

Red Eagle Gold Mining Company, LIMITED LIABILITY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Capitalization :
\$1,200,000.

Shares, Par Value \$1.00,
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury:
500,000 Shares

Provisional Directorate:

President - W. H. FIFE, Fife Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.

Vice-President - WM. BENNISON, Rossland, B. C.
Managing Director - J. W. COVER, Rossland, B. C.

Secretary Treasurer - T. G. ELGIE, Rossland, B. C.

Consulting Engineer - C. W. CALLAHAN, London, Eng., and Rossland, B. C.

Properties (80 acres): RED EAGLE and RED POLE, in the famous South Belt--Trail Creek Mining District, B. C.,--adjoining Mayflower and Curlew.

Assays of ore from surface of Red Eagle give results ranging from \$20.00 to \$328.30. The Red Eagle has been surveyed, and a crown grant applied for. The first block of Treasury Stock is now on the market at 7½ cents, subject to advance without notice. The work of development has commenced, and will be prosecuted vigorously.

Intending investors are invited to examine the Red Eagle properties.

For prospectus and full information, address:

Remittances may be made through the Manager of the Bank of
British North America, Rossland, B. C.

WM. BENNISON & CO., Mining Brokers.
Shaw Block, Rossland, B. C.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

In an article on the British Columbia-Alaska boundary question, Allan B. Slauson, of Washington, outlines the claims of the United States. He says:

"Such officers of the geological survey as have been officially interested in the dispute over the Alaskan boundary express surprise that the controversy has developed no new features within the past three months. They were warranted, they think, by the following facts:

"Both governments first officially recognized the dispute by agreeing to survey, jointly, the land through which the line must run. This agreement was effected by the Hon. Michael H. Herbert, then charge d'affaires of the British embassy, and John W. Foster, our secretary of state, in a convention concluded July 22, 1892. This convention allowed two years for the purpose of the survey, reckoning from the appropriation by both governments of the money required, about \$50,000 each, which period would have elapsed November 28, 1894. It soon became evident that the time set apart was insufficient for the purpose, and the two nations therefore agreed, through the present British ambassador and Secretary Gresham, to extend it to December 31, 1895. On the occasion of the survey, the convention provided, the commission appointed for the purpose should report the result to the two governments. This the topographers of the survey assume, has been done. 'The high contracting parties agree that as soon as practicable after the reports of the commissioners shall have been received,' the report of the convention reads, 'they will proceed to consider and establish the boundary line in question.' That neither government has complied with this latter requirement within eleven months after the completion of the survey, this it is that occasions the surprise among the officers of the survey.

"Although unaccounted for by the survey, this delay is capable of many explanations. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has been authorized to submit to our government a proposition for general arbitration between the two nations, and it is not impossible that the Alaskan controversy is suspended by mutual consent until such proposal may be either accepted or rejected. It may be deemed inadvisable to enter in upon such a second controversy before the Venezuela boundary is determined. An approaching national election in the United States and the American embroglio in Europe may have made publication of the report of the commission untimely, especially so if there are material differences in the conclusions the surveying parties have drawn. Finally, the matter may have suffered simply from a lack of attention due either to the absence of the ambassador from Washington or to the occupation of both embassy and state department in other affairs.

"Coupling the heightened public interest in disputes of this sort excited by the President's Venezuelan message with the inquiry which notice of delay in this matter is sure to excite, the time seems to

require a precise statement of the nature of the Alaskan controversy and the position in which the matter now stands.

"Alaska was originally a Russian possession. Its boundary was determined by a convention assembled at St. Petersburg, where representatives from Great Britain and Russia had assembled to discuss two matters. The first was the Russian claim of 1821 to dominion over the whole northern Pacific, and the second, and this was quite the secondary object of the conference, was to agree upon a boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. These representatives defined the boundary as follows:

"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 121st and 133rd degrees of 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; and from the 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 of west longitude (of the same meridian), and finally, from the point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean.

"IV. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article it is understood:

"First--That the island called Prince of Wales island shall wholly belong to Russia. (Now by cession to the United States.)

"Second--That whenever 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 to the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues (about thirty-five miles) from ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned (that is to say, the limit to the possessions of the United States) shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

"These particular specifications were probably picked upon, because the only map before the diplomats in session at St. Petersburg, a map executed by Explorer Vancouver, marked clearly a range of mountains generally parallel to the coast and always within the ten marine leagues specified, Mapmakers of that day, both British and Russian, approximated the line as it is now marked on American maps, and when in 1867 Alaska became an American possession, it was generally agreed that the specific terms of the treaty precluded any controversy over its boundary.

"Seventeen years after the cession to the United States of Russian America, however, the Canadian government published a map in which it first announced its position to challenge the old approximated line. The long straight line from Mt. St. Elias to

the frozen ocean, that which bounds the greater part of Alaska, was unchanged, but the short curved line which separates the southernmost portion of the territory from British Columbia was altered very materially. Beginning fifty-seven miles nearer the open sea than in the earlier maps, the Canadians marked the line as ascending Behm channel, not Portland channel, as specified in the treaty, and thence generally northward, converging shortly with the older line. The new boundary operated, of course, to diminish American possessions and to increase those of Great Britain. A second map further extending British Columbia was promulgated in 1887, and a third, operating in the same manner, appeared only a few months ago.

"If the lands affected by the latter maps was a barren waste, assumption of title thereto by another nation should provoke a thorough contest of the claim, but this land is not valueless. Cedars, spruces and pines abound nearer the coast and are reasonably supposed to cover all the hills and mountains inland. Navigable fiords, that reach their way far into these timber districts are intersected by the last line almost at their mouth. Two of them, Taku river and Lano canal, are respectively 378 feet and 1,253 feet deep at the point of intersection. But most important of all, the whole region near Juneau, the site of the famous Treadwell gold mine, is made part of British Columbia, and mining and exporting gold from the adjacent gold fields will become, therefore, if the claim holds, a British, not an American, industry.

"Although Great Britain has made no other contention than the publication of these maps, that has proven sufficient to provoke strong messages on the subject from President Grant and remonstrances from many other parts of the country, and to develop an interest in the question which resulted finally in the agreement for a survey, to which reference was made at the beginning of this article.

"In brief, the whole matter hangs upon the reports of these surveying commissioners. If a chain of mountains similar to that on the Vancouver map exists, the line is easily determined, but the absence of such a range will compel the adoption of the alternative provided in the treaty. If this latter course is unavoidable, we must determine the actual coast line, and the Alaskan coast line is more jagged and broken than that of Scandinavia. That part covered by the treaty is alone equal to the coast line of all other parts of the United States. A boundary actually parallel to such a coast is decidedly impossible.

"In any event the assemblage of a joint convention to consider the reports of the surveying commissioners is unavoidable. Then the line will be considered and disposed of according to the specific terms of the treaty. It is hardly probable that the convention will approve the assumption that the treaty specifies one channel while expressly naming another."

THE MINING REVIEW furnishes authentic information concerning the mining interests of Trail Creek--or only \$2 a year.