THE ARBITRATION.

Americans Claim That the Practical Results are Unquestionably in Their Favor.

Abstract of the Award — American Territorial and Other Pretensions Overruled.

Text of the Regulations by Which it is Proposed to Govern Sealing Operations.

Those who read the reference to the Behring Sea question in the Ottawa correspondence of the COLONIST yesterday, were prepared for the publication of the award later in the day.

"Behring Sea award in favor of Britain," was the concise announcement contained in dispatches from London to the Robert Ward Co. and to R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., but the sealers refused to be satisfied until the press report should be received giving details, Collector Milne having no official information to lay before them. When the text of the award was received, the sealing men were still further from any expression of pleasure. One of their number summarized the situation thus:

"Of course, we are glad the British side wins, but the industry is ruined. If we cannot seal in Behring Sea from May 1 to August 1, the sea is practically closed, and the suspension of hunting with firearms means simply that the Alaska Commercial Co. will be the only ones able to do any sealing."

The questions submitted to the arbitrators were:

1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea known as Behring Sea, and what exclusive right in the seal fisheries therein did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

3. Was the body of water now known as Behring Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what right, if any, in Behring Sea was held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th of March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?

5. Has the United States any right, and, if so, what right, of protection of property in the fur seals frequenting Behring Sea, when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

An abstract of the award is appended, together with the report of the proceedings attendant on its announcement.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—At 9 o'clock this morning the seven Behring Sea arbitrators held a private session in a room used by the officials of the department of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsai. At 11 o'clock the arbitrators reassembled in the room in the Foreign Office in which the public sessions of the tribunal had been held. Baron de Courcel addressed the arbitrators, saying that he recognized the great value of arbitration as a cause of peace between nations. He expressed the opinion that every international arbitration renders war less probable, and said he looked forward to the time in the near future when it would be the rule and not the exception to settle international differences in this way. The session terminated amid mutual congratulations and expressions of good will.

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 six as to whether our award is to embrace a distinct decision upon each of them.

As to the first of said five points, we, Baron de Courcel, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta, and Gregro W. W. Gram, being a majority of said arbitrators, do decide as follows: By the ukase of 1821, Russia claimed jurisdiction in the sea now known as Behring Sea to the extent of 100 Italian miles from the coast and islands belonging to her, but in the course of negotiations, which led to the conclusion of the treaty of 1824 with the United States, and the treaty of 1825 with Great Britain, Russia admitted that her jurisdiction in said sea could be restricted so as to reach a cannon shot from shore. It appears from that time up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, Russia never asserted the fact, or exercised any excessive jurisdiction in Behring Sea, or any exclusive rights to the seal fisheries therein, beyond the ordinary limit of territorial waters.

As to the second of the five points we, Baron de Courcel, J. M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta and Gregro W. W. Gram, being a majority of said arbitrators, decide and determine that Great Britain did not recognize or concede any claim on the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, outside of the ordinary territorial waters.

As to the third point, as to so much thereof as requires us to decide whether the body of water now known as Behring Sea was included in the phrase Pacific Ocean as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, we unanimously decide and determine that the body of water now known as Behring Sea was included in the phrase Pacific Ocean, and was used in the said treaty.

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

"On the fifth point, the decision of the tribunal, Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan dissenting, was as follows: 'On the fifth point we, Baron de Courcel, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta and Gregro W. W. Gram, being the majority of the said arbitrators, 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 Rehring Sea when the same are found outside their ordinary three mile limit, and whereas in the aforesaid determination of the foregoing questions, 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 the fur seals, habitually resorting to Behring Sea, we assent to the whole of the nine article of the following regulations as necessary outside of the jurisdiction limits of the respective governments, that they extend over the waters hereinafter mentioned.

Article 1—The United States and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture and pursue in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur seals within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands, inclusive of the territorial water, the miles being geographical miles, sixty to a degree of latitude.

Article 2—The two governments shall forbid their subjects to kill, capture or pursue in any manner whatever during a season extending in each year from May 1 to July 31, inclusive, fur seals on the high sea, in that part of the Pacific Ocean inclusive of the Behring sea, situated north of the 35th 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 the Behring Straits. 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 part in fur sealing operations. They will however be allowed to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or boats propelled by paddles, oars or sails, which are in common use as fishing boats.

Article 4—Each sailing vessel authorized to carry on catching must be provided with special license issued for the purpose by the government. Each vessel so employed shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag prescribed by its government.

Article 5—Masters of vessels engaged in fur sealing shall enter accurately in an official log book the date and place of operations; the number and the sex of the seals captured daily. These entries shall be communicated by each of the two governments to each other at the end of each season.

Article 6—The use of nets, firearms or explosives is forbidden in fur sealing. This restriction shall not apply to shot guns, when such are used in fishing outside Behring Sea, during the season when such may lawfully be carried on.

Article 7—The two governments shall take measures to control 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 undecked boats, nor transported by or used in connection with other vessels, and propelled wholly by paddles, oars or sails, and manned by not more than five persons in the way hitherto practised by the Indians, provided that such Indians are not employed by other persons, and provided that when so hunting in canoes or undecked boats the Indians shall not hunt for seals outside the territorial waters under contract to deliver skins to anybody. The exemption is not to be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of Behring Sea or the waters around the Aleutian Islands. Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters or otherwise in connection with sealing vessels as heretofore.

Article 9.—The concurrent regulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of fur seals shall remain in force until they have been wholly or in part abolished or modified by 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 when, in the light of past experience, there is occasion to make any modification thereof. The arbitrators make a special finding on the facts agreed upon by agents of both Governments with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Behring Sea in 1882 and 1889. In addition, the arbitrators make certain suggestions to the two Governments, the most important being that they should come so 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 findings of the arbitrators.

In an interview to-day with the representative in this city of the United States, Hon. John W. Foster, American agent before the Behring Sea Board of Arbitration, he said that under the decision of the tribunal, no pelagic sealing can now be carried on between May 1 and July 31. After that time such sealing may be prosecuted in Behring Sea with spears at a distance of sixty miles from the islands. This decision limits pelagic sealing to narrow bounds. Mr. Foster said he thought that, may be the restrictions would render the pelagic industry unprofitable. The provision for a close season will not only prevent pelagic hunting during three out of the four months when it can be said to be very profitable, but will break the sealing seasons. The two forces of sealers suspend operations during the best part of the summer. The decision leaves the right to hunt seals in the North Pacific from January to May. The weather during three-fourths of that period is very unfavorable and the catches then made are always small. It also leaves the right to hunt seals in part of Behring Sea after July, which means for a period of about twenty-five days, after the expiration of which rough weather compels the hunters to leave. During these twenty-five days the hunters can neither come within sixty miles of the Pribyloff Islands nor use any weapon except spears. Though the Indians are permitted to hunt seals along the coast, from canoes, the catch made by them is always very small. Mr. Foster added:

"True, the United States have not obtained all they contended for, since they demanded the total prohibition of pelagic sealing, but the regulations now made are much better than Mr. Blaine vainly offered to Lord Salisbury in 1890 as a settlement. Mr. Blaine then proposed as the seal restriction of pelagic sealing to prohibit within sixty miles of the Pribyloff Islands. The present settlement is also more advantageous than the one proposed by Mr. Bayard in 1888, as he asked no protection for the seals during May and June. It has since been found that the operations of the pelagic hunters were most destructive to pregnant seals during these two months."

Mr. Williams, one of the American attaches, was also interviewed by the representative of the United Press. He said that the result of the regulations would be probably the abandonment of the Canadian pelagic hunting, as it will not pay under the restrictions imposed. The consensus of opinion among the American agents and counsel was, that though technical success rests with Great Britain on the legal points, on practical grounds, the victory is to the United States, as the arbitration was entered upon to preserve the seals, and the decision achieves that result.

The American arbitrators believe that the regulations decided upon by the tribunal mean, practically, the end of pelagic sealing, and that they are better terms than were heretofore offered to the United States by Great Britain as a settlement of the questions involved.

All the Englishmen connected with the tribunal are exceedingly reticent in their opinions of the decision and are apparently disappointed because it was not more unfavorable to the United States. In bidding the members of the tribunal good-bye Baron de Courcel, expressed great satisfaction with the proceedings of the tribunal, and remarked on the exceptional harmony and good feeling which prevailed throughout their deliberations.

Justice Harlan expressed the opinion that the regulations specified by the tribunal would check pelagic sealing, and thus go far towards accomplishing one of the chief aims of the United States. The general result of the arbitration, he thought, was far in advance of what the United States had demanded.

The members of the tribunal reserved the right to prepare and file their individual opinions of the case at any time before next January. Justice Harlan will proceed at once to Switzerland there to prepare his opinion. He will sail with his family for America about September 27.

Sir Charles Russell and Hon. C. H. Tupper have left for London.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Secretary of State received cable advices from Paris to-day, which in general confirm the United Press bulletin that the decision on all points involving exclusive jurisdiction over Behring Sea, has been rendered against the United States; that is to say the tribunal has decided:

1st.—That Russia did not assert and exercise exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea, and on the seal islands, therein previous to the cession of Alaska to the United States.

2nd.—That consequently Great Britain never conceded any such rights to the United States.

3rd.—That Behring Sea was not included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia.

4th—Consequently ne exclusive rights of jurisdiction over Behring Sea and over the seal fisheries therein passed to the United States with Alaska, under the treaty of 1867.

The inference that it is under the last of the five points submitted to arbitration by article 6 of the treaty that the concessions as to a close season, a sixty miles protected zone, and prohibition of the use of fireams apply.

The fifth point was one on which the greatest stress was laid in the argument by the United States counsel. It raised the question whether the United States had any right of protection of property in fur seals frequenting the Islands of Behring Sea, outside the three-mile limit.

The preliminary abstract of the decision received is regarded here as implying that the tribunal to a certain extent had conceded this right, only, in future, seal life will be protected by virtue of an international agreemeat entered into under the award of arbitration, and not solely by the authority of the United States statute. The full text of the award is anxiously awaited.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15. — Ex-Minister Phelps, when asked his opinion of the decision, said: "I regard it as favorable to the United States, and is giving all the Government required."

Frederick R. Coudert, who was one of the counsel of the United States before the tribunal, came into town especially, to-day, when he heard that a decision was to be announced as to the Behring Sea contention. When shown the cable despatch announcing the decision, he said: "If they say so I am quite satisfied. The object of the United States was to protect its property in seals. In order to do this, it advanced a number of propositions, all tending to the same end, namely, the protection of a useful animal, the existence of which, commercially speaking, was in imminent danger. The effect of the decision is to protect the seal. The object of the United States is gained, even though our Government should not have the satisfaction of all its theories. If the report handed to me is a correct one, several important propositions, all tending to protect the seals, are established in our favor

1. A close season from May to the end of July, that is when the seals are on their way to their only home which is the Pribyloff Islands.

2. This close season, (and this point is singularly important) is to be observed not only in Behring Sea, but in the North Pacific Ocean, the favorite pond of the pelagic sealers whose pursuit consisted in intercepting the females as they were moving north, and

3. The use of firearms is prohibited. This is such a radical measure that I am almost afraid that it is too good to be true. Prohibit firearms and the pelagic business will be finally crippled. I may add that the terms thus given are very much better and more favorable than any thus far suggested as a settlement, and in that view of the case the decision may be fairly treated as a triumph for the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons to-day that he had received a private telegram from Paris, to the effect that with few exceptions the award of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration was satisfactory to British interests.

The Daily News says, editorially, of the Behring Sea decision, that "it is substantially in favor of the case advanced by England. Sir Charles Russell's powerful arguments convinced the arbitrators that we were legally right and the Americans were wrong. The American arbitrators and Sir John Thompson refuse to assent to the regulations. We trust that no difficulty will be raised by the Canadian Government."

The Daily Telegraph says "England may rejoice with Canada at the decision, which is an equitable triumph of new and peaceful international principle—reason in place of force. Even had the arbitration resulted in favor of America, we should have submitted with the best grace to the decision, which removes a fertile source of bickering between the two countries."

The Times says: "On the broad question of international law, the decision is wholly in our favor. In framing the regulations we have been somewhat less successful. The rules are conceived in a spirit according closely enough with that embodied in the British proposals, but it is probably that some of them will cause dissatisfaction in Canada. The Americans can hardly be expected to receive the decision with equal contentment; but we know our kinsmen too well to doubt for a moment that they will honestly and logically accept the judgment of the tribunal, to which they have voluntarily agreed to submit their claims. It is the proud and just boast of the American people that no other nation on the globe has more widespread and deeper reverence for law, and that legal temper, on which so much of their greatness as a State and prosperity as a community depends, will cause them to acquiesce without tasting soreness or ill-will in the adverse decision of the duly constituted court. The reference of an international dispute to such an arbitration is such a triumph of morality and civilization. On the last historic occasion England accepted the adverse award and punctually discharged the obligations. It is now the turn of America to show that she also knows how to support an unfavorable decision with dignity and good humor. It is a matter of congratulation that on the principal issues that award was almost unanimous, Senator Morgan mostly standing alone in dissent."

The Standard says: "We are sure the Americans will accept the award in a cheerful good humor and apply it in perfect good faith."

The Daily Chronicle says: "We feel sentiments of profound gratitude at the full settlement of the difficulty, which once threatened to involve the rival interests of three powers. The arbitration is a triumph of reason and humanity, over which the civilized world should rejoice."

Concerning the matter of damages referred to by the Pall Mall Gazette, the Paris correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that the amount of damage for the seizure of British vessels in Behring Sea was not submitted to arbitration, but by mutual consent, was reserved by them for further negotiations.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

Live Stock Shipments.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Live stock shipments have been more than brisk during the past week, no less than 4,369 cattle having been sent away up to Saturday afternoon.

Baie des Chaleurs Railway Troubles.

QUEBEC, Aug. 14.—Trouble on the Baie des Chaleurs Railway over the non-payment of workmen's wages continues. On the one side a locomotive has been seized at Metapedia and locked up in the round-house. On the other, Joseph Hughes and Hugh Dickie, of Escuminac, have been arrested and brought to trial at New Carlislie on a charge of being the leaders of the riot. They have been released on bail.

The "Sarnia" Accident.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—The Dominion line steamship Sarnia, with a general cargo and fifty passengers, which left here June 30, was reported August 7, by the Ripon City, from Glasgow for Montreal, 500 miles east of Newfoundland with her machinery broken. Her arrival in Liverpool is awaited with some anxiety.

Ministers in the East.

MONTREAL, August 14.—Sir A. P. Caron, accompanied by Hon. Mr. Angers, passed through here on Saturday on his way to the Eastern provinces, where they will address a number of meetings this week.

Mowat's Jaunt.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—The Globe says it is understood that Sir Oliver Mowat, in his approaching trip to Northwestern Ontario, will not be able to extend his journey to Winnipeg.

Died from an Accident.

OWEN SOUND, Aug. 14.—Dennis Galvin has had his leg crushed by a steel rail at the C.P.R. docks. The limb was amputated, but he died a few hours later.

Engine Houses Burned.

ST. CATHARINES, Aug. 14.—Yesterday two engine houses, two engines and the coal chute of the Niagara Central railway were destroyed by fire. Loss about $75,000.

A Savage Lunatic.

PORT ARTHUR, Aug. 14.—A Finlander confined in the Port Arthur jail as a lunatic, made an attack on a jailer, who for a time had a close call.

"Empire" Management.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—According to a current rumor, David Creighton, for some time managing director of the Empire, is to leave the editorial department and assume business management; Louis Kribbs will assume the position of editor-general-in-chief. With the advent of Mr. Kribbs to the position J. Castell Hopkins and H.M. Colquhoun leading editorial writers, are understood to have severed their connection with the paper.

Farm Buildings Destroyed.

BRAMPTON, Aug. 15.—A barn and outbuildings on the farm of William Spiers, in East Chinquacousy, were burned last night. Loss, over $4,000; insurance, $1,400.

Died of Heart Disease.

BRANTFORD, Aug. 15.—John Shaver, foreman in the Waterous engine factory, dropped dead on the street late this evening of heart disease.

Suicide.

HAMILTON, Aug. 15.—James Adamson, a wealthy farmer near Carlisle, was found dead in a creek on his farm yesterday. He had evidently committed suicide.

Struck by a Trolley Car.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—Thos. Beattie, an elderly man, was struck by a trolley car this morning, and received injuries which may prove fatal.

Killed by Accident.

BROCKVILLE, Aug. 15.—A mason, named Watson, belonging to Hamilton, died at the General Hospital here yesterday, from injuries received by being thrown from a wagon.

Ontario Crops.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—Reports received from all over the Province of Ontario show that fall wheat and barley are slightly less than an average crop, and that spring wheat, oats and peas are considerably below. Hay is greater than the average. Roots will be an average. Fruit is a failure.

Railway Strike—Suspension of Traffic.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 15.—The Manitoba & North Western railway employes all went out on strike to-day at noon, Judge Killam having refused to grant an order ruling that the back wages due should be paid by the receiver of the road. Traffic has been stopped on the Great North Western Central railway, the creditors having seized the engines and rolling stock.

Arrival of Icelanders.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 15.—Five hundred and sixteen Icelanders arrived to-day, direct from Iceland.

Accident to a Tight Rope Walker.

DUNDAS, Aug. 15.—D. H. McDonell, of Owen Sound, the tight rope walker, was on a wire here fifty feet above the ground. His assistant attempted to tighten it when it broke and McDonell fell to the earth, sustaining serious injuries to his spine.

Saw Mill Burned.

KINGSTON, Aug. 15.—McRae & Powel's saw mill at Madawaska on the Kingston and Pembroke railway, was burned last night. Loss $4,000.

A PERFECT COOK.

A perfect cook never presents us with indigestible food. There are few perfect cooks, and consequently indigestion is very prevalent. You can eat what you like and as much as you want after using Burdock Blood Bitters, the natural specific for indigestion or dyspepsia in any form.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Behring Sea Award — Government Await Further Advices—A Monopoly Given the U. S.

The "Citizen" Calls It "An Empty Victory"—"John Bull Usually Salted."

The Proposed Fast Line of Atlantic Steamers—Canadian Women and World's Fair Direction.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—These are stirring days in military circles, in view of the changes actually occurring and pending. To-day a department order was issued to Colonel Turnbull, commanding the Royal Canadian Dragoons at Quebec, to proceed to Toronto with his regiment by the middle of next week. The Dragoons will be located there. The first batch of Royal Marine Artillery for British Columbia passed through Ottawa early this morning. They will arrive at Esquimalt on Friday, and within twenty-four hours after entering the barracks there "C" Battery will leave for the East. Quebec will be the destination of this battery, the barracks vacated by the Cavalry Regiment affording accommodation to the artillerymen.

The contemplated changes in the militia staff will not be known for two or three weeks. The matter is standing over until the return of Hon. J. C. Paterson. It has been definitely settled that Major Percy H. N. Lake, of the East Lancashire regiment, will be Quartermaster-General of Militia, provision for which office was made by Parliament last session. Major Lake was born June 29, 1855, and claims Canada as the land of his nativity. He joined the artillery August 12, 1873; saw active service during the Afghan war in 1878; was acting assistant field engineer of the Southern Afghanistan field force; was with the Eastern Soudan contingent at Suakim, in 1885, in the capacity of Deputy Adjutant General and Quartermaster General to the Intelligence Department. He has likewise been employed as chief of the Colonial section of the Intelligence Department by the war office. This appointment which he vacates to come to Canada is that of Deputy Assistant General at Dublin. Major Lake's term of service in Canada will be for five years, his appointment being based on the same principle that governs the appointment of professors in the Royal Military College at Kingston. One of his most important duties will be to put the force on a footing ready for active service. This includes the mobilization of the militia force, consisting of the militia or permanent corps and the preparation of a scheme. Major Lake was specially trained in this particular branch, and is well qualified to undertake the work in Canada. General Herbert says that the newspapers' statement that Major Lake is a personal friend of his is a mistake, except in so far as he hopes all good officers are his friends.

Postmasters are informed that cut flowers will be passed as fifth-class matter, at the rate of one cent per ounce.

Several convictions have been secured recently of persons discovered enclosing letter, or writing the equivalent to letters, in newspapers. The lowest fine is ten dollars

Among the contemplated changes in the militia staff is the retirement of Col. Villiers, D.A.G., at Winnipeg, his position being filled by the transfer of Col. Holmes, of Victoria, to that point. The position of D.A.G. in British Columbia has not been filled.

Teams from the Seventh Kings regiment at Halifax and H.M.S. Blake, will attend the rifle matches here.

W. F. King, the Alaska boundary commissioner, leaves for the Pacific coast on Wednesday. He will visit the seven Canadian parties now in the field, returning to Ottawa early in October. This year Canadian observers are operating along the coast, following the trend of the mountain range parallel with which the boundary runs. Next year the surveyors will go inland, but as the rivers are canoeable for several of the parties only, pack teams will have to be obtained. As no animals can be procured in the country suitable for the work, they will have to be conveyed from Victoria.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—The long expected decision of the Behring Sea arbitration tribunal has been reached at last. Shortly after noon to-day, Hon. Mr. Bowell, acting premier, received the following cable from Sir John Thompson: Paris, Aug. 15.—To Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa: "The arbitration is concluded and the award was delivered at noon. All questions of right have been decided in favor of Great Britain. Fur sealing in May, June and July, and the use of firearms are forbidden in Behring Sea. The Indians on the coast are exempted. Tupper and I sail on the Parisian on Thursday." (Signed) THOMPSON.

Hon. Mr. Bowell replied to Sir John Thompson as follows; "Congratulations; more favorable than expected."

The acting Premier was asked for his views on the award, but said that until the full text reached him he would not be disposed to pass an opinion. In official circles, however, considerable doubt exists as to the real meaning of the restrictions. The general impression is that Canada has come out at the small end of the horn. It is curious that Sir John Thompson's message to Mr. Bowell does not say anything about the sixty mile zone, and possibly to-day's highly colored Associated Press despatch prepared for United States readers may be possibly not so discouraging as it appears.

W. G. Parmalee, deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, thinks a close season in May, June and July will be a serious blow to the Canadian sealers, inasmuch as these are the months in which the seals congregate on the islands. By the time they are ready to leave the islands they are in very poor condition. The decision, in his opinion, looks as if a monopoly in sealing had been given to the United States.

Under the caption, "An Empty Victory," the Citizen, to-morrow, will say: "While the arbitrators have solemnly recorded their judgment that the United States contentions were untenable, they have, nevertheless, adopted provisions for the future government of the industry which practically hand it over to the Americans. This we conceive to be the effect of the establishment of a protected zone for sixty miles around the shores of the Pribyloff Islands, and of the prohibition of firearms in the destruction of seal in Behring Sea. In future, while our vessels are prevented from continuing operations at sea, the Americans will be able to slaughter the animals ashore with clubs, and thus they will practically have under the regulations a monopoly of the business. It may possibly be too early to draw these large inferences from the necessarily imperfect information conveyed by cable, but it appears at present as though the arbitrators had given up the shell but handed over the kernal to Uncle Sam. John Bull is rich; he has possessions and colonies all over the globe and a world-wide commerce. Less happier lands are envious of the wealth of the old gentleman, and when a dispute between him and his neighbor is left to arbitration John is usually salted."

R. Napier & Sons, leading ship builders, of Glasgow, have made an offer to the Dominion government to put on a fast line of steamers across the Atlantic. Their communication will be considered on the reassembling of the cabinet after the holidays. The subsidy at present standing is a half million.

The statement that the Government had overlooked, through mistake, the invitation to appoint representatives on the board of Women Directors of the World's Fair is untrue. An invitation was received and it was deemed inadvisable to take action.

Dr. Jukes, surgeon to the Mounted Police, retires on a superannuation allowance,

Marksmen from the King's Regiment at Halifax will attend the rifle matches. The detachment will consist of an officer and twenty men.

RETURNED FROM HAWAII.

Ex. U.S. Minister Blount Gets Back but Will Say Nothing About His Mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—James H. Blount, who was appointed by the President as a commissioner to investigate Hawaiian affairs, and who subsequently received an appointment as United States minister to Hawaii, returned from Honolulu this morning on the steamer Gaelic after a sojourn there of over four months. The announcement of his departure was only made public the day before he sailed, although the government had been previously notified. All parties appear to unite in commendation of Blount's performance of his work of inquiry, and of the eminently judicial temper in which he seems to have executed it. Blount maintained his reticenne as to the conclusions at which he has arrived concerning Hawaiian affairs to the very last, but the belief was prevalent in Honolulu that a protectorate and not annexation is the thing to be established by a treaty with the United States.

The returning minister was besieged by a crowd of reporters on coming ashore, but he was not in a communicative mood, and little information could be obtained from him. Mr. Blount said he was enjoying good health. He was pleased his mission had reached an end, and he was glad to get back. He had sent on his final report of his investigation by the City of New York, which arrived on Saturday last, to be forwarded to Washington. When asked if he thought the provisional government was stable, Mr. Blount remained silent and would give no answer to other questions propounded to him about Hawaii and Hawaiian affairs. He was equally reticent when the matter of the presentation of a cane to Spreckels, bearing an inscription and his name with those of prominent royalists, was broached. It is expected he will leave at once for Washington.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Advance of Track Layers—Horses for World's Fair—C.P.R. Bridge Burned.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 14. — (Special) — An Eastern dispatch says the C. P. R. track-layers reached the international boundary at Sterling on Saturday at 8 o'clock. Surveyors are now laying out a townsite at that point. "The Soo" tracklayers on the American side are twenty-five miles out, and will reach Sterling on the 22nd inst.

R. and J. Turner, Calgary, horse breeders, are sending to the Live Stock Exhibition at the World's Fair, two of their animals, prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

F. W. Drewry, of this city, accidentally received the charge of a rifle in the fleshy part of his leg on Saturday at Rat Portage. No serious results are expected.

Judge Kellam gives judgment to-morrow morning in the wages case of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway employes against the receiver of the road. The men are still at work.

A bridge was burned out at Portage la Prairie early this morning, and trains on the C. P. R. were delayed somewhat. No one was injured.

E. F. Metcalfe, formerly of this city, has been probably fatally injured at Frontenac City, B. C.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HEALTH.

She is not Ailing in Any Way and Stories to the Contrary are False.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Inquiries have reached this city as to the state of the Queen's health, it having been reported in certain quarters that she had been stricken with paralysis. The report is entirely without foundation. On Saturday afternoon last Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of York, drove through West Cowes, near which place Osborne House, the Queen's residence on the Isle of Wight, is situated. Her Majesty then looked as though she was enjoying fine health. Yesterday she attended divine service at Osborne House, and in the evening gave a quiet dinner party. The band of the Kings Rifle Regiment performed during the dinner. Not a whisper is heard in Court circles that the Queen is ailing in any way.

OPIUM SMUGGLER ARRESTED.

The Wily Mongol Attempts to Bribe Uncle Sam's Officer.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 14.—(Special)—Chin Sam, Chinese cook on the steamer City of Kingston, has been arrested and pleaded guilty to smuggling three pounds of opium into the United States. After his detection he offered to give the customs officer a thousand dollars to release him. The Chinaman is estimated to be worth $10,000, most of which, it is said, was accumulated through regular and systematic smuggling done in small quantities.

German Troops Reviewed.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A review of the troops in the Moabite barracks was held to-day by Emperor William. As is usual at all military pageants, an immense crowd was present to witness the spectacle. During the review the wall of a building collapsed. Many people were standing close to it when it fell and a number were caught under the debris. Seven of the number were seriously injured and were removed to a hospital. The accident caused much excitement among the spectators, who lent their aid in extricating the imprisoned from the ruins.

GENERAL HAMLEY DEAD.

The Hero of Tel el-Kebir Succumbs to Heart Disease—His Record.

Soldier, Politician, Diplomat and Literateur—Honored at Home as Well as Abroad.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Lieut. General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, died suddenly on Saturday of heart disease. He was born at Bodmin, Cornwall, in 1824 and entered the Royal Artillery in 1843. He became a captain in 1850, a major and a Lieut.-Colonel for distinguished service in 1854, a colonel in 1873 and major-general in 1879. He was elected Member of Parliament from Birkenhead in 1885 and was re-elected in 1886. He was a British Commissioner for the delimitation of Bulgaria in 1879 and for the Turko-Russian frontier in Armenia in 1880. He commanded the second division of the forces employed in the Egyptian war in 1882, when he stormed the enemies' centre at Tel-el-Kebir. General Hamley was retired on July 30, 1890. He was a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St George, and a military Knight Commander of the Bath. He was also a member of the French Legion of Honor and of the Turkish order of the Medjidie. He was an author of considerable note, not alone professionally but as a novelist and literateur. He was a brother of Hon. William Hamley, of Victoria, B.C.

FEDERATION FINANCES.

A Committee of German Delegates to Meet in Berlin in September.

Cardinal Ledochowski's First Visit Since He Became an Exile.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—A finance committee composed of delegates from the Federated States will meet in Berlin in September. The semi-official announcement from Frankfort that the conference which was recently in session there had agreed to the general principles of a new taxation plan is not credited here. In the best informed quarters the contrary is believed. Count von Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador to Germany, has gone to St. Petersburg to try to counteract the anti-German policy of Dr. Witte, the Russian finance minister. Gen. von Werder, German ambassador to Russia, has been granted an audience by the Czar. He was accompanied by Count von Schouvaloff, and both of them urged that a commercial intente be concluded between Russia and Germany.

It is reported that Dr. Witte after the interview declared to the Czar that he would resign his office if the tariff war with Germany was abandoned without concessions being made by Germany. Witte is strongly supported by the Imperial council, and the Czar was obliged to give way to him in the matter. The latest developments of the struggle thus justify official warnings issued here to the public not to trust reports that the settlement of the tariff troubles was close at hand. Only on Thursday the Emperor signed a decree adding 50 per cent. to the duties collected on finished products imported into Germany. This increased tariff will practically cause the ruin of leading branches of trade in Finland.

The proposed visit in September of Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the congregation of the propaganda, to Berlin and Posen, the first time that he will have visited those cities since he was exiled in 1876, is exciting all Catholic Germany. The cardinal wants the quietest kind of reception, but the Prussian Catholics are determined to give him a public ovation.

WALDORF ASTOR.

How the New York Millionaire is Popularizing Himself in London.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—William Waldorf Astor is not in possession of Cliveden, which he bought of the Duke of Westminster. The duke is staying there now and each week is entertaining large parties. Mr. Astor is "paying through the nose" for his residence in England. Even a man of his wealth must begin to ask himself whether entree into the "best set" in England is worth what it costs. He is spending immense sums on the Pall Mall Gazette, but, though it is a remarkable paper, it does not "catch on." It is estimated that his bill for it must be at least $5,000 a week. The magazine is under the editorship of a young lord, and it must be another expensive plaything. The competition between monthly publications in England has reduced the profits of even the successful ones to the lowest point, but Mr. Astor is well in with fashionable society.

Silver Question.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Robert L. Everett, Liberal member for the Woodbridge Division, of Suffolk, asked that the House, in view of the fact that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 24 to 1, had been introduced in the Senate of the United States, declared that the time was opportune for Great Britain and the United States to establish a durable par basis for gold and silver.

Mr. Gladstone replied the bill referred to by Mr. Everett in no way represents the views of the United States Government. Its introduction could not form a suitable opportunity for communication with the American Government, apart from the question whether the passage of such a bill by the Congress of the United States would justify the opening of communications.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 14.—The day in the house was devoted to speech making. The greatest attention was paid to Mr. Warner, of New York, but he seemed scarcely as much at home as he would have been had the tariff been the subject matter of debate. Mr. Paterson, of Tennessee, was also slow in securing an audience, but when he did so it was enthusiastic and appreciative. Mr. Pendleton, of W. Va., maintained his position in favor of the Wilson bill in good manner and answered the many questions plied to him with ease and courtesy. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, gracefully and quietly pressed the reasons which induced him to vote for a coinage bill, and the House adjourned while his colleague Hutchison was still holding forth on the same perplexing question.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—In both Houses of Congress the discussion of the silver question is continued in a desultory manner.