

BRITAIN WARNED.

Our Rights in the Seal Fisheries Must Be Respected.

A Synopsis of the Correspondence Relative to the Controversy Over Behring Sea.

UNCLE SAM'S FIRM STAND. WASHINGTON, July 24.—The official correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Government concerning the Behring sea controversy was submitted to Congress Wednesday by the President.

In his accompanying letter of transmittal to the President, Secretary Blaine, under date of Bar Harbor, July 19, regrets the delay in transmission which the President directed on the 11th inst., and says that the correspondence is still in progress. The correspondence includes thirty separate papers, beginning with a letter from Mr. Edwards, first secretary of legation and charge d'affaires after Minister West's recall, dated August 24, 1889, and closing with one from Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, dated July 19, 1890.

The correspondence during 1889 is mostly preliminary, and the desire is expressed on both sides for a settlement of the question at the earliest possible moment. The seizure of the sealers Black Diamond and Triumph by the revenue cutter Rush is mentioned and characterized by the British foreign office as unwarranted by international law.

The correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the new British Minister began January 23 of this year with a long letter from the Secretary to Sir Julian Pauncefote. This letter may be fairly taken as setting forth the position of the United States in the controversy.

In this letter the Secretary defends the acts complained of by the British Government on the following grounds:

That the Canadian vessels arrested and detained in Behring sea were engaged in a pursuit contra bonos mores, which of necessity involves a serious and permanent injury to the Government and people of the United States. That the fisheries had been in the undisturbed possession of Russia from their discovery until the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867, and from that date until 1886 in the undisturbed possession of the United States Government. That it is a fact now held beyond denial or doubt that the taking of seals in the open sea rapidly leads to the extinction of the species. He declares that while the United States will not withhold from any nation the privileges which they demanded for themselves, when Alaska was part of the Russian empire, they are not disposed to exercise in the possession any less power or authority than they were willing to concede to the imperial Government of Russia when its sovereignty extended over them. He claims from friendly nations a recognition of the same rights and privileges which the same friendly nations always conceded to Russia.

On February 10 Sir Julian Pauncefote writes to Secretary Blaine to inform him that the British Government was willing to invite the participation of Russia to renewed negotiations for the settlement of the controversy. A letter from the Marquis of Salisbury is also included. In this the Marquis, replying to the Secretary's argument that the seizures of the Canadian vessels were justified by the fact that they were engaged in a pursuit that is in itself contra bonos mores, inquires:

First, whether the pursuit and killing of fur seals in certain parts of the open sea is, from the point of view of international morality, an offense contra bonos mores, and secondly, whether, if such be the case, the fact justifies the seizure on the high seas and subsequent confiscation in time of peace of the private vessels of a friendly nation. It is an axiom of international maritime law that such action is only admissible in the case of piracy or in pursuance of special international agreement. The pursuit of seals in the open sea, under whatever circumstances, has never hitherto been considered as piracy by any civilized state. In the case of the slave trade, practice which the civilized world has agreed to look upon with abhorrence, the right of arresting the vessels of another country is exercised only by special international agreement, and no Government has been allowed that general control of mortals in this respect which Mr. Blaine claims on behalf of the United States in regard to seal hunting. Her Majesty's Government would deeply regret that the pursuit of fur seals on the high seas by British vessels should involve even the slightest injury to the people of the United States. If the case be proved, it will be ready to consider what measures can be properly taken for the remedy of such injury, but they would be unable on that ground to depart from a principle on which free commerce on the high seas depends.

The second argument advanced by Mr. Blaine is that the "fisheries of Behring's sea had been exclusively controlled by the Government of Russia from the original discovery until the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867."

Res, citing Mr. Blaine's statement of the exclusive monopoly enjoyed by Russia, the Marquis quotes from Mr. John Quincy Adams' letter to the United States Minister in Russia (which nation in 1821 prohibited all foreign vessels from approaching within 100 miles from the coast of Behring straits to the 51st degree north latitude) to the effect that the United States could admit no part of these claims. He also cites the case of the United States brig Larion to show that the right of fishing thus asserted included the right of killing fur-bearing animals. The brig was forced by an armed Russian naval vessel to leave the waters. He also argues from the speech of Mr. Sumner, when introducing the question of the purchase of Alaska to Congress, in which he said: "No sea is now more common; all of these may be pursued by a ship under any flag, except directly on the coast or within the territorial limit." Says the Marquis in conclusion:

"The negotiations now being carried on at Washington prove the readiness of Her Majesty's Government to consider whether any special international agreement is necessary for the protection of the fur seal industry. In its absence they are unable to admit that the case put forward on behalf of the United States affords any sufficient justification for the forcible action already taken by them against peaceful subjects of Her Majesty engaged in lawful operations on the high seas."

A number of letters exchanged during May and June of this year embody suggestions by Secretary Blaine to the Marquis of Salisbury that the latter forbid British ships entering Behring sea during the present season, so that time may be had to settle the question. The British Prime Minister replies that he has no power to issue or enforce such an order.

On June 14 Sir Julian Pauncefote, having failed to secure an assurance from Secretary Blaine that British sealing vessels would not be interfered with during the negotiations, presented a formal protest in the usual diplomatic form.

Then followed a series of propositions and counter-propositions looking to arbitration, in which the questions at issue are gone over again, apparently without result, neither side being willing to concede certain indispensable points.

The thirtieth and last letter of the mass of correspondence, which would, if printed entire,

THE COUNTY.

Deer Park. The oat crop, now being harvested, is light, and in most fields very rusty. Corn will not be the large crop anticipated a few weeks ago, on account of the dry weather. Mr. J. S. Ellisworth is recovering from his serious accident, being able to sit up. With the exception of a badly swollen ankle and numerous bruises, he is almost himself again. Mr. Wm. Whipple, wife and grandson, visited F. C. McOmber and family last week while enroute for Colorado. Miss Carter returned to her home in Danville last Saturday. Rev. J. F. Leek, of the Baptist church, and Rev. Mr. Griggs, of Utica, exchanged pupils last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of New Haven, Conn., are visiting at Mr. Goodbred's. Mrs. Baker visited recently with Miss Carrie Goodbred, formerly of this place. They return to New Haven in a week or two. Miss May Pattison, of Streator, is visiting friends here. Winnie Morgan, of Chicago, is spending her vacation with her relatives. Miss Hetrick, of Tonia, visited from Thursday until Monday in this neighborhood. Katyids now lift up their voices and make the nights musical. Six weeks until frost, the old farmers say their first coming party. If this be fulfilled, we will have an early frost. John Walley, of Farm Ridge, well known in this region as a teacher and good citizen, has received a position as principal of a high school in Osceola, Iowa, and has moved there with his family. Chas. Walley has closed the Farm Ridge store and returned to Pennsylvania. The loss of the store, in which the postoffice was held, leaves an indescribable gap. The old fish peddler from Henry again soiled his horn at the farm gates. Mr. Clark, of Vermillion, has been introducing a patent flat-iron to the housewives during the present week. Ed. O'Connor has recovered his horse, which the Johnson boy stole from him last week. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Morgan have a new daughter. A colored book agent—an unusual sight in our place—passed through here, selling a history of the world. He says he is quite satisfied to be living in the nineteenth century. ASSOCIATED PRESS.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

They Form the Subject of a Discussion in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In the Senate consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed. An amendment which provoked discussion was one increasing an appropriation of \$100,000 for the support of Indian schools to \$150,000. Senator Vest (Mo.) opposed the amendment as the introduction of a system intended to abolish denominational education among the Indians. He spoke of an official visit which he had made to an Indian agency seven or eight years ago and of his observation of the work of the Catholic church in educating the Indians. A school building which had been erected there by the Catholic church was then standing unoccupied because the agent would not permit the Jesuits to teach any of the Indian children. His opinion on the subject were fixed. The Jesuits had succeeded better than any other people living in the education of Indians. Whatever prejudice—if that was the proper word—he might have against the Society of Jesus, he had to say that much as an educated Protestant. Senator Vest explained his position to be: That if the Catholics were doing better in educating the Indians than other denominations he was in favor of the Catholics, and that if the Presbyterians or the Baptists were doing better he was in favor of them.

The discussion was continued by Senator Teller (Col.) who also spoke of the Catholics as the most successful educators of Indians; and by Senator Jones (Ark.) who gave figures to show the great difference in expense between the Government schools for Indians and those carried on by the religious denominations. The cheap contract schools ought to be maintained, and no feeling of sectarian prejudice ought to be allowed to operate against a church simply because it had shown a disposition to go forward and spend more money and exercise more thought and labor and diligence in the good work than other churches or denominations had done.

DRIFTED TO DEATH.

Twenty Men Drowned in the Rapids on the Ottawa River.

MONTREAL, Can., July 24.—A French dispatch from Pembroke, eighty-six miles above Ottawa on the Upper Ottawa river, says that two days ago some miscreants cut the ropes holding a raft of logs to the bank where the twenty-two raftsmen on board were stopping over night. The raft, with the men all asleep on board, drifted out into the river and then into the rapids a mile below, and ere those aboard awoke or could collect their senses they were tossing about amid the rocks of the rapids and the logs of the raft, which had broken up. Of the twenty-two men aboard the raft only two survived. No traces of the bodies of the other twenty have been found. They must have been ground to death. The authorities are trying to discover the man who cut the rope. No further particulars are at hand.

Was Tired of Life.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 24.—R. D. McKee, who has been superintending a farm in Dakota for his brother, J. P. McKee, who is cashier of the First National Bank at Three Rivers, committed suicide here. He went to his room at his brother's house, where he had been stopping for some time, and shot himself in the head, death resulting almost instantly. He had been noticed as being in a despondent mood for a few days. He was about 45 years of age and unmarried.

Chicago's Population.

CHICAGO, July 24.—At the meeting of the Board of Education Wednesday evening the report of the superintendent of the school census was presented. According to the figures the population of the city of Chicago will exceed the enumeration prepared by the supervisor of the National census for this district. So far the books show a population of 1,295,993, with four districts yet to be completed, which may increase the figure about 1,500.

To Investigate Raums.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The House committee on rules has agreed to report in a modified form, with a favorable recommendation, the resolution introduced by Representative Cooper (Ind.), providing for an investigation of charges made against Commissioner Raums, of the Pension Office. The resolution provides that the investigation shall be conducted by a select committee of five.

Mexico Will Be Neutral.

BERLIN, July 24.—Dispatches received here from the City of Mexico state that the Mexican Government will maintain a neutral attitude in the disputes between the Central American republics. The dispatches also state that the United States and Mexico will offer to act as arbitrators of the questions at issue between them.

A Printer's Terrible Death.

WATSEKA, Ill., July 24.—William Nolan, a young printer 19 years old, in attempting to steal a ride on a Chicago & Eastern Illinois freight train from his place to Milford Tuesday fell between the cars and had both limbs crushed. He died within a few hours.

William to Visit St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The Emperor of Germany will arrive at St. Petersburg August 14. He will proceed to the Peterhof, and will witness the maneuvers at Krasnoe Selo.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

The Cream of Whatever is New, Interesting or Spicy in our Neighboring Exchanges.

Mrs. Stevens, the mother of Charles Decker, the man murdered at Morris lately, is again improving and will probably recover. The papers have had her dying—getting well and crazy by turns every other day for a month past. The city council of Streator voted on Monday evening that eight hours shall be a day's work for city laborers. Then the council was asked, however, to raise the wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day; the answer was, they'd think about it. Of about 200 converts as the result of the revival at the Methodist church in Streator last winter under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Shaffer, and the Cow Boy, 192 were received into full membership of the church last Sunday, after the usual six months' probation.

One of the effects of our last mild winter seems to have been enormously to increase the rabbit pest. So numerous has the creature become that farmers declare that, although not quite sufficiently so to clog the reaping and mowing machines, hundreds are being killed by their sickles. Lockport is happy in having completed arrangements for lighting the village with electricity. Norton & Co. agree to furnish eighty incandescent lights of 32-candle power and ten 2,000-candle power arc lights for \$1,000 a year, the city to guarantee the firm the use of the streets for their poles and wires for fifteen years. Clinton, Ill., had a big jollification on Monday evening, with the band and cannon booming, over the news that the Illinois Central railway had agreed to move its Chicago shops to Clinton, on condition that the town gave the company about 190 acres of land. The money to buy the land required was promptly raised and the terms of the railway company fully met at once.

William Hodge, city marshal of Pontiac, Ill., was shot and fatally wounded on Monday by Daniel North, a worthless character from Forest, Ill. North was under the influence of liquor and disorderly and the marshal undertook to arrest him, one of which took effect in the groin and of which the marshal died at noon on Tuesday. The entries for the races at Streator next week closed on Monday evening and number 175. There are thirteen entries, says the Ind. Times, in the 3:00 minute pace, and this race promises to be fully as good as the one last year. One running horse is here already, four trotters are expected to-day, and others will arrive every day from now on to race week. They have invented a new social divertimento up in Du Page county. The Turner Junction Democrat mentions a novel entertainment given her friends by Miss Bertha Sanders the other evening, under the name of the "pig party." Each of the nineteen guests was presented with an album, and while blindfolded drew a pig in each album. This enabled the company to gain a rare collection of art in the several drawings. It is not known if they will be exhibited.

The church trouble at Illinois, Ill., is becoming complicated by a libel suit. The editor of the Illinois State Center having stated that Elder Howell, of the Christian church, neglected his prayer meetings to play croquet, eight members of the elder's church published a statement accusing the editor of falsehood and slander, upon which the latter sued the eight for slander in \$10,000 damages, and the elder further complicated the case by suing the editor for slander. The search for John Guest, the man at Streator who so strangely disappeared a week ago and was supposed to have been murdered, came to a sudden close on Monday. A party of 20 had just been made up to make a more vigorous search than ever in all directions, and were about ready to start, when, to their amazement, John Guest, alive and hearty, walked in among them. Instead of going home after leaving the saloon at 9 o'clock that night, he had walked into the country and hired to a farmer to assist in making hay. Considering the anxiety all had been put to about him, particularly his wife and family, the searchers of course were relieved to find he hadn't been killed, but agreed that he deserved a good thrashing.

The village of Peatonica on Sunday came near having a hanging bee. A year or two ago one James Brown, a reformed inebriate at that place, married a respectable widow lady owning a comfortable house worth \$2,000. He soon relapsed into his old habits and became such a nuisance that the woman drove him away. In revenge he set fire to the house, which was destroyed, and the neighbors were with difficulty restrained from hanging him on a tree for the outrage.

Dr. Bigelow's Stomach and Liver Pills do not purge, gripe nor scour as all other pills do, they exert no force and have no objectionable action. They have the peristaltic action which has been sought by physicians of good standing. Hence, they are conclusively desirable in chronic cases as they leave the system and bowels in their normal healthy condition, and the continued use of them is unnecessary. No other pills claim this. Free trial box of E. V. Griggs.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster at Idaville, Ind., writes: Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from kidney and liver trouble. John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best kidney and liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at D. Lorriaux's drug store."

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The Christian Union truly characterizes the Louisiana Lottery as "the blackest sin upon the fair name of the United States."—Times. Is a lottery in Louisiana which pays its prizes any worse than a lottery in Ottawa which doesn't pay its prizes—doesn't even make a pretense of having a drawing after having appropriated men's money for its tickets? Ottawa men shouldn't find fault with Louisiana while they permit it, and readers of the Christian Union in Ottawa, by their silence, encourage and countenance the author of even a nastier swindle in their own midst.

Elgin having cooled off in its quarrel over the census, is now laying the foundation for a big quarrel with Rockford over last Saturday night's meteor. The Elgin papers unanimously claim that after dazzling that town with its coruscations it suddenly dropped and busted in the southern part of the city. On the other hand, the Rockford Republican insists that it appeared at that city "a blazing body about the size of a beer keg, looking like a big chunk of white metal, hot from the furnace. Behind it was a trail of sparks extending away like a trail of flame as far as the eye could see. In about a minute it burst in the western part of the city like a huge sky-rocket." Now how could the same meteor have fallen and burst at the same time in the two cities, sixty miles apart?

The Morris Post tells a strange story of Ole Oberg, a man who has made a business of buying butter and eggs at Morris and selling them at Joliet. A week ago he went to Joliet, expecting to return by evening, but was not heard from until Monday morning, when his family received a postal card from him, saying he was at Washington, Ill., without money, having been robbed by two men and thrown into a box car, and that his head was awful sore. Washington is about eighteen miles east of Peoria, and is reached from Joliet by a branch of the Santa Fe road. No doubt the man was held up, robbed, half killed and pitched into a box car at Joliet.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern: My wife, Rose Ohlenkamp, having left my bed and board without my consent and without my consent of procurement, this is to notify all persons not to harbor or treat her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. Dated Earl, La Salle Co., Ill., July 21st, 1890. FREDERICH OHLENKAMP, Bonfield, Ill. ju y 26 5w

571 MEMBERS! HOW Do We Know This? The Ottawa Watch Club contains 20 clubs, 28 members each, making 560, and the 11 in club No. 21 makes a grand total of 571 members. The total valuation of the 571 watches sold, at \$28 per watch is \$1,598.88. The Club is booming, and new clubs are constantly forming. The watches advertise themselves and are fully guaranteed to last a lifetime with ordinary usage. Trask's Savings Bank, is the popular term for the Ottawa Watch Club. Young men can save \$1 per week and own a fine watch in seven months. A fine line of jewelry, spectacles, hollow-ware, rings, brooches, ear-rings, chains, etc., kept in stock. R. H. TRASK, 705 La Salle st.

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THIS WEEK--TWO SPECIALS.

STIFF HATS, Nobby styles for young men. \$1.25, worth \$2.00. Positively latest Fall Block.

The same shirt is often sold in this market for \$1.00. Unlaundered Shirts, 50c, worth 75c.

Unlaundered Shirts, 35c., sold elsewhere for 50c. Fall 1890 Block Stuff and Soft Hats received. All cash purchases of 50c. worth of goods, get a ticket on the Coin Jar after this date.

VOGT, - - "The Hatter."



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