showed the sheriff through the place after which he surrendered the key, receiving a receipt for it.

On Thursday night, it is charged, the sheriff's deputy, who was in the adjoining room, heard a noise in the theatre, and went out to investigate. He and Johnson coming from the rear with some articles in his hands. He said he had the sheriff's written order to enter the place and take away the films and lenses. Asked to produce his authority he showed the receipt for the key, which Mr. Richards had given him. The deputy refused to accept this as authority, and the Johnson then said the sheriff had given him verbal permission.

Yesterday morning the sheriff arrested Johnson, and took him into custody. Bail has been fixed at \$250, himself and that amount and two sureties of \$125 each. The Orpheum theatre is situated in the Dawson hotel block, and has been running for several months. Johnson's case was called in the police court this morning, but was adjourned.

The only other police court case today was that of a drunk who was fined \$2.50 or five days.

A severe earthquake, accompanied by loud rumbblings, was felt in the western part of Jamaica on Thursday night.

TO STARVE IS A FALLACY. The dictum is not true because you have no digestion has long since been exploded. You starve in the treatment of stomach troubles. It has proved that one may eat and not digest, and that one may eat and not digest, and that one may eat and not digest.

ON

prone on a grassy knoll where in from the North Pacific deep whose tide-rip waves many a part parted for the painted war-ship Juan de Fuca and his ward sailed on a treasure quest to reward I'd dream'd a summer evening watching the rusty, western sea The sunny-peak'd Olympians in gold.

Our air hath yet a tang of Spain And hazy edge of fortune from Of pioneers, and wreck and cur From far-off lands along this coast Till Juan de Fuca and his ward beheld the island of his lasting And turning to its pleasant bay fast.

And while his stalwart tars acclaim Hated his the Union Jack in George's name.

Across the rocky harbor-mouth Echoes to tell of England's easy

"Far down I saw an E

And brassy bugles from the barra A challenge to the careless little That lies like a pretty maid in gown—

'Mid tangled gardens—tempting on Are accord with her one fault— So drowsy nigh the hidden guns await.

And nonchalant lay I that afternoon For all the air a sweet aroma bore And I could hear the tumbrel and Of tumbling waves along the pebbles Such giddy joys to me were ever Than chase of gold or fame; but still I felt the first thin tremor o'er as Of some vast traffic without inter To traverse now these waterways.

Where now some tug-boat leaves To pencil on the air a cooling blot Althwart the lighthouse; or the sail

THE GOOD RESULTS OF TOURIST ASSOCIATION GETS APPRECIATIVE LETTERS.

Writers in Dawson City and Show Extent of Territory Co. by Society.

The efforts of the Victoria Tourist Association in advertising the city are being met with every success if the congratulatory letters being daily from all parts of the world taken as an indication. The through Victoria this season is expected to be very heavy and as preparations are therefore made for their entertainment.

ous proposals are on foot. The service to the Gorge so successful augmented last year by an extensive There will be several boats on instead of one, and a continual up and down the Arm will be p Secretary H. Cuthbert is in a communication from a Mr. R. of the City of Mexico, Mexico, conducts a large and remunerative for the instruction of English. M although doing well where he is, ous to once more be under the flag, and attracted to this city by of "Pietresque Victoria," has the Tourist Association asking for nation. He says he is a part of settlement in your beautiful city I friend there, and was sent one charming little pamphlets. I know when I saw anything being set up, and the reading of it has filled my desire to be with you.

"If I come I shall either open a school or a business college for my examination as a teacher public schools. Your education do not acknowledge our certificates f Old Country. This I cannot und I think it shows a great want of patriotism. But I suppose they have reasons for what they do. Such states are acknowledged in New and with good results, the statu education there being a high on very perfect. I do not think it equalled in any of the colonies.

In conclusion, he says, if