..\$ 721\$ 5,837 INTENANCE. 1,000 1,000 6 050 7,295 458 6,000 4,000 250 1,000

URVEYS.

lding and

SIDEWALKS.

local im-

500

..\$ 2,650

...\$ 15.390

SPORT. EEPSTAKES

match, the last the spring meet but are now a long one, concontest was a rdon, R.N., and irst honors, and to few days; Mr. ma, takes third being:

received 50 } =68 received 80 =69 C. C. Worsfold he open event, it play off. Combe fold third.

ements. the I. C. C. of unday taken to n's club. The d for the season, a very enjoyable ing of the local hall, when the e season will be rooms will he tant matters of

EAGUE. nd Westminster baseball clubs expected that v suit and put d to none in the good material ed is energetic part of the ento be held in nation of a propected that the will have its

ENT EVENTS. lacrosse club's promise to be

to Ottawa, and and it is rumr have hung up BCH. te in local ship-The clearances

re as follows: ries, 87. Coast-. 106. is searching n is searching ska for whiskey stoms Moore is

at Dyea inlet of marines interior and ound to the

for the one lost preaking of her he steamer City

and so the services were transferred from the fort to this edifice, called Victoria Dis-trict church, and there they went on in the same manner until modified by the minis-FORTY YEARS' SERVICE Pleasantly Commemorated by terial arrivals in 1858. Many Friends of Bishop and

Mrs. Cridge.

cidents of the History of

This City.

The programme of

and "God Save the Queen."

the folk dispersed thoroughly happy.

CHURCH EVOLUTION.

residents knew little or nothing at this time.

Church of England ministers were awaken-

tablishment and what not were being fiercely debated. The cry that 'the Church is in

langer' spread over the land. The ecclesi-

the Oxford tractarians such as Pusey, New-

man and others, called Anglicans, and a war

who now called themselves priests and abjured the terms Protestant, and the Refor-

mation. Indeed there was no distinct broad

line between their dogmas and those of the

In the former further ceremonial services were introduced, such as candles, confession,

prayers for the dead, alters and festivals.

In fact their flocks were to be under sacer-

dotal authority.
"English men and women rebelled

against this tyrannical assumption and pre-sumption, which they had in former years deposed at the cost of much blood and suf-

fering; to this class the Low or Evangelic

school belonged, waging war against the former, and according them of being pilots to

Rome and leading their flocks thereto, and

of being narrow, obstinate, passionately dogmatic, domineering—the enemies of

in England, espoused the Low or Evanglical

church cause and brought it and its principles with him to Vancouver island, and so he soon came into collision even here, as

much perhaps by necessity as choice.

"I have often written about the messroom of the Hudson's Bay Company in Fort
Victoria, serving for a church, theatre, ball

room, festivities, eating and feasting (when possible!) and for various purposes, governmental, civil, religious and intellectual—in

fact an omnium gatherum. The bell in the fort partook of the same general character,

for by the aid of men, civil or religious, as

the case might be, it sang of service, dangers, fire, marriages, deaths or anything requiring notice; the fort dogs assembling under the belfry on their haunches, with head erect, solemnly howled without knowing why, save that in most cases, the bell noted week in the same than the same transfer of the same transfer.

noted meal times—to them the most precious

The Rev. Mr. Cridge, then a minister

religious freedom.

cupied by Dr. Meredith Jones.

ton, Mrs. Helmoken, and Messrs. Laundy,

"It must be remembered that according to the colonizing plan (Wakefield systema becoretical, impracticable one) of the Hudson Bay Company, the colonising agents, lands were to be set saide for churches, etc. It will be seen, then that church and state were to be nominally or re-An Old Timer Recalls the Church Inally combined—the district church on the hill the first installment.

"Mr. Cridge had been engaged for Forty years of faithful service in the city period of five years 'to have charge of district or parish and in addition to bold the of Victoria were recognized by the congregation and friends of the Reformed Episcoappointment of chaplain to the Hudson's pal church by their gathering last evening. Bay Company, and take charge of a school The remuneration, a parsonage and glebe of a hundred acres, thirty cleared; also a stiwhen a splendid reception was tendered the Right Reverend Bishop Cridge and his pend of £300 per annum, charged with the sanction of the Colonial Office on the fund arising from land sales, and also £100 per Judge Troutt. coually esteemed and venerable wife. The event passed of in the most pleasant fashion. annum from the fur trade branch of the not the least happy feature being the presence of so many who remember the time when the good ship Marquis of Bute arrived, till the land is put in oultivation rations will be allowed to him and his family. It is unor came soon afterwards. Among these were derstood that the engagement shall be for five years, at the expiration of which a free Mrs. Mouat, Mrs. Flett, Mr. Raby, Hon. J. S. Helmcken, and Captain McIntyre, now of the well known collier Costa Rica, who was passage home should he wish to return; or on the other hand a new engagement may be entered into.' Cridge accepted. The agree in command of the good vessel which brought the guests of the evening on the ment expired in 1859, and there being now memorable voyage in 1855. There were present, too, in the audience a legislature the case was laid by Governor Douglass before its members on September of the clergy of the city.

10, 1859. The assembly best about the bush programme of the evening was for a long time, some contending and The programme of the evening was for a long time, some contending, and I very informal, for the main idea was to give think rightly, that Mr. Cridge had a right everybody a chance to snake names with the everybody else, and particularly with His Lordship and Mrs. Cridge. Music was upplied as follows: Piano duet, Mrs. W. the money (they hadn't any anyhow), and the money (they hadn't any anyhow). everybody a chance to shake hands with supplied as follows: Piano duet, Mrs. W. Higgins and Miss McTavish; vocal solos, H. Wootton and Mrs. Helmo-ken: piano solo, Miss Langley; chorus, Miss Mouat, Mrs. Laundy, Mrs. F. B. Pember-ken: Belmo-ken and Messrs. Laundy deferring the consideration of church and deferring the church and deferring the church and deferring state connection until after a general elec-

Offerhaus and Bradley; duet, Mrs. Helmcken and Miss Mouat; piano solo, "The Governor answered that as the house Mr. Carl Lowenberg; "Old Lang Syne had resolved that Mr. Cridge was evidently led to expect a renewal of his engagement, they ought to authorize it. To this the Refreshments were served of course, and assembly virtually answered they had nothing to do with the matter. The engagement was not renewed, and so the ques-The following is a paper prepared by Hon. tion of the one hundred acres, and so forth, Dr. Helmcken, prompted by the recollec-tions which the reunion of last evening promised Mr. Cridge, caused the house no further trouble; but the Hudson's Bay brought up, and which he states is the first

Company were honorable. of what ought to prove an interesting series "In this way, then, the union of church and state came to an end. The Hudson's Bay Company, however, set saids many Previous to 1858 only two churches (buildings) existed in Victoria, viz., the acres of land surrounding the church for its Roman Catholic and the Church of Enguse and benefit and for the support of its inland. The worshippers coming out of the latter on a Sunday in 1858 were surprised cumbents. In fact, Mr. Cridge and his church had thus become independent-subto see a ship in the offing laden with passengers. They did not know the meaning and import of this, but soon learned that these gation, and, perhaps, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in England. There was great gers. They did not know the meaning and ject to none in the colony save the congreof miners to follow consequent on the exagexcitement about this land grant. It needs gerated Californian reports of the gold in and on Fraser river, of which gold the local gelical stripe of the strictest order. no saying that this church was of the Evan

"In 1860 His Lordship Bishop Hills ar Following, after a short time, there rived—a gentleman in appearance and bearappeared a number of clergymen of various ing, a very striking man, and not by any denominations, acxious for the spiritual means of a common type. As a private inwelfare of the immigrant miners. Soon the
Methodist church, with its lovely, graceful spire sprang up, the First Presbyterian
church, and likewise a Congregational (?)
one on Fort street in the building now oclongid by The Meredith Lorse ful spire sprang up, the First Presbyterian church, and likewise a Congregational (?) one on Fort street in the building now ocnext the old cemetery, where the pioneers 'In my youthful days in England, the any or no religious denomination rest in peace side by side and look on the proceedings and the changes and painful unchrising from their worse than lethargy. Disestian animosities caused thereby with astonishment and sorrow—the living did so like wise. For Mr. Cridge was greatly respected
—he minded his Master's business, and inastical and political world became the arena

of restlessness and conflict, and then arose terfered not in politics. man and others, called Anglicans, and a war between them and the Evangelical, now called Low Church, ensued. The Anglicans wished to lead the people back to mediaval days and to place themselves under the control, as far as concerned religion, of the ministers of the High Church, who now called themselves unders and above they are considered good security. but times became greatly depressed soon after, lands sank greatly in value and so

caused some ecclesiastical trouble. line between their dogmas and those of the Roman Catholics, save perhaps that the Anglicans could marry and have a head of the church in Rogland these available to the union of the colonies in 1886. Anyhow, Anglicans could marry and nave a nead of the church in England, thus avoiding treason—if such a term any longer existed. So now there arose, within the domain of the country, which deservedly gave him credit. Yancouver Island may have been inserted in Vancouver Island may have been inserted in Victoria and had a great love and strong friendship for the country, which deserved may have been inserted in Vancouver Island may have been inserted in Vancouv his patent, but unlikely, as Vancouver Island possessed a legislature. Victoria at this time was the commercial and political entre of both.

> "For some time His Lordship was a favorite, and soon Mr. Cridge was persuaded to give up his independence and the property of the church, join the Bishop on condition that he received £400 per annum and be the rector of his church. This turned out to be a very bad arrangement for him. By degrees slight frictions began to appear, and the bishop and rector did not agree as to the rights appertaining to each. The questions were not settled or amicably arranged, so by degrees the friction became greater. It was now seen, or believed, that Bishop Hills held Anglican principles and that he meant to introduce more or less of what I was paid for it, but as it was necesbe the rector of his church. This turned that he meant to introduce more or less of what I was paid for it, but as it was neces these dogmas and ceremonies into this sary at all costs to have the lease extended Evangelical church. The idea of this brought the two into conflict. These I wrote to Mr. Sloss demanding the return changes were opposed, but who had the power—the Bishop or the Rector? So things went on. His Lordship married, but this by no means mended matters. In 1870 this district church burned to the groundmore of the consequences in my next installment. It may be stated that according to agreement the lands donated the church were first for the support of the incumbent, second, for the support of a school in con-nection with the Church of England. At first this was done and an excellent school satablished at the foot of the hill, but after a while abandoned; it is not, however, my intention to resuscitate this matter."

FIRES IN MARCH.

"In this room every Sunday divine service was held and worshippers, although of divers denominations, attended, feeling that God dwelt not in temples made with hands, but eternal in the universe, or where two or three are gathered together in His name. As low:

first Mr. Staines was the chaplain and preacher; of his teaching I recollect frame residence on Second street, of G. nothing! A nervous, consequential, restless, learned man, who became intoxicated even in those days with politics, accepted the position of delegate 'to lay at the foot of the throne,' the grievages of the throne,' the grievages of the start of the throne,' the grievages of the start of the preacher; of his teaching I recollect nothing! A nervous, consequential, restless, learned man, who became intoxicated even in those days with politics, accepted the position of delegate to lay at the foot of the throne' the grievances of a baker's dozen or so of dissatisfied townsmen.

The matter of the throne is the content of the position of the throne' the grievances of a baker's dozen or so of dissatisfied townsmen.

The matter of the throne is the content of the position of the throne' the grievances of a baker's dozen or so of dissatisfied townsmen.

The matter of the throne is the content of the property of the content of the property of the content of the property of the property of the content of the property of the content of the content of the property of the content of the content of the property of the content of the property of the content of the property of the content of the content of the content of the property of the content of the content of the property of the content o

Mouats, Fletts and Cridges. Rev. Edward Cridge had come to take the position vacated by Mr. Staines. He held service in the mess-room until the completion of a church on Church Hill.

THE GOLDEN SEAL

Fabulous Dividends Earned for Many Years by the Alaska Commercial Company.

How They Influenced U. S. Authorities to Extend the Lease and Preserve the Monopoly.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.) Dividends amounting to \$800 on every \$100 par stock of the Alaska Commercial Company paid in five years and six months service next Sunday (Palm Sunday) an exmade part of the showing of the business of cellent programme of sacred music will be made part of the showing of the business of the company presented yesterday in the trial of the Wasserman Sloss suit before

The entries in the minute-book of the corporation astonished every one present, and even his honor had to ask for a repetition occasionally as Leon Sloss read of two mourn his loss. meetings in one year, at each of which a dividend of 50 per cent. was declared.

The prosecution asked Leon Sloss to produce evidence of the dividends paid by the company since its incorporation. Strenuous objections were raised by Attorney Thomas, but it was ruled that the evidence was material as showing a basis by which to judge the value of the stock at the time Max Wasserman sold the 400 shares to Louis Sloss for \$80 each, which he now seeks to recover. From 1872 to 1880 the dividends ranged from 20 to 60 per cent. per annum, and in the latter year two dividends were declared each of 50 per cent. The following year seals were again plentiful and 90 per cent. was paid, but in 1882 only 20 per cent. was Geolared. The next year the company paid a dividend of 48½ per cent. Nothing higher than 60 per cent. was then paid un-

This was the banner year in the history of the corporation.
"In March, 1890," said Leon Sloss, read ing from the books, "the directors declared a dividend of 50 per cent."

stock received a dividend of \$50?" said Attorney Dorn. "That's what it means," replied the wit-

"In April, 1890, the affairs of the com pany were so prosperous and the surplus in the treasury so great that another dividend of 25 per cent. was paid," continued Mr. Sloss. "In November of the same year the directors declared a dividend of 40 per cent.

" What's that?" asked the Court. 44 The evidence shows, your Honor," said Mr. Dorn, "that three dividends, aggregating \$115 on every \$100 of stock, were paid within a period of nine months." Leon Sloss again commenced to read from the minutes. A dividend of 20 per cent.

was paid in March, 1891, but in November of that year a resolution was passed declar-ing that the company had lost the lease of the islands of Pribilov and Kamandorski, and was forced to limit its business.

TWO MILLIONS TO SPARE

As there was in the treasury at that time surplus of \$2,000,000, and as there was no need to retain such a large amount, it was decided to make a dividend of 50 per cent. justified any more payments.

A synopsis of the dividends paid shows

death, in 1886, I inherited his stock. In that year I met Mr. Gerstle, a director of the company, in Europe, and he told me that Marc Livingston had sold 400 of his shares to him (Gerstle) for \$80 per share. He explained to me that it was necessary, and, on considering the matter, I decided to come to San Francisco and see Louis Sloss ours to-day. Their evidence is required in the highway case in which John S. Bates is

personally.
"I came here and Mr. Sloss explained to me that the leases from the American and Russian governments were about to expire, and that it was necessary for him (Sloss) to have some cheap stock to sell to people who would aid us in getting our leases renewed. He told me that as he and others had done all the work that had made the company a success he thought the dormant shareholders who lived in Europe and who did noth-

The fire record for the month just closed shows a total of six alarms and a loss of \$2,808. The Chief's memorandum is as below:

March 7.—Box 51. Fire at two-story frame residence on Second street, of G.

March 7.—Box 51. Fire at two-story frame residence on Second street, of G.

March 7.—Box 51. Fire at two-story frame residence on Second street, of G.

March 7.—Box 51. Fire at two-story frame residence on Second street, of G.

March 7.—Box 51. Fire at two-story frame residence on Second street, of G.

March 7.—Box 51. Fire at two-story frame residence on Second street, of G.

March 7.—Box 51. Fire at two-story frame residence on Second street, of G.

March 7.—Box 51. Fire at two-story frame residence on Second street, of G.

baker's dozen or so of dissatisfied townsmen. Poor man, he had not gone far on his journey when a storm arcse, the ship was wrecked at sea, and he after much suffering was drowned not very far from the entrance to Juan de Fuca straits.

"The place then was left without a chaplain and schoolmaster.

"In 1855 there landed at Victoris from the Marquis of Ruta three vonne and beau."

"In 1855 there landed at Victoris from the Marquis of Ruta three vonne and beau."

"The Matron's report acknowledged various kind gifts during the month, and stated that all in the home were now convalescent. The two children who had been taken down with measles had been promptly quarantined by Dr. Milne, and placed under the special care of an experienced nurse in the upper portion of the building. By this means the spread of the disease had been happily averted. averted

Some discussion took place on applications for admission of seven additional children. These were finally referred under the rules by Mr. Staines. He held service in the mess-room until the completion of a church on Church Hill. This church, designed and built under the superintendence of J. D. Moore; occupant, R. W. Margetts. No beds and bedding. The bills for the month pemberton, was opened in August, 1856,

were read, approved, and referred to the secretary for payment, and the board ad-journed to the call of the president,

THE CITY.

On Thursday evening next Mrs. D. R Harris will have a charity concert at her-residence, Burdette avenue. A fine programme will be provided for the event,

THE members of Court Robin Hood No. 8,100, A O F., last evening paid a fraterna visit to Court Vancouver. An interesting programme was a special feature of the even Ar the conclusion of the usual evening

given in St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill. An offering in aid of church expenses will be taken. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Sr., died on March 31. He was an old pioneer, having been here since 1862, carrying on the horse shoe-

ing business until the time of his death. He leaves a widew, six daughters and a con to THE remains of the late A. E Billings, the young man whose death occurred at the Jubilee hospital on Tuesday last, were yesterday morning laid in their last resting

oe. The funeral services were conducted

in Christ church cathedral. THE following is the abstract of collec-ions during March for Inland Revenue Division No. 37. Victoria: Sptrite, \$7, 434 71 ; malt, \$1,760.12; tobacco, \$3.540 38; cigars, \$654; methylated spirits. \$66 77; red petroleum, \$89.95. Total-\$13,

THERE was an unusually large attendance at the Salvation Army barracks Sunday evening, when Adjutant Archibald conduoted impressive memorial services for William Law, engineer of the steamer Velos, who lost his life in the storm in which she struck and went down off Trial Island.

AT divine service in St. Aidan's church. Cedar Hill, on Sunday, Messrs. I. Somers and J. Taylor were ordained to the elder-"That means that each \$100 worth of ship, they having been duly elected by the congregation to that office. The minister was assisted in the ordination service by Mr. T. M. Henderson, elder in St. Andrew's.

THOUGH there were no offenders to be dealt with in the city police court yesterned it is not because the police have leisure time on their hands. They are now on the whatsoever from the Canadian government, whatsoever from the Canadian government, dealt with in the city police court yesterday ating with more than usual boldness lately, the scene of their latest exploit being the Canada Paint Co.'s storeroom, from which five large cans of paint were stolen.

.Interest in the case of rancher Stark. who was killed a few weeks ago by a fall who was killed a lew weeks ago by a lall over a cliff, has been reopened by the revival of the rumor of foul play current at the time of the accident. It is said that fresh information has been obtained on this point. Whatever it is, it has not yet been reported to the police, and they are firmly convinced that the fatality was purely acci-

THE examination of candidates for admission to practice as provincial land sur-veyors opened in the legislative assembly need to retain such a large amount, it was decided to make a dividend of 50 per cent. In 1892 the company sold some of its United States bonds and other securities, and raised Kenzie. There were three candidates fer \$500,000 in cash. This enabled it to declare preliminary examinations and five for pertwo dividends of 25 per cent. each, but since mission to practice as surveyors. The pre May, 1892, the profits do not appear to have days, but the finals will last a week.

WHILE Captain John Irving was travel-

the bigamy case in which John S. Bates is the defendant and Annie Struthers prosecutrix, and which was referred to at some length in the Vancouver correspondence of the Colonist last Sunday. Mrs. Bates was formerly the wife of General Dauphin, of the Confederate Army, and one of the founders and first officers of the Louisians Lottery Company. Bates has set up the claim that her marriage with the General had not been dissolved when he married her

THE Century for April has almost as much I parted with them. On September 8, 1891
I wrote to Mr. Sloss demanding the return of my shares."

A reply from Mr. Sloss was then read expressing great surprise that Mr. Wasserman should have expected to have his stock returned to him. Mr. Sloss declared that the sale was an absolute one; and that Mr. Wasserman had sold because the leases were about to expire, and there was a prospect that the stock might rapidly depredate. Another letter was read in which Wasserman and enied emphatically the assertions of Master Series, religious and educational inabout to expire, and there was a prospect that the stock might rapidly depreciate. Another letter was read in which Wasserman denied emphatically the assertions of Mr. Sloss, and again asked for his stock and the dividends that it had earned since its sale.

OFFICERS CHOSEN

statesmanship by Noah Brooks's article on Lincoln's re-election, art by a beautiful example of Cole's engraving in his Old Dutch Master Series, religious and educational interests by an article by Lyman Abbutt on "Religious Teaching in the Public Schools," travel by a paper by Miss Preston on a new field of travel "Beyond the Adriatic," fiction by Mr. Crawford's and Mrs. Harrison's serials, and by three short stories milds. serials, and by three short stories, public questions by various articles in the departments, and poetry by contributions from Forence Earle Coates, Maurice Francis Egan, Henry A. Beers, Louise Chandler Moulton, Robert Underwood Johnson and others. others. There is a striking drawing of Mme Rejane by Krohg, a Scandinavian artist, and in an article on Tesla's recent electrical inventions, some remarkable photographs of the inventor and of Mark Twain, Joseph Jefferson and Marion Crawford. The Century has spared no expense in the illustra-tion of the Napoleon history.

Flour Going Cp. HAMILTON, April 1.—City millers have declared an advance in the price of flour from \$2 60 to \$3, and up to \$3 20 a barrel. With wheat at the present price they claim that they have not been making any profit.

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure constitution by restoring

The Seattle Chamber of Commerc Fearful of Probable Boundary Commission Results.

A Long Report Setting Up a Claim to an Immense Strip of the Territory.

At the regular monthly meeting of the possessions as they now stand. Seattle Chamber of Commerce on Monday and the secretary was instructed to mail evening the Alaska boundary proposition was almost the sole topic of discussion. The speakers of the evening included General J. B. Metcalfe, who, as chairman of the committee appointed a month ago to gather data regarding the attitude of Canada on this matter, read a lengthy report which. This Valuable Metal Found in Bare Abundafter reciting the impossible description of the boundary in the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain goes on to say :-

(2) Contrary to the original supposition, we ascertain no defined mountain range parallels this coast, but that there exists, instead, merely a vast jumble of peaks and

(3) That, consequently, the line of de markation, 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

(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 of that government, as late as the date last ment (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 sta

tioned at Fort Tongass, at the mouth of Portland canal," soon after the purchase of Alaska in 1867 to about 1887, and cus

or any other powers of the world.

(7) That both the Portland channel and (7) That both the Portland channel and the Bahm 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 Dun-

can, to avoid the interference, if not the 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 Behm canal, immedi ately east of Prince of Wales island. (9) That subsequently the use of this island at the discretion of the interior department of the United States was granted

to the Rev. Mr. Duncan, exclusively, by formal act of the United States congress. (10) That shortly before the time the Canadian government appears to have awakened from its sleep of sixty years, aroused no doubt by the fact that a large number of natives were transferred from Canadian soil by Mr. Duncan's withdrawal, that between November, 1886, and May ling between Westminster and Vancouver on Saturday on a tram car he got into contrast to be gained from a possession of the best to be gained from a possession

were not in the original treaty of 1825, "or if known. One of the peculiarities of this so," that Behm canal was the inlet intended, metal is, that it is never found in paying so," that Behm 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 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 interesting the stated 56th degree of north latitude.

(11) That from this latter point of inter section 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 treapy 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 and, in fact, the interior can at present be alluvial deposits have been formed from the sementing of the serpentineus rocks; and as vaters, following the text of the said treaty

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

able islands. (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 "provid-ing 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 have been permanently marked in virtue of treaties heretofore concluded," and that the said commission, by the terms of a supplemental convention by the terms of a supplemental convention of March 28, 1894, is to make its final report to the high contracting parties before Deember 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 an ascertainable boundary," and that it was ascertained that the Canaand 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.

No one who is at all conversant with the wonderful resources of "our big ice bex," as Alaska has been slightingly termed, can deny that it is to day one of the most profitable investments ever made by our government.

The while press of British Columbia to-day, while strongly advocating the seizure of these points of vantage, seem to seek to des-guise the importance of the matter, belit-tling it in the hope, presumably, of distract-

ALASKA MAKES EXCITEMENT ing 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 would now unanimously and warmly recommend and urge your honorable body to organize a permanent committee on Alaska, whose duty is 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

several cities of the Pacific Coast and endeavor to get them to take similar action in the matter.

SIMILKAMEEN PLATINUM MINES.

ance and Superior Quality.

(From the Midway Advance.) The gauge of a country's mineral wealth is generally measured by her production of the two precious metals-gold and silver. Not alone in the output of these two must British Columbia be considered, as others equally valuable, although not so extensive, are to be found within her territory. Among these other metals platinum holds perhaps first place, and British Columbia for her preduction of the same has only one superior rival, viz., Russia, where it is derived from the placers on the east slope of the Ural

Prior to the discovery of the metal in this province Russia had no formidable compe-titor, and therefore ruled, or rather dictated the price to be paid for the same in the sorid's market. But of so great economic importance was its discovery here that it had the effect of not only disturbing the base of supply, but also of reducing the metal's intrinsic value. In the past two or three years there has, however, been an upward tendency in the range of value, owing to various reasons, the first of which may be considered the demand for the metal, which constantly exceeds the meagre supply, and also the fact that although it is known to also the fact that although it is known to exist in great abundance on the Similka meen, yet the companies owning the placer grounds have not in the past been working the same to any great extent, and, in fact, are only now about to assume active opera-tions. With this end in view the Tulameen Improvement and Hydraulic Company, on March 12 last increased the amount of their capital stock to 500,000 shares.

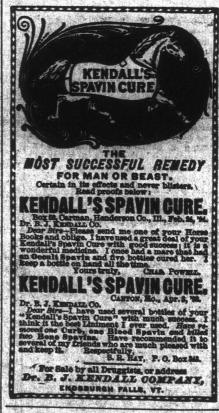
This company has expended a large sum of money on their property, but owing to the fact that it is a close corporation, none of the stock has ever been placed upon the market. Among those composing the company may be found the names of many prominent British Columbians and Eastern men, notably H. Abbott of the C.P.R., A. Hosmer, J. Laidlaw estate, J. Wilson, A. Ewen, E. Mahon, B. Douglas, J. Armstrong, Captain R. G. Tatlow, D. Lockerby and others. Benjamin Douglas, of New Westminster, is president of the company. Active opera-tions will be carried on this summer, and work will be prosecuted under a vigorous management. The water which will be utilized will be taken out of Eagle creek, for the conveyance of which to the placer grounds a large and long flume and ditch will necessary.

Many interesting facts are related re the discovery of platinum on the Similkameen, some of which would show that at first the niners who were working the placers there considered it to be nothing more than white iron, and of no value. In fact, it was by them looked upon as a nuisance, interferi 1892, the company paid as dividends \$788.50 on each \$100 worth of stock.

Max Wasserman was then placed on the stand, and told the story of the transfer of the stock.

"In May, 1888," said the plaintiff, "I may, 1888," said the plaintiff, "I may, 1888," said the plaintiff, "I company. My father was them who originally obtained the lease, and on his death, in 1886, I inherited his stock. In that year I met Mr. Gerstle, a director of that year I met Mr. Gerstle, a director of that Marc Livingston had sold 400 of his shares to him (Gerstle) for \$80 per share. which crosses the river just below the mouth of Eagle Creek, and has been cut through by it, to be the matrix of the platinum; and the appearance of the metal would tend to prove this theory, as it is always of a very rough nature, showing that disintegration has taken place close at hand.

> Assays show it to contain 85 per cent. from which the interior can at present be alluvial deposits have been formed from the reached from this coast, and thereby well calculated to greatly injure American commerce with Alaska.
>
> Section for this most would be written at large and as the formation is not altogether unknown in many parts of British Columbia, it is quite that the parts of British country be a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for this most would be written as a section for the section with a section for the section with a section for the section with a section



EXCHANGE—Wishing to reside in the country, I would exchange city property, mext Dunsmuir estate, and Beacon Hill Park), we grazing farm, Saanich or elsewhere, Canon Pandon, Victoria.