

The International Boundary.

HOW GOVERNMENT SURVEYORS ARE MAKING THE LINE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

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OTTAWA, April 17.—The boundary between the United States and Canada is being carefully marked. A band of surveyors, representing both countries is going over it, running new lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific and putting up brass posts to mark them. I have been upon the line several times during my travels in Canada. At the town of Laurier, in British Columbia, I found the depot situated on both sides of the boundary. There was a mark drawn diagonally across the platform, on one side of which was painted in red the words "United States" and on the other side Canada and a picture of the maple leaf. I planted one of my feet on the eagle and the other on the leaf and stood for a time astride the division which separates John Bull's American possessions from those of Uncle Sam. Looking to the south I could, in my imagination, see the Rockies rolling onward for thousands of miles to our Mexican boundary and at the north the mountains of Canada and the snow and ice of British America extending almost to the pole.

On the northern arm of Lake Champlain missing. One was 60 feet away from the line, and it had probably been carried there by an ice shove when the water was unusually high. Some of these posts stood near roads and they had dropped over into the gutters, any were broken with rust and surrounded with weeds. The most of these have been reset or replaced with granite pillars, so bedded that they will resist the ravages of time.

THE BOUNDARY STORIES.

There is a custom house at Laurier, and our baggage was examined by the United States officers as soon as we crossed over. There are some other towns situated here and there along the line, and there are in some places what are known as boundary stores. Such stores were more common in the past than now. One-half of a building, for instance, might be in the province of Quebec and the other half in the state of Vermont. Behind one counter were shelves of American goods and behind the other great stores of Canadian wares. The customer paid his money and took his choice, and the tariff laws were about as little regarded as are those of Moses in a mining camp.

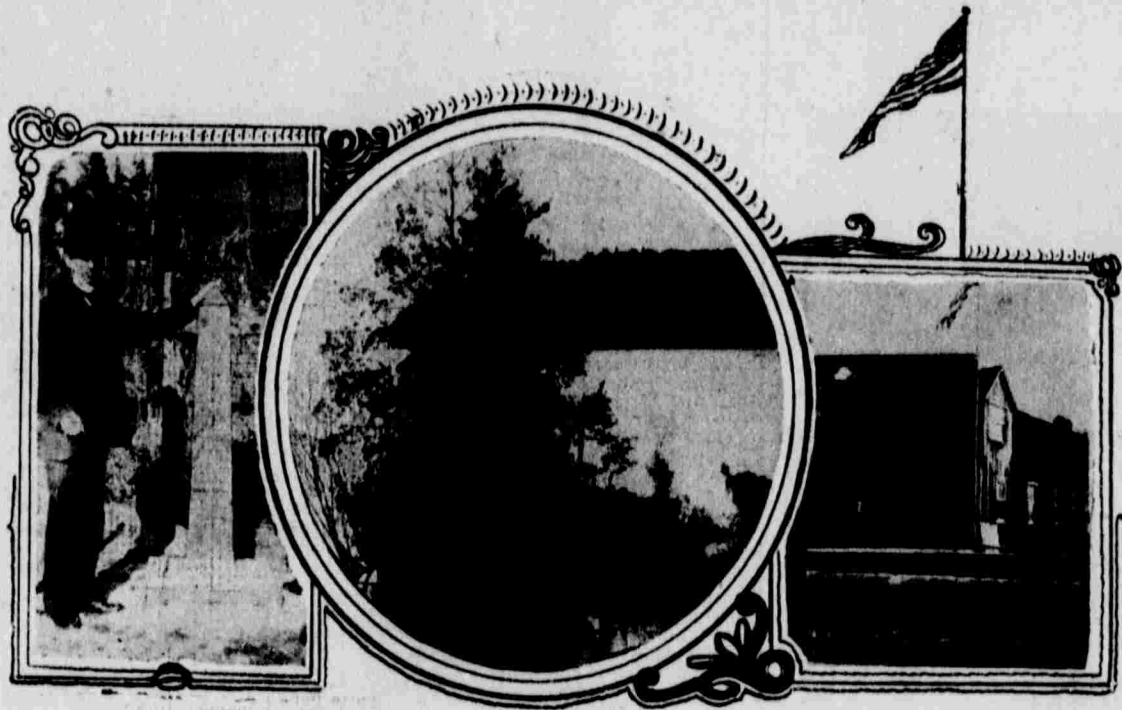
Such stores were also desirable resorts for criminals, who, standing on one side of the room, could snap their fingers at the officers on the other side, and refuse to be arrested without requisition.

WHERE THE LINE GOES.

Our boundary with Canada winds in and out at all sorts of angles for the first thousand miles or so from the Atlantic. It begins at the ocean and crooks and turns around Maine, keeping pretty far away from the St. Lawrence, until it touches that river at the northeastern edge of New York. It runs with the river to Lake Ontario and then winds its way through the middle of the Great Lakes, until it reaches the land again at the northeastern end of Minnesota on Lake Superior. From here it winds a little through the Rainy River country to the Lake of the Woods and then takes an almost straight shoot across the prairies and the Rockies to Puget sound, the British claiming the island of San Juan, which was afterward, by arbitration, awarded to us. Just how long the whole boundary line is I do not know, but it must be considerably more than 3,000 miles.

SMUGGLING AND CATTLE RUSTLING.

Two of the great offenses committed on both sides of the boundary in the west are smuggling and cattle rustling. The pastures of Canada are better than those of the United States and the American ranchmen frequently drive their stock across the boundary to feed on Canada's grass. Such depredations are carefully watched by the mounted police. They patrol the international line weekly and arrest such cowboys as have their stock on the wrong side. They say that all stock that comes into Canada pays duty, and they carefully examine all cattle brought in for tuberculosis, Texas fever and other diseases. In the past there was a great deal of smuggling of cattle and some of this goes on today. There are numerous trails through the mountains of British Columbia, and the Chinese can escape paying the duty which is charged by Canada on each celestial



BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Frank G. Carpenter and Boundary Post on Left, Lake of Woods in Center and American Consulate on Right.

immigrant they are liable to find their way into our country.

Opium smuggling is another crime frequently perpetrated. The opium is said to be prepared at Victoria and carried across in small packages. The duty is very high and it does not take many pounds to bring a profit to the smuggler of a thousand dollars. Our customs officers are on the watch against such criminals and the Canadian government does all it can to help them. There are custom houses at all boundary points and the American consul is stationed at almost every town of size.

Nevertheless, there is a great deal of smuggling from Canada into the United States. I have bought goods in Ottawa and have had the merchant tell me that they could send anything over to me free of duty at any time I chose to order it. A lady friend of mine examined a fine fur cloak in Quebec the other day. The price was several hundred dollars and she told the merchant she could not afford to take it and pay the duty. He replied that she need not worry about that, and that he would deliver it to her at her home in New York duty free on any day she chose to name.

HOW THE BOUNDARY IS DEFENDED.

It is said that Europe is like an armed camp. Its every country has fortifications at the places where it could most easily be attacked by its neighbors and enormous military establishments are kept up with a view to possible wars. This line of three thousand miles or more between Canada and the United States is practically free from military defenses. There is a great fort at Quebec with old guns and a few soldiers. There is a coal station at Esquimaux in British Columbia, which until last year was garrisoned by British troops, but which is

now held entirely by Canadians. The British, in fact, have withdrawn their forces from Canada, and from now on the Canadians will handle their own military establishments throughout. Indeed, Canada has practically no defenses along the land boundary to speak of, and it is the same with the United States. According to our treaty with Great Britain, however, preferred to Great Britain, however, preferred to pocket the affront of Cleveland's proclamation and the danger of war disappeared. The secret meeting has been kept quiet until this day, but my informant, a man high in the offices of the dominion government, tells me that there is no doubt as to the truth of this story.

A BIT OF UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

Speaking of the possibilities of a war between the United States and Canada, I heard an official secret the other night as to the position taken by the Canadian Pacific railway. Cleveland issued his offensive Venezuelan proclamation. At that time the feeling against the United States on the part of Great Britain was such that a war seemed imminent. The officials of the Canadian Pacific railway realized this and they had their agents in London and Washington instructed that they should be telegraphed any change of conditions. They realized that if a war should be declared by Great Britain against the United States one of our first acts would be to send an army across the boundary to capture the Canadian Pacific railway, and they to save the property.

They were waiting anxiously when they received cipher telegrams from both London and Washington that war was inevitable. Thereupon a meeting of the high officials of the road was secretly called. The matter was discussed and it was decided that Canada could not possibly defend the western

branches of the railroad and that should Americans come the officers should be instructed to hand over the line at once under protest. They decided to do this in order that there might be no destruction of property. Great Britain, however, preferred to pocket the affront of Cleveland's proclamation and the danger of war disappeared. The secret meeting has been kept quiet until this day, but my informant, a man high in the offices of the dominion government, tells me that there is no doubt as to the truth of this story.

JEALOUS OF THE AMERICANS.

The Canadians of the west are more in sympathy with the Americans than those of the east. Indeed I understand there is an old story element here that lies awake nights trying to find excuses for rubbing the international salt in the wrong way. This element is opposed to all things American. It wants a tariff wall higher than the Tower of Babel, between the countries and would like to keep out Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces. It has been recently worried because most of the magazines read in Canada are made in the United States and it has been asking the government to charge an extra postage rate on such periodicals and thereby make the nation go to bed. English periodicals and so-called funny papers. It is largely this element that made a fuss not long ago about our Associated Press furnishing most of the news matter for the Canadian papers, and it so agitated that subject that the Canadian government has subsidized a special news service for Canada between the dominion and England. I am told that this service is regularly scooped by our Associated Press.

In justice to these people generally, however, I want to say that such things are merely pimples on the body polit-

The New Brass Boundary Posts of the West and the Granite Pillars of Vermont—Boundary Stores—Smuggling and Cattle Rustling—How The Boundary is Defended—Some Jealous Canadians—The Aristocracy and Social Questions—American Women in Canada.

The average Canadian is a good fellow, fair, honest and full of common sense. He likes the American far better than the Englishman, and especially in the west does he realize that the American is helping most to build up the country. There is no man more welcome and none who is having a larger share in all the opportunities and a squarer deal in all other respects.

Speaking of jealousy between the two countries reminds me of a little incident which I discovered among our American ladies in Winnipeg. They claim, so I am told, that they have not been received quite as well as they should be. Indeed, it is said that the fair Winnipegger, banking upon the blue blood of the British empire, thinks herself somewhat better than our American princesses, even though the latter be the daughters of money kings. Indeed, there is what might be called an American colony in Winnipeg whose members flock by themselves and who, in many cases, feel that they are unwelcome among the fashionable set of the pure Canadians. This American colony is rapidly growing and the male members of it are among the chief men of the city. They have already a high financial standing, and in the coming development will probably hold their place among the richest men of the west. Their wives are well educated and are fully the equals of the Canadianes.

In the other cities of western Canada the ladies of the two nations are more closely associated and the Americans are even more popular than the English. The fashions here come from the United States and the home life of the people is about the same. Nearly every town has its woman's clubs of a literary and social nature and many have clubs for golf and other sports.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF THE DOLLAR.

Indeed, about the only aristocracy in

Canada is the aristocracy of the dollar. The Canucks worship it quite as much as the Yankees, and they bend their knees even more humbly before it. This is especially so in the case of the managers and officials of the chartered banks, who are in Canada, more than anything else, the visible emblems of the golden calf. These people have a position of their own and are quite on the top of the social heap. In the smaller cities the bank manager and the dry goods salesman over above the way or the days of the Master who may have twice his brains and three times his salary. For, why, the latter are in trade.

In addition to the bank clerks and capitalists is the small society of nobility made so by the favor of Great Britain. At the head of this is the governor general, Earl Grey, a simon-pure nobleman appointed by the King. Next to him are a few sirs who have earned their titles by service to the country. These are chiefly railroad officials or such men as Lord Strathcona, who was so long at the head of the Hudson's Bay company, and who had much to do with building the Canadian Pacific.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

Indeed, as far as blue blood is concerned, about the purest in Canada flows through the veins of the French Canadians. Many of the old families in this class can trace their ancestry back beyond the days of the King. They are descended from the French kings during colonial days. They are proud of their ancestry, but on the whole are not as clannish or as exclusive as the English, who have risen through money making to social prominence.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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The cut illustrates the latest water sport as practiced on several of the northern lakes and rivers. The plan is to attach a balloon to a rowboat and to let the balloon tow the boat at high speed before the wind. A steering gear and sufficient ballast keep the craft from upsetting, and the balloon may be deflated rapidly by means of a valve string connecting with the boat.

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