Text of the Memorial To Be Presented by Members of an Important Industry.

The History and Present Status of Claims to Consideration Fully Set Forth.

The Victoria Sealers' Association have prepared the following memorial setting forth their claims for consideration at the approaching international conference at Quebec, which will be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General. To His Excellency the Governor-Gen-

eral: The petition of the undersigned owners and agents of British sealing ves-sels humbly sheweth:

1. Your petitioners represent some of the vessels which have been and now are engaged in prosecuting the fur seal fish-2. Appended to this memorial marked

"A" is a list of these sealing vessels, with a statement of their registered tonnage, showing a total of 3,636 gross tons represented by your petitioners. .In 1894, during the presence of the honorable minister of marine and fisheries for Canada in Victoria, B.C., he was presented with a memorial from re-presentatives of the Victoria Sealers' As-

sociation, as follows:
"The Victoria sealing industry comprises 65 schooners, representing 4,292 tons, with a value of \$643,800, employing 807 whites and 903 Indians, making with their wives and families—of those employed—about 8,500 directly dependent on this industry. The money derived from the season's catch, taking the average catches and the prices for the past three years, amount to \$750,000 an-

"In 1893 the restrictions imposed on pelagic sealing deprived us of the months of May and June for sealing on the coast, being the two best months of

our spring sealing.
"In the Behring sea we were restricted from sealing during the month of July. Restrictions were also made pro-hibiting our vessels using firearms and from sealing within a sixty mile zone around the Pribyloff islands, thus depriving us of one of the two best months of sealing in the sea, and the best por-tion of the Behring sea. These restrictions have become permanent and are a hardship upon us, leaving us in such a position that it is only by the greatest economy that we are able to carry on our business without loss, to say nothing of the chances of our vessels being seized and confiscated for being within the limits of a very wide zone, however

"From information we have received through American newspapers, as well as from other sources, we have reason to believe that the American government is now endeavoring to obtain the consent of the British government for further restrictions and it is against any further restrictions we would ask you to assist in protesting; for any further restrictions on our industry would compel us to abandon the business altogether, as it would be impossible for us to continue to fit our vessels out without incurring certain loss, and this industry, of so much value to British Columbia, and Victoria in particular, would be lost to

us forever, and our fleet of sailing ves-sels would be rendered useless. (Signed) "R. SEABROOK, "RICHARD HALL "The Victoria Sealers' Association"

ers to present more fully the facts which particularly affect them in this business.
5. The Right Hon. Prime Minister of Canada, during negotiations with the United States, wrote to the United States representative, Mr. John W. Foster, on 24th November, 1896, as follows: "Your proposition practically embodies the suggestions made by myself and my colleagues, and meets, I need hardly say, with the full approval of the Can-adian government. Though the regu-lations prepared by the Paris tribunal killing of seals in Behring sea and in the Pacific ocean have been made revisable only at the end of five years, we are quite willing to enter at once, and without waiting for the end of the period thus fixed, into an agreement to review the whole question for the object of settling by treaty stipulations, not that question alone, but all others which at present the relations between the two countries are not as satisfactory as they ought to be, viz.: The protection of fish in the waters of rivers and lakes contiguous to the United States and Canada, the subject of reciprocal immigration, commercial reciprocity, or any other unsettled question between the United States and Canada which either government may see proper to bring forward.

"Immediately on my return I request-ed my colleague, Sir Louis Davies, to information as to the number coming year's operations, and as to the approximate compensation it would be expected to be paid to them in case sealing was prohibited for a

The information furnished me is to the effect that the fleet is preparing as usual; that the prohibition of pelagic ealing for a year would practically stroy the business for several years, the masters, the mates and white cause the masters, the mates and white crews, for the greater part belonging to other parts of Canada, would leave British Columbia. The sum which would likely be demanded as compensation is far beyond what it would be possible four us to induce parhiament to vote great the could recommend it?"

even if we could recommend it."
In replying to this, Mr. Foster on December 2nd, 1897, used this language: "When it is proposed to negotiate for the surrender of the legal right of pel-agic sealing we are told that this can-not be brought about by a fair compensation to those engaged in the industry, but that the question must be included with a number of other objects having no relation to it whatever and that it must await the fate of all these matters, some of which, as commercial reci-procity and the tariff, are very complex in their character, and others, as the northeastern sea fisheries, of long stand-ing and very difficult of adjustment.

"Notwithstanding the President feels that the subject of the proper protection of the seals should not be complicated with other quesitons of intricate public policy and conflicting interests, in his earnest desire to promote a more friendly state of relations between the two neighboring countries he has consented that all those quesions should be embraced in one series of negotiations if meanwhile a modus vivendi could be agreed upon which would save the seals from destruction while the

nagotiations were in progress."

6. In view of further negotiations proposed to be carried on at Quebec between Great Britain and the United States, your petitioners crave leave to explain the extraordinary position in which their interests have already been placed owing to diplomatic considerations, and to respectfully submit their

ernment in the approaching conference.

7. When pelagic sealing became an industry on the Pacific coast of Canada, British subjects invested their means in it, without a suggestion of any kind

1. "Her Majesty's government will having been made to or by the Imperial progovernment, that the rights of British subjects would be interfered with or of

region office:

"The nation which is now so zealous for prohibiting the killing of seals on the high seas was in 1852 with equal 28. So soon as Her Majecty's government learned of the action on the part of the government of the British vessels in 1886, when seizures of British vessels was not her being seas, a formal protect of the law of nations was now and so matter of the proposed of property to the law of nations was now and so matter of the proposed of property to the law of nations was now and so matter of marine and fisheries, 1895:

"The actual restrictions upon the sealing circumstances, the arbitrators would consider that the British sealers were the proposed of preserving at the seal sample of the sealing season is restricted to he catch during 1892, and it is possible that the British case may be prejudiced by the Paris regulations and fisheries, 1895:

"The actual restrictions upon the sealing consider that the British sealers were and the catch during 1892, and it is possible that the British case may be prejudiced by the paris regulations and fisheries, 1895:

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"The actual restricted to be catch during 1892, and it is possible that the British case may be prejudiced by the Paris and the catch during 1892, and it is possible that the British case may be prejudiced by the Paris and the catch during 1892, and it is possible that the British are may be prejudiced by t law of nations was promptly entered.

10. The action and attitude of the United States then and afterwards threatened the peaceful relations of the concessions as have been made limiting Victori the right of a comparatively few Brit-lumbia. ish subjects were made for purposes of foreign relations of the Empire.

11. Diplomatic correspondence was carried on from 1886 until the year 1891.

12. Pelagic sealing continued, indeed your petitioners had no alternative, notwithstanding the embarrassment wholly due to the illegal seizures and threats of molestation made by the United States in 1887 and 1889 and afterwards. 13. In 1890 during the discussion of a proposed submission of the question of right to arbitration and the arrangement of a modus vivendi, a memorandum vivendi, a memorandum vivendi, a memorandum vivendi, a memorandum vivendi vive

dum was given to the secretary of state of the United States by the British ambassador wherein if was stated: "It is entirely beyond the power of Her Maj-esty's government to exclude British or anadian ships from any portion of the igh seas even for an hour, without legative sanction.

14. The British argument presented the Paris tribunal shortly states that osition maintained by the government of Great Britain, as follows:

"1. Freedom of the sea for the benefit all the world.

2. That rights of property, and rights

in relation to property, be confined with in the limits consecrated by practice, and founded on general expediency. 3. That, apart from agreement, no nation has the right to seize the vessel of another nation on the high seas in times of peace for offences against proy, except for piracy.

That any regulations to be estab-

lished should have just and equitable regard for all interests affected." gard for all interests affected.

15. Your petitioners up to the day of the submission of the question to arbitration in 1892, relied, as they felt warranted in doing, upon the principles embodied in these propositions and upon the power of the British Empire to maintain them.

16. To quote from the report of the

minister of marine and fisheries for Canada in 1895: canada in 1895:
"If then, it is an industry which may be lawfully and peacefully pursued by British subjects, it is not clear by what reasoning Her Majesty's government can be exerted." be expected to proscribe their participa-tion in it, merely because by their com-

these proceedings in 1886 was to secure a monopoly of the fur seal industry, and to destroy or make possible rivalry or competition at the hands of Canadian sealers, is abundantly shown by the British case and British arguments at

18. The counter case of Great Britain before the arbitration at Paris in dealing with the history of the United States legislation respecting the seal fisheries gives United States authority for saying a monopoly of this business was intended to be established by the congress of the United States shortly after Russia transferred the seal islands to the United States of the Uni ed States of America. Referring to the proposed plan of the United States authorities for preserving seal life, submitted to the authorities, Sir Charles Russell described it as a "monopoly to the United States." 19. The following is from the report

of the minister of marine and fisheries for Canada, 1895:
"It should not be forgotten that the whole question owes its origin to the promulgation and adoption by the United States government of an exceptional policy with regard to certain comparatively prescribed waters in Behring sea, and in the interests of the Pribyloff felerolless with the pribyloff sealing privileges of the Pribyloff Islands.

20. That the views of your petitioners are not unreasonable in so far as they suggest the existence of Imperial reasons in the interest of peace for the sacrifice of the rights of a few, is shown by the following extract from the Canadian Fisheries Blue Book for 1895: "That the question of seal life, involving as it did the international regulations, was included for the consideration of the tribunal, was wholly due to the United States government.

of the United States government.

"The Canadian government earnestly endeavored to keep that question out of the realm of arbitration, seeking a decision on that of right alone, which was raised by the action of the United States government in respect of British was raised by the action of the United States government in respect of British ships on the high seas."

21. It was not until after the modus vivendi of 1891 that any intimation was received by your petitioners that their rights on the high seas would be limited. In fact, so late as that year, the British recomment contended through Her Magnarament contended through Her Magnarament contended through Her Magnarament contended through Her Magnarament contended through Her Magnarament. government contended through Her Ma-jesty's representative at Washington, jesty's representative at Washington, that no regulations restricting the operations of pelagic sealers were necessary

at all. For state reasons, therefore, and in the interest of peace between the nations, the British ambassador proposed a convention which embodied regulations which he did not "hesitate to affirm were amply sufficient to remove all of the depletion, or even appreciable dininution of the fishery. 22. The regulations proposed:

22. The regulations proposed:

1. "That pelagic sealing should be prohibited in the Behring Sea, the Sea of Ockotsk, and the adjoining waters, during the months of May and June, and the months of October, November and December." and December. "That all sealing vessels should be prohibited from approaching the breeding islands within a radius of ten

These regulations were not accepted by he authorities of the United contrasted with existing conditions which have been imposed, it will be seen how much the interests of your petitioners have been sacrificed.

claim for special attention at the hands a friendly settlement of the questions of those acting for Her Majecty's gov- pending between the two governments." articles with a matter of fact between the settlement of the pending officers and adopted by seems to be practically unless that the settlement of the questions of the restrictions under the Paris stone of the restrictions under the Paris stone of the restrictions under the Paris stone of the questions of the restrictions under the Paris stone of the restriction under the Paris stone of th 24. The modus vivendi was agreed to

> prombit, until May next, seal killing in that part of Behring sea lying eastward of the line of demarkation described in article 1 of the treaty of 1867 between

obtained. The regulations which were proposed by Great Britain at Paris show the extreme concessions then deemed expedient. These were: 1. All vessels engaged in pelagic sealtwo countries; and from that day to the ing shall be required to obtain licenses present time, it is submitted that such at one or other of the following ports: Victoria, in the province of British Co-

> Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia. Columbia.
>
> Port Townsend, in Washington territory, in the United States.
>
> San Francisco, in the state of California, in the United States.
>
> 2. Such licenses shall only be granted to sailing vessels.
>
> 3. A zone of twenty miles around the Probyloff islands shall be established, within which no seal hunting shall be permitted at any time.

permitted at any time.

4. A close season from the 15th September to the 1st of July shall be esatblished, during which no pelagic sealing shall be permitted in Behring

sea. 5. No rifle or nets shall be used in pe agic sealing.

8. All vessels shall be required to earry a distinguishing flag. 7. The masters in charge of sealing vessels shall keep accurate logs as to the United States, cannot, it is submitthe time and places of sealing, the num-ted be gauged by any mere assessment ber and sex of the seals captured, and shall enter an abstract thereof in their official logs.

8. Liceuses shall be subject to forfeit

me for breach of above regulations.

The majority of the arbitrators, however, imposed further restrictions, as for instance: Instead of a zone of twenty miles being established, the zone was made sixty; the close season, instead of permitting vessels to enter Behring sea on the 1st of July, did not permit them to enter until the 1st of August in each year; instead of prohibiting rifles and nets merely, the use of frearms and explosives were forbidden as well.
Your memorialists, however, were, as

will appear later on, made to suffer further and other restriction and embarrassments.

28. The treaty of arbitration of Feb. 29th, 1892, providing for the tribunal at Paris, was accompanied by a further modus vivendi. Under the modus vivendi. Under the modus vivendi. The treaty of arbitration of Feb. di Her Majesty's government prohibited seal killing in Behring sea within the bounds claimed by the United States under its purchase from Russia then tion in it, merely because by their competition they may interfere with, or materially impair, the interests of such nations or fheir lessees as may have the advantage of owning the land upon which the seals, for a certain period of the year, are under their protection or at their mercy."

17. That the Imperial government thosoughly understood the real object of the United States from the beginning of these proceedings in 1886 was to secure the said waters, then compensation shall that I think any appreciable deduct on the seal water of the said waters, then compensation shall that I think any appreciable deduct on the use of her subjects for abstaining from the unanturally contrasted the amount which is likely to be awarded on this basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis of an average catches as in the opinion of the arbitration upon the basis of an average catches as in the opinion of the arbitration upon the basis of an average catches as in the opinion of the seal herds; and, on the other hand, if the result of the arbitration upon the basis of an average catches as in the opinion of the seal herds; and, on the other hand, if the result of the arbitration upon the basis of an average catches as in the opinion of the seal herds; and, on the other hand, if the result of the arbitration upon the basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis with that which they might have expected upon the basis with that which they might h be made by Great Britain to the United States (for itself, its citizens and lessees) for this agreement to limit the the island catch to 7,500 a season, upon the basis of the difference between this number and such a larger catch as in the opinion of the arbitrators might have been taken without minution of the seal herds, if any, in have been taken without an undue dieither case, shall be such as under all

the circumstances is just and equitable, and shall be promptly paid."

The Modus Vivendi Claims. "Last spring the department received formal petition from the owners of certain sealing schooners, praying compensation on account of losses incurred by being prevented from carrying on the occupation of pelagic sealing in Behring sea during the years 1891, 1892 and

"In order to afford a proper underand for convenient reference, a review of the circumstances connected with the modus vivendi in Behring sea, in so far as it affects the claims advanced, may be of interest.

"For the purpose of avoiding irritating differences and to promote a friendly settlement of the questions arising out of the Behring sea seizures, pending be-tween Her Majesty's government and that of the United States, a modus vivendi was agreed on between those two governments on the 15th of June, 1891, by which Her Majesty's government engaged to prohibit until May, 1892, the killing of fur seals within that portion of Behring sea lying to the east or American side of the line of demarkation laid down in the treaty of session of 1867, between Russia and the United

States, and to use prompt efforts to ensure the prohibition.

"The United States, on the other hand, engaged to prohibit, during the same period, the killing of seals by the lessees of the Pribyloff islands beyond the number of 7500 the number of 7.500. "This arrangement involved the expul-sion of all British sealing vessels found

in Behring sea on the American side, and their seizure if found there after warning. "Prior to the date of signature of the modus vivendi, 15th of June, the sealing fleet had cleared for the North Pacific ocean and Behring sea as usual, as no molestations had taken place in that sea during the previous year. A fleet of forty-eight vessels had cleared from Victoria previous to May 15th. Under such circumstances strong protests were received from all parties interested in the sealing industry, and representations were made against the prohibition of a hitherto legi imate business, without any notification whatever of the inten-

tion of taking such a step.
"New vessels had embarked in the enterprise and others had been built and equipped in anticipation of profitable re-"The Canadian government contended at the time of the arrangement that compensation should be given to the prosecuting their vocation, especially as Canada did not possess the means at

that late date of giving warning to the 23. In 1891 the British ambassador at Washington was authorized by the Marquis of Salisbury to submit a modus vivendi ("for the purpose of avoiding differences and with a view to promote sealers."

The Imperial Blue Book (U.S., No. 11, good faith invested their capital in pelagonal promote in the foreign office to the colonial and would have enjoyed extraordinary profit.

1893, pp. 47 and 48) contains a dispatch ic sealing, would have enjoyed extraordinary form the foreign office to the colonial and would have enjoyed extraordinary of the possible claim of Her Majesty's 38. Moreover, extraordinary extensions.

It says:"As a matter of fact, however.

it has been found that while the United ers had no direct representation, and States under the modus vivendi of last where their particular interests and accruing must invariably year were restricted to a catch of rights were neither discussed nor conscalers." 7.500, the pelagic catch, alsidered. That the restrictions imposed though the sealing vessels were under the award were materially extendkept outside of the prohibited ed by the Imperial authorities is evident limits, was larger than in previous from the following references in the anyears. This fact has been strongly nual report of the minister of marine ship Corwin on the compact before the tribural testing and fisheries, 1895:

"This resulted in the filing of a formal petition accompanied by modified claims aggregating \$974,698.31, which amount was subsequently swelled by \$9,784.86, made up of additional claims since filed,

totalling \$1,074,483.17.

"The contention of the petitioners was that it could not have been the intention of Her Majesty's government to allow them to suffer loss, by being prevented from what has been declared to be a lawful business; and if for state reasons it was decided to refrain from demanding of the United States re compense therefor, such a sourse must have been pursued on the understanding that they would cause proper compen-sation to be made for the losses the sealers had been compelled to sustain in order to further the greater interests of the empire which were involved in the

dispute referred to arbitration."

29. So the diplomatic concession of a closed season in Behring sea, made at the expense of your petitioners, was followed by no indemnity of any kind whatsoever. 30. The embarrassment to the capital

invested in this industry by British subjects, and the loss suffered by individuals on account of the position taken by of damages such as were effected by the treasury commissioners in 1892, or the commissioners under the treaty 31. In the case of the concession to

the United States by the modus vivendi of 1891, while the Imperial government did recognize the principle of compensa-tion; "full compensation" did not obtain, there being considered only the actual "out of pocket" expenses.

32. Neither was an average catch con-

33. Mr. Gleadowe, of Her Majesty's treasury, in 1892, in his report on the

subject said: There can be no doubt that the Canadian sealers have as a body reaped very large profits from the fishery in past years. * * * The price of skins would amount to a very large sum. The sealers have gathered from the particulars which they have been asked to furnish in support of their claims the basis compensation shall be made by the Unif-ed States to Great Britain (for the use sation is to be given, and they have not

been undoubtedly very large, except in and shall be promptly paid.

Referring to this subject the Candral State of the State of ings in a schooner and sail with her themselves, but the majority are men-engaged in trade here, who have fitted out schooners as they would invest their money in any other speculation which promised large profits. * * * 13. promised large profits. * * * 13.
The compensation claimed amounts altogether to \$705,000, or not far short of £150,000, if a proportionate allowance be made in cases where 'full compensation,' without the mention of specification, has been claimed These figures are, however, based upon an average catch, and must be enormously reduced to bear any relation to the out-of-pocket expenses. As regards the schooners, we have been much impressed with the excellence of the way in which, as a general rule, they are built and found in every respect. Compared with craft of similar tonnage in other industries they are very expensively fitted out, and everything about them appeared good. 34. That some consideration is due for exceptional interference with a particular business, the action of the Imperial gov-ernment in 1892 admits. It was, howernment in 1892 admits. ever, in the case, wholly inadequate, and heavy losses have, therefore, in this respect fallen and remain upon the few

whose capital was invested in a legitimate interest. 35. The treaty of 1894, under which certain damages were assessed, was ex-pressly confined to the actual loss sustained in connection with the operations of the particular vessels mentioned in the treaty which had been directly interfered with by the United States authori-

ties. 36. It did not pretend to cover such results, as mentioned in this memorial, as, for instance, those due to the continual hostile attitude of the United States in its operation upon the credit of such as were interested in the sealing business.

37. Nor has any means been afforded to show how much they have lost, and the extent of the sacrifice of their interests which has been made by the 1mperial government in peace of the nation and for the benefit of their fellow-subjects in this regard It is obvious, moreover, that while the sealing business in Behring sea began its development in 1886 there never has been a year when, by the uninterrupted pursuit of this venture, without threat, let or hindrance, on the high seas in Beh ring sea, the true value of the business could be estimated, and yet from particular cases already in the public records, some of which are given in schedule "B" sealers, who might be prevented from hereto appended, it is apparent that but prosecuting their vocation, especially as for the action of the United States from Canada did not possess the means at 1886 down to this day, and the concessions on the part of Her Majesty's government, those British subjects who in good faith invested their capital in pelag-ic sealing, would have been entitled to

about six weeks in Behring sea, and the use of fire arms in hunting is forbidden therein, while the sealers are debarred from approaching nearer to the Pribyloff islands than 60 miles.

"A protection area is established in the open sea embracing a huge water area of, say 2,000 miles north to south, and a life of the south of the constraint of the const

the North Pacific ocean which wash the in her conden shore of North America, wherein it is possible for a seal to be found, and from that shore across the ocean to the 180th meridian.

"Within this vast expanse, pelagic sealers are absolutely prohibited from taking seals during three of the best sealing months of the year, while during the ing months of the year, while during the sequently adjudged to pay a rest of the time their operations are restricted to certain methods.

solute under the terms of the award, from the observance of which it is neither expected nor sought by the sealers to be exempt. But they are in constant which had been made

be exempt. But they are in constant danger of much further interference and disaster, in no way warranted by the award regulations.

"The extraordinary area over which the award applies has induced legislation of an exceptional character, sanction of an exceptional character, sanction interruntions and search at sea." tion of an exceptional character, sanctioning interruptions and search at sea, which has already resulted in the seizure of vessels, entirely innocent of even attempted infractions of the law, and consequent breaking up of their voyages with attendant loss and disaster."

* * *

"The subjects of Her Majesty in Canada have yielded a loyal obedience to the regulations, and the interferences which have taken place since the award have been considered by those interested to be of a vexatious character, prompted

The Agreement for the Sealing up of Implements.

"This agreement, which had been entered into between the two governments, for 1894, but to which Canada had been unable to accede, was intended to afford an opportunity to the masters of sealing vessels to establish their bona fides by voluntarily having their sealing implevaluation. ments secured under seal when travers tation. "Another point raised by this

ments secured under seal when traversing, during the close season, on their homeward voyages or otherwise, the waters affected by the Paris award. "The contention being that by thus rendering it impossible to use implements, the sealers would be free from molestation on the suspicion of having contravened the award regulations by hunting seals at a time when such operations were prohibited." "Another point raised by this seize as to the liability of the vessel at a respect of log entries, offences of the imposition from upon the master."

39. Witness also the dispatch before the profession of the sealers would be free from forces of the master."

The contention being that by thus respect of log entries, offences of the master."

39. Witness also the dispatch before the profession of the sealer would be free from forces of the master."

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The contention of the master."

39. Witness also the dispatch before the measure.

The contention of the measure.

The contention tions were prohibited.

"The arrangement was opposed by Canada, on the ground that it formed a very substantial extension of the measure of interference with British vessels have been subjected to the sealing fleet. The award."

"The experience of 1894 showed conclusively that while the agreement did not operate to secure the sealers from unnecessary interest." that I think any appreciable deduction should on this ground be made from the compensation to be otherwise awarded. It forms, however, a useful set-off when claims are advanced which are not altogether inadmissible, but cannot well set of 57 vessels, and in 189 is the reduced to figures 7. The profess of the schoolers Wanderer where the agreement during the agreement during the interpretation of the sealers from the unnecessary interpreted as providing a new ground, wholly outside the award, for seizing British sealing vessels, as demonstrated by the seizure by United States alone to 71 bearding operations formed, an average of one and vessels were engaged, the boarding operations formed, an average of one and seizure, it was interpreted as providing a new ground, wholly outside the award, for seizing British sealing vessels, as demonstrated by the seizure by United States and the life of the sealers from the compensation to be otherwise awarded. together inadmissible, but cannot well strated by the seizure by United States be reduced to figures. 7. The profits authorities of the schooners Wanderer made by the sealers in past years have one unsealed gun on board, not withstandfew cases where their schooners ing that in the case of the former vessel have been seized. In many cases they the master had taken the precaution of must have made from 100 to 200 per voluntarily having his fishing implements cent. upon the capital invested. 9. As a body the sealers have impressed ing officer, after minute search, being the

stored it away."

sealed; the one discovered by the boarding officer, after minute search, being the private property of the mate, who had stored it away."

Boarding of British Vessels by United States Patrol ships.

"The following statement will show the several boardings of the vessels forming the Canadian sealing fleet during the sealing season in Behring sea, giving the date and position at sea of each boarding and the names of the boarding vessel and officer."

fully examined, and then left to be resalted and re-packed by the crew of the salled and re-packed by the crew of ing the sealing season in Behring sea, giving the date and position at sea of each boarding and the names of the boarding vessel and officer.

* * * "This list represents a total of thirty-five vessels visited. An examination will show that between the 3rd August and 20th September, the aggregate number of boardings was 196, an average of three to each sealing vessel, distributed among the fleet as follows:

Boarded once-Seven vessels. Boarded twice—Ten vessels Boarded three times-Four vessels.

Boarded three times—Four vessels.
Boarded four times—Six vessels.
Boarded five times—Five vessels.
Boarded five times—Five vessels.
Boarded six times—Three vessels.
"Upon search of the vessel and examilation of the skins, the boarding officers certified in the official log book the me of boarding, the position of the vessel at sea, and the number of seal skins the time on board.
"Considerable dissatisfaction has been xpressed by the masters of the sealing leet over the trouble and inconveninces to which they are subjected by hese inquisitorial visits and searches.
"A statement by one of the masters lescribes the methods adopted by the boarding officers. The vessel was searched against his will, the skins, which had been carefully salted and put in the hold were pulled out of the salt and left scattered around, necessitating their being resalted and repacked.
"This represents one boarding only, but it served to show the irritating and vexatious espionage which the sealers have undergone when boarded five or six times in about six weeks.

** ** expressed by the masters of the sealing fleet over the trouble and inconveni-ences to which they are subjected by

"It has been represented that the ex-

Much in Little is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medieine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

chest, always ready, alchest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver the or fever, cure all liver ills. sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

award were proposed to and adopted by the Imperial parliament, where the sealseems to be practically unlimited, matter what may be the result

> The Shelby. "This vessel was seized 134:10:58 west. The would thus be about Charlotte Islands, on st, approximately home port, and be es from the passes y law, the close se lay to 31st of July

The Beatrice stricted to certain methods.

"Every sealing vessel must carry a formal license, authorizing her to engage in the business, which she can obtain only upon the master satisfying the collector of the fitness and expertness of the hunters engaged for the voyage.

"The vessel must likewise provide herself with and fly a flag distinctive of her character as a sealer.

"These are the specific restrictions, absolute under the terms of the award, from the observance of which it is neiththe master had not ac

vernments to the other at ch fishing season."

to be of a vexatious character, prompted by strict and unwarranted interpretation of the scope of the legislation and instructions thereunder.

The Agreement for the Sealing up of Im-"Instead of demanding that all log entries shall be made on the day of the occurrence." the act specially contem tion at a subsequent dat

ora Siewerd B. Marvin sher's Maid M. Smith eneva . la Etta Mary Ellen ary Taylor cean Rover Berring Sea alone to 71 beard United States patrol. It is in note that in 1895 76 United St were subjected to only 156 boat tions. If it is borne in mind the boarding operation by United St the whole catch is pulled out in which it is packed, and each fully expended. chewallis enelope ... th Bend fully examined. nture

1890 1892 1893 carry out the modus vivendi of 1891 provides that the presumption would lie against the vessel having would lie against the vessel having on fishing or shooting implements, or skins at forbidden times or in for waters, and declares that the practifect is to make it impossible to e British sealing vessels, although the bethe strongest presumptive evider guilt, evidence which, under the congress, would in most cases procured on viction of an American sealing verifit would have been of much assistance. hooner Annie C. 1891 "It would have been of much assist to Her Majesty's government if Mr. man had mentioned one or two of cases, as only ten British vessels have seized during the ten years that the has been in force. Of these, two seized in 1894 not for relation of Winnipeg, Aug.

new commission here to-day bound said he expected Dawson in about treal. Asked as ening. on the Japan coast, where the usurms is allowed, on entering Bel the master had his ammunition counted by the United States (Attu before beginning sealing searched subsequently there apper some discrepancy in the ammunication of the search some discrepancy in the ammun one skin had a hole in it, pres appearance like that of a shot I discrepancy in the ammunition accounted for, but the vessel was trial, and, of course, acquitted.

accounted for, but the vessel was sent for trial, and, of course, acquitted. The third case of acquittal was somewhat similar to the last, excepting that the evidence was even less strong, and the commander of the British patrol fleet only sent her for trial because his instructions gave him no discretion where a distinct offence is charged against a vessel by a United States officer."

"The main object of the Canadian content has been to protest against the persistent attempt to stamp the industry of pelagic sealing as being contra bonos mores, and to characterize it as a class of poaching or plracy, demanding extraordinary espionage and inordinate and abnormal interference and restriction, which has been so consistently maintained towards British sealers, both before and since the award.

"The course above proposed, it was con-

arrangements ato sfy the United Sta fire arms would be dillegal, especially sels which were sels which were that no such Under the cond obtained, year present their indus medled and circular regulations, and regulations of their conder interfere to exhibit the roce of revenue and your memorials. rce of revenue and 2. Your memorial ceal the fact that surred in the value of a change, tem in the public fast exclusive legislaticed States, or herefaces, had it nat interference v tyears, it is claim s would have ream the condition of ars that such controlled the could have been your memoris.

sidered, would very not entirely remove ments for an admissio resort to any extension bersome restrictions business of pelagic s n which services and ransacked by it sea, because the use orbidden, was fully out for 1895, at page of the search of the sear

ears that such continent could have been 43. Your memorial foregoing facts, earner onsideration be given into, and that no adment be agreed upor suses and reasons for the earner of the empire, should find the empire, should find the further concess to the United States for benefits to other dustries or interests, compensation should. Your memorialists are down of your memorialists are down the foregoing circum of your memorialists as the foregoing circum of your memorialists and the foregoing circum of your memorialists at the foregoing circum of your memorialists and the foregoing circum of your memorialists as the foregoing circum of your memorialists be attiful to indemnifur the restrictions the satisfactory or fail wide for payment of the satisfactory or fail the satisfactory or fa satisfactory or la-de for payment of vested, as well as cover the losses s in consequence ady imposed, as well-tour memorialists not less than gistered tounage) of the amount to cou-de the losses sustail

as in duty ever pray. Appendix "A"-Gro llie I. Alger Amateur Annie E. Paint rietas urora G. Cox

car and Hatt ctoria Walter L. Rich Zilla May

Schooner Sapphire 1889 1890 1891 1892 ooner C. G. Cox 100ner Triumph hooner Maggie 1890

hooner Beatrice, 1889 1890 THE NEW O Wm. Ogilvie F Route

Ogilvie, said he as to headquarter other matters he rcumstances wh ear he estimate and \$20,000,000 v got out, but it is re be less than anti of food and othe ear he estimates east twice as lar Ogilvie leaves for The commission Dr. Decow, of Mintendent; Wm. Countant; Thos. F ngineers; A. D. innie, clerk; J ronto, secretary and Mr. Paul O missioner, who wonly as far as S a brother of Mr.
P. R. telegraphs,
Low in Vancouve
nipeg and Manito
was being constrution to the fact
any more distant
more terrible

any more distant more terrible than mate were in 188 mate were in 188 is opened up he is opene Dawson, this for a town and ernment post,