

SEAL CASE IS ENDED

England Given About Everything Asked in Bering Sea.

PELAGIC SEALING TO STOP

Close Season to Be Enforced by International Agreement and Not by American Law.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Bering sea arbitrators assembled at 9 o'clock this morning and immediately went into private session in a room used by officials of the department of foreign affairs at the Quai d'Orsay.

After a preamble stating the case submitted for decision the full text of the award runs as follows: We decide and determine as to the five points mentioned in article 6, as to which our award is to embrace a distinct decision upon each of them.

As to the first of said five points we, Baron de Courcel, Lord Hannan, Lord Harlan, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta and Gregorio W. W. Gram, being a majority of said arbitrators, do decide as follows: By the clause of 1821 Russia claimed jurisdiction in the sea now known as Bering sea to the extent of 100 Italian miles from the coast and islands belonging to her, but in the course of the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the treaty of 1824 with Great Britain, Russia admitted that her jurisdiction in said sea should be restricted so as to reach only the part known as the Bering sea.

As to the third point, as to so much thereof as requires us to decide whether the body of water now known as Bering sea was included in the phrase "Pacific ocean," as used in the treaty of 1824 between Great Britain and Russia, we unanimously decide that the body of water now known as Bering sea was included in the phrase "Pacific ocean," as used in said treaty.

On the fourth point we decide and determine that all the rights of Russia to jurisdiction over the seal fisheries passed to the United States, limited by thecession.

On the fifth point we decide and determine that the United States have no right to the protection of or property in the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering sea when found outside of the ordinary three-mile limit.

And whereas, the aforesaid determination of the foregoing questions as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States leaves the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of fur seals habitually resorting to the Bering sea, we, Baron de Courcel, Lord Hannan, Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta and Gregorio W. W. Gram, being a majority of the arbitrators, assent to the whole and parts of the regulations as necessary outside of the jurisdiction limits of the respective governments, and that they should extend over the waters hereinafter mentioned.

The following regulations were added by a majority of the arbitrators, Mr. Harlan and Sir John Thompson dissenting.

Article I. The United States and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture or pursue at any time or in any manner whatever the animals commonly called fur seals within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands, inclusive of the territorial waters, the miles being geographical miles, sixty to a degree of latitude.

Article 2. The two governments shall forbid their citizens or subjects to kill, capture or pursue in any manner whatever during a season extending in each year from May 1 to July 1 inclusive fur seals on the high sea in that part of the Pacific ocean which is bounded by a straight line drawn from the 13th degree of north latitude to the 18th degree of north latitude or eastward of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich until it strikes the water boundary described in article 1 of the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, following that line up to Bering straits.

Article 3. During the period of time in the waters in which fur sealing is allowed only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take any part in fur sealing operations. They will, however, be at liberty to avail themselves of such means as untraced boats provided by their respective governments in common use as fishing boats.

Article 4. Each sailing vessel authorized to carry on the sealing must be provided by a special license issued for the purpose by its government. Each vessel so employed shall be required to carry a commission of the government.

Article 5. The masters of vessels engaged in fur sealing shall enter accurately in an official logbook the date and place of each operation, the number and sex of the seals actually secured daily. These entries shall be communicated by each of the two governments to each other at the end of each season.

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Article 6. The use of nets, firearms or explosives is forbidden in fur sealing. This restriction shall not apply to shotguns, which such are used in fishing outside of Bering sea during the season which such may lawfully be carried on.

Article 7. The two governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in sealing. These men shall have been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which seal fishing is carried on.

Article 8. The preceding regulations shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the territories of the United States or Great Britain carrying on fur sealing in canoes or untraced boats not transported by or used in connection with the seal trade, or to persons wholly by paddles, oars or sails and manned by not more than five persons in the way hitherto practiced by the Indians, provided that such Indians are not employed by other persons, and provided that when so hunting in canoes or untraced boats the Indians shall not hunt for seals outside the territorial waters under contract to deliver skins to anybody. This exemption is not to be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of Bering sea or the waters around the Aleutian Islands.

Nothing heretofore contained is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters or otherwise in connection with sailing vessels as heretofore.

Article 9. The concurrent regulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur seal trade shall be considered as having been wholly or in part established or modified by a common agreement between the United States and Great Britain. Said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination in order to enable both governments to consider, in the light of past experience there, a decision to make any modifications thereof.

The arbitrators make a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both governments with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Bering sea in 1887. In addition the arbitrators make certain suggestions to the two governments, the most important of which should come to an understanding to prohibit the killing of seals on land or sea for a period of from one to three years and should enact regulations to carry out the finding of the arbitrators.

HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE.

United States Claims Based on the Treaty and Transfer from Russia. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Shortly after the Aleutian islands were transferred to the United States the question of the rights of foreign vessels to take seals in the adjacent waters, came up and was the subject of some little diplomatic correspondence. It was not, however, until 1866 that the matter assumed a serious phase. Russia made a claim that the number of seals were rapidly diminishing, and this largely on account of the destruction occasioned by vessels lying outside of the three-mile limit and shooting the female seals as they swam, heavy with young, from the Pribyloff Islands.

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When the United States purchased Alaska she of course became possessed of all Russia's rights, whatever they were, but with this difference: That whereas Russia controlled both coasts the United States has but one—the Alaska.

In 1870 the government leased to the Alaska Commercial company the exclusive right for twenty years to take fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George and in the adjacent waters. This contract, which was very profitable to both lessor and lessee, was renewed in 1890.

The matter stood thus when the famous Black Diamond and other seizures took place. Owing probably to an oversight Mr. Blaine, in the opening conference, failed to mention the claims of the United States as a mere clause, but he almost immediately received from the position and proposed arbitration to settle once for all the right of all nations in those waters. The question of territorial rights related back to the negotiations between the United States and Russia in 1822 and to a treaty of cession between Great Britain and Russia in 1825. In the latter the phrase "Pacific ocean" was used, a phrase which it now appears was not clearly defined.

The question, however, was complicated by the fact that the extinction of the seal was an inevitable consequence of the adoption of the seal trade. It was further complicated by a claim set up by our government that there was a property right in the seals which propagated on the islands belonging to the United States, and that, therefore, Canadian sealers should not be permitted to kill such seals in the open sea. This claim is not looked upon with favor by jurists and was strenuously contested by Lord Salisbury.

Until a final treaty could be negotiated and to protect the rights of both of the parties a special commission was organized in 1887. This was an agreement between England and the United States to limit the extra penalty on the decision of the arbitrators.

Representatives of the two governments met in London in 1887 to discuss the seal case. The seal case was discussed in the presence of the British and American governments.

WILL DO THEIR DUTY

Republicans Will Stand by the People for Honest Money.

DEMOCRATS TRIMMED UP

Governor Injected Politics into Silver Debate and Told the Democrats Some Plain Truths.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—After prayer and the reading and approval of the journal Mr. Burrows offered a resolution giving Charles E. Belknap the right to contest the seat of George F. Richardson from the fifth district of Michigan. Mr. Richardson asked that the resolution be laid over till tomorrow. So ordered.

The silver debate was then resumed, Mr. Hutchinson concluding his remarks began yesterday, in favor of free coinage of silver. He attributed the present business depression to the bulls and bears of Wall Street.

Mr. Blanchard favored free coinage and quoted from both the democrat and republican platforms. His opinion was that if the republican platform meant anything, not twenty republicans would vote for the Wilson bill.

Cleveland Is Responsible. Mr. Grosvonor said that if the pending debate should develop into a partisan discussion its instigation would be found in the directions of the president himself. The president, he declared, that the republicans had been responsible for the present condition of affairs and this declaration would be the origin of political discussion—if political discussion there should be. He then read the message of President Hochmann to congress in 1877, and he ably intimated that President Cleveland had been guilty of plagiarism in his recent message to congress.

Referring to the sixteenth chapter of Leviticus he called attention to the selection of a scapegoat and said that the democrat party could not select the McKinley case as a precedent, and so it sent the silver bill into the wilderness. The difficulty in which it now found itself was attributable to the fact that the people feared the tinkering with the protective tariff by the democrat party.

Republicans for Honest Money.

The democrats were calling upon the republicans to stand by honest money. For thirty years they had not lived in vain. The democrats were calling upon the republicans to stand by honest money. For thirty years they had not lived in vain. The democrats were calling upon the republicans to stand by honest money. For thirty years they had not lived in vain.

SUSPEND STATE BANK TAX.

Measure Introduced to Aid the South in Moving Cotton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In the senate today Mr. Gordon (democrat) of Georgia introduced a bill and before its title was read went on to explain and advocate it. He believed, solemnly, that if it were carried it would do more for the cotton states within ten days of its introduction than any other bill that would be moved, the bill would enable the banks of Savannah, for instance, (the central port for cotton) to issue for the time being their individual notes. The program was this:—Bank A, with a capital of \$100,000, would issue notes to the amount of 20 per cent of its capital. There were six such banks in Savannah. All of them would endorse the bills of each. In addition to that collateral secured would be put up. This would be true as to all the state banks of Savannah, so that within ten days there would be at least \$2,000,000 additional money in circulation in that city. He had a conference last night with a large number of able bankers as there were all in the country, and they were all of the opinion that the circulation thus provided would relieve Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and all the cotton states within ten days of its introduction.

This bill was referred to the finance committee. It suspends for six months the operation of the law which imposes a tax of 10 per cent on the notes of state banks.

Mr. Voorhees reported back the bill introduced by him yesterday to enable national banks to issue circulation to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited by them. He did not proclaim the measure as one of entire relief, but looked upon it as a measure of relief. It would effect an increase of currency that would be a source of comfort to the entire people.

The vice president asked whether there was any objection to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. Cockrell objected. A bill involving such principles should not, he said, be passed in haste. He would never vote for any bill that tends to recognize the right of national banks in the future to issue and control the paper money of the country.

Mr. Voorhees then gave notice that he would tomorrow move the passage. The senate then took up the question of the McKinley senatorship. Mr. Hutchinson advocated Mr. Mantle's right to the seat.

Mr. Lodge's resolution directing the committee on finance to report a bill at once to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and that a bill be taken on such report on Tuesday, the 22nd, was then taken up and Mr. Lodge spoke in its support. He argued in favor of stamping out the currency issue if it was to have a limited coinage in this country know it, and if there was to be an unconditional repeal of the silver act, the country knew it.

Referring to the distress in the manufacturing districts in New England, Mr. Lodge said: "While there is such a blight resting upon the industry of any one state, and all industries in the state of New England, I have no time for party politics or delay. I ask simply for action." He closed with a quotation from John Quincy Adams: "I would not deliberate; I would act."

Mr. Welcott, who followed Mr. Lodge, agreed with him that this was not a party question. He believed the Sherman act wrought the injury under which the country suffers. "Anyone would admit," he said, "that the Sherman act was vicious and illegal, but it had some advantages. It had given the country a currency issued by the credit of the country, and the silver at its bullion value, which was, perhaps, a little better currency than the thirty-seven millions of clearing house certificates now in circulation in New York backed only by a re-discounted paper."

The Lodge resolution was laid aside without a vote. Mr. Harlan addressed the senate on Mr. Vest's resolution as to bi-metalism. He said the republicans stood ready to hold up the hands of the president and restore that prosperity which the country enjoyed down to March 4, 1863.

At 5 p. m., after a brief executive session, the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

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A WAR BETWEEN RANCHMEN

Trouble Arose From Cattlemen Attempting to Drive Sheepmen Out of the Country.

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Questions of fact, permitted by article 8, were submitted to the tribunal, and the arbitrators have handed down a special finding on them with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Bering sea in 1887 and 1888.

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