THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1893

Behring Sea Arbitration.

As announced in our last issue, the award in the Behring Sea Arbitration was declared on the 15th inst. The decision is against the claims of the United States regarding jurisdiction and exclusive rights, on every point. The United States claimed exclusive jurisdiction over two-thirds of Behring Sea, and the right to legislate against foreigners in those waters. In consequence of this several Canadian sealing vessels have been seized, and some of them have been condemned and confiscated. Besides these a great number of vessels have been boarded and large quantities of seal skins have been seized and taken from them. In fact our sealing vessels were never sure of escaping with their catches. The arbitrators have decided that these proceedings were altogethar unlawful and that the parties injured are entitled to compensation.

Another claim put forward by the United States was that they had a proprietary right to the seals found in those waters, on the ground that these seals habitually resorted for feeding purposes to the Pribyloff Islands, which are United States territory. This claim has also been dismissed by the commission. As a corollary of the last named claim, the United States arrogated to themselves the right of protecting their property in the seals by the seizure, in neutral waters, of vessels which were or had been engaged in killing these animals. This claim fell with the previous one. Having failed in establishing the right of property in the seals, they advanced a claim as a sort of guardian of the seals, for the world at large, to protect the herds in neutral waters. This claim fell to the ground with the rest. It will thus be seen that the award of the court of arbitration, thus far, is against the contentions of the United States and in favor of Great Britain and Canada.

The remaining points adjudicated upon deal with the protection of the seals for the future. It was agreed that some regulations should be adopted which would prevent the wholesale slaughter of these animals. The great difficulty was to frame rules that would satisfy both countries. The counsel for the United States contended for such regulations as would give their countrymen a monopoly of the business. On the other hand the Canadians were anxious for the adoption of such as would give them a fair chance to kill their share of the seals. In this dilemma a middle course seemed the only one to be taken and this is evidently what has been done. A close season has been established, extending from the 1st May to the 31st July, during which time seals must not be killed. Then a zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands is declared, within which others than the people of the United States are not allowed to enter for the capture of seals. To these regulations, although signed by Lord Hannen, representing Great Britain; the arbitrators of the United States and Sir John Thompson, Canada's representative, withheld their assent. This would seem to indicate that they cannot be unduly favorable to either of the countries most interested. If the close season applies, as we must presume it does, to the sixty mile zone, then the sealers of the United Stated, any more than those of Canada, cannot commence to kill before the 31st July. They will, therefore, not have any great advantage, as the seals are said to leave the islands about the first of August and by the middle of that month are found in great numbers in all parts of the Behring Sea. The prohibition of the use of firearms in killing seals will likely be some disadvantage to the Canadians; but possibly that may be overcome. On the whole, it is not unlikely that Canada, thanks to her able representatives, has not only got a verdict on the question of right, but has also got her share of the advantages.

Following are some press opinions concerning the award:

The Montreal Gazette (Conservative) says: "Great Britain has practically been sustained upon every point by the court from the outset of the discussion. The necessity of stringent regulations to prevent indiscriminate slaughter of herds during migration to the breeding grounds and the consequent speedy extinction of this most important industry was fully recognized by Great Britain, whose government cheerfully consented to the establishment of adequate restriction for preservation of seals.

The Toronto Empire, Conservative, says: "It's with peculiar gratification Canadians realize and appreciate the services rendered by the representatives of its own country in the solution of this great question. To the able and brilliant man who leads the government of the Dominion a special tribute of praise is due." The Empire extols the services of Hon. Mr. Tupper and also those of Dr. Dawson and says "he will not be forgotten or overlooked."

The Toronto Mail, independent, says the arbitrators appeared to have decided that they would agree to the demand of neither country, but would meet both half way, and they have carried out their program most effectually. As to the regulations Canada is submitted to unlocked for restrictions; on the whole it may be said the decisions look the case, the details future of which of course was exclusive ownership and exclusive jurisdiction.

The Toronto Globe, Liberal, says: One thing is very apparent, that the regulations ought not to be severely disappointing to our neighbors. It is a matter of satisfaction that our vessel owners who were stopped and hindered in the prosecution of a lawful calling will in the end be amply compensated for losses.

From the expressions of opinion by the English press, we select the following:

The Daily News says editorially: "The decision is substantially in favor of the case advanced by England. Sir Charles Russel's powerful arguments convinced the arbitrators that we legally were in the right and the Americans were in the wrong. The American arbitrators and Sir John Thompson refuse to assent to the regulations. We have not the slightest doubt, however, that these regulations are wise and just. Even were they not it would be our duty to obey them and 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 the new and peaceful international principal—reason in the 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. The rules are conserved in a spirit according closely enough with that embodied in the British proposals, but it is probable that some of them will cause dissatisfaction in Canada. The Americans can hardly be expected to receive the decision with equal content, but we know our kinsmen too well to doubt that they will loyally accept the judgment of the Tribunal to which they have voluntarily agreed to submit."

The Standard says: "We are sure America will accept the award in cheerful good humor and apply it in perfect good faith. Nothing was left untried by either side to win the verdict, and in pronouncing the decision the Tribunal has only affirmed and applied one of the best known and hitherto most unchallenged principals of international law."

Cheese Making.

It is pleasing to know that cheese making, which has proved such a profitable industry to farmers in Ontario and Quebec, is expanding in our Province, and that the more our people know about it the better disposed are they to support it. This, notwithstanding the regrettable fact that a few have been found who have tried to injure the business and retard its progrsss. There are several reasons why this industry must, in the near future, largely engage the attention of our agriculturists. The climate and pasturage in this Province are, in the opinion of those competent to judge, most favorable to dairy farming. Then, again, some of the crops hitherto raised by the farmers have, of late years, owing to the changed conditions of things, become much less remunerative than formerly. This being the case the agriculturist must turn his attention to other branches which will yield him a more substantial return for his labor.

This the cheese industry is sure to do; because the market for good cheese is sure and practically unlimited. Besides this the Dominion Government insures the farmer against all risk by paying him for his milk every month, taking the cheese and selling it, and then after deducting the cost of manufacture, remitting to him every cent remaining over and above. Like all new departures it takes a little time to educate the farmers up to the advantages of this branch of husbandry. But wherever a factory has been in operation for one year, it is noticed that during the second year its patrons exert themselves to the utmost to increase their milk supply, and those who at first were indifferent or held aloof altogether fall into line. There could be no stronger argument than this in favor of the industry as a profitable business for the farmer; nor could there be a more powerful augury as to its future growth and success among the people of Prince Edward Island. Those who produce large quantities of milk must surely find it a great advantage to be relieved from the labor of attending to this milk, converting it into butter or cheese, and then depending on the fluctuations of the market to sell to advantage. Instead of this they have but to place the milk in the cans provided for that purpose, when it is taken away to the factory and the cans returned with a proportionate quantity of whey from the milk of the previous day.

Now a few words about the *modus operandi*. The observations in this respect were made by the writer at the factory at Head St. Peter's Bay, and to Mr. George Burgess who efficiently conducts the cheese-making in that factory he is indebted for much information. The factory at St. Peter's does not turn out as much cheese as some others on the Island. Although in the centre of a very considerable section of country the quantity of milk supplied is not as large as might be expected. About four thousand pounds of milk per day is the quantity received. But there is every reason to believe that next year will see a large increase.

From about seven o'clock to half-past nine in the morning the milk wagons come in from the different routes. This daily meeting of the carriers affords an opportunity for a friendly chat; for a comparison of notes as to the quantity of milk each one brings and, no doubt, tends to stimulate a generous rivalry among them. The milk is poured into a large can with a capacity of about six hundred pounds, and weighed. From this it passes into the vat, which is capable of containing about six thousand pounds. A gallon of milk weighs ten pounds and this is about the quantity required for one pound of cheese. Scrupulous cleanliness characterizes every stage of the cheese-making process. From the receiving can the milk passes through a strainer into the conduit which conveys it to the vat. At the end of this again there is another strainer; so that it is next so impossible for any dross to enter the vat by means of the milk. Heat is then applied to the vat until the temperature is raised to eighty-five degrees. At this stage the rennet is poured into the milk. About seven minutes after its application curdling takes place and in fourteen minutes more the curd is fit to cut. After being worked for some time the curd sinks to the bottom of the vat and the whey is then drawn off.

The curd is now placed on a rack and worked a good deal in fashion of kneading dough. After this process has been undergone for some time, the hot iron test is applied. This is to ascertain if it has the required cohesiveness to insure its forming a solid mass. It is then allowed to remain for some time undisturbed, after which it is cut and ground up, salted and then put into moulds, in the shape of tin cans. Each of these will contain enough curd to make an eighty pound cheese; but at this factory the weight of the cheese is about seventy pounds. These cans are then placed horizontally in a species of iron trough where the cheese is subjected to a pressure that can be increased to five tons. This stage is reached between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. The cheese are turned in the moulds a short time after being placed there, then they remain till the following morning when they are again turned. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon they are removed from the moulds and placed in the drying room. All the cheese in the drying room are turned every morning, so that all parts of the cheese are equally affected by the drying process.

The whey is drawn off from the vat by means of a siphon, it then falls into a conduit whence it is conveyed to vats in the rear of the factory. Each carrier, after discharging his milk, draws from the vat into his cans whey in proportion to the quantity of milk supplied by each customer. He then returns and leaves the cans where he picked them up in the morning. This, in brief is an account of the cheese-making process as conducted in the factories now in operation in our Province.

H. M. S. Blake.

H. M. S. Blake, the flagship of the North American and West Indies squadron, and carrying the flag of Sir John Hopkins, K. C. B., Vice-Admiral, arrived in port from Halifax Friday afternoon, and dropped anchor off Pownal Wharf. The Blake, it will be remembered by our readers, was the warship which completely captivated the hearts of our American cousins and called forth such unstinted praise from the press of Uncle Sam during the great Columbian Naval Review in New York harbor some few months ago. There by popular vote, in competition with some of the foremost European naval powers, and indeed even with the cream of Uncle Sam's sentinels of the deep, she was accorded first place. Her successes were well-merited, for she is indeed a magnificent ship, and is manned by a gallant crew.

Her arrival has been anxiously awaited, she being due the previous afternoon, and hundreds lined the wharves and crowded the housetops and every other available point of vantage to catch a glimpse of her as she steamed up the harbor. No sooner had she dropped anchor than she was surrounded by a good-sized flotilla of small boats, whose occupants were out to see all that was possible to be taken in by the visionary organs.

On Saturday afternoon the ship was thrown open for inspection, and several hundreds of citizens, and many from outside the city, took advantage of the admiral's kindness and paid her a visit. Inspection was also possible on the two following afternoons. Sunday she was visited by the largest number of people, and the bumboats reaped quite a bonanza.—Quite a number of people took advantage of the reduced railway fares to visit the city and view the warship.

During the stay of the Blake and Partridge in port the officers were well cared for, balls, garden parties, etc., being given in their honor by several of our citizens. The jolly, light-hearted blue-jackets also came in for a considerable share of attention.

On Monday afternoon 300 men from the Blake landed and marched to Victoria Park, where a review was held, lasting about an hour. The review over, the men were entertained to refreshments provided by a committee of the citizens. W. F. Carter was the caterer. The tables were set on Beech Hill. The men were put through several evolutions with the small guns and also two field guns. Every manœuvre was excellently performed. The afternoon had been proclaimed a civic holiday, and almost everyone who could possibly do so went to the Park. It is estimated that over five thousand people witnessed the review. The Blake left yesterday at 12.30 o'clock, bound for Quebec and Montreal. The Partridge sailed for Carleton, Bay Chaleur, at 6 o'clock Sunday evening.

P. E. Island Railway.

The minister of railways has received a statement of the receipts and working expenses on the P. E. Island Railway for the past year. On this branch of the government railway system economics were practiced equally with the Intercolonial and the year's returns are most encouraging. Last year the earnings amounted to $162,681, and the working expenses to $226,421, or a deficit of $63,731. In the previous fiscal year the working expenses were $289,706 and the earnings $167,443, leaving a deficit of $132,263. There is considerable reduction in expenditure during the past fiscal year of $68,542, and a slight increase in earnings.

Home Rule Bill.

STRAINED RELATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The determination of the Parnellites to vote for the third reading of the Home Rule Bill has removed any possibility of a hitch in the last stage.

Mr. Gladstone calculates that the bill will leave the house of commons about September 1st. His decision to hold an autumn session in order to deal with prominent popular measures has caused the liveliest satisfaction in the country, though the majority of the members of the house are overjoyed at the prospect of a short holiday. The first measure to be taken up is the Employer's Liability bill then the equalization of rates bill. The government will score on both these measures, which will prove the sincerity of its promises of legislation for the working classes. Any tory opposition to these measures will only damage their chances in the urban districts in the event of a dissolution, while the rural electors will be immensely influenced by the parish councils bill, which will follow the rates bill, and on which the government expects to secure a second reading before Christmas.

That the strained relations between the parties in the house of commons, which culminated in the recent fracas, have not improved, is shown by the fact that owing to a trifling difference regarding the arrangement for pairs the treasury whips again refuse to provide pairs for the liberal unionists. The opposition whips, in retaliation, have determined to refuse pairs for the nationalists.

A new party is being formed in the house consisting of moderate conservatives and liberal unionists, who propose to act independently of the official leaders and to constitute themselves a check on the extravagancies of both unionists and radical extremists. The party will be styled the centre party, and a nucleus of about twenty members has already been formed.

Monday Night's Storm.

Monday afternoon about 4.30 a light shower of rain began falling. As the evening wore on it continued to grow heavier and a strong southeast wind began to blow. By 9 o'clock the rain drops were larger still, the wind had increased in violence, and was gradually arriving at the hurricane order of things. About midnight the wind attained its greatest velocity. It blew on an average about 40 miles an hour but at times as high as 60 miles was attained The rain ceased about daylight yesterday morning, but it was 8 o'clock before the high wind ceased to roar. Old residents of the city say it was the most severe storm since the famous one of August 20th, 1873.

Much damage was caused throughout the city. Ornamental trees, fences and chimneys were the principal sufferers, and in the morning almost every street was strewn with the limbs or branches of some shady plant that spoke of many years of careful attendance. All moveable articles about the streets were also carried away from their customary positions. The back wall of Hon. D. Farguharson's brick warehouse fronting on Dorchester Street, fell down, owing to the great shaking the building received.

In the country fences were levelled and the crops laid low. The breakwater at Souris was damaged, 100 feet being washed away. The Railway Wharf at Summerside was also damaged. At Mount Stewart a barn belonging to Mr. Phelan was blown down and a cow owned by W. E. Clarke, in it at the time, killed.

Around the wharves in this city considerable damage was done. Several pleasure boats anchored in the docks were swamped or broken. Vessels lying at anchor dragged from their moorings, and in some cases grounded.

The telegraph and telephone wires were badly shaken, and workmen were busy yesterday making repairs.

The storm was general throughout the Province, and was also severely felt in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There also the wires fared badly and communication was impossible until last night. No serious fatality has yet been reported, but the damage to buildings, trees, orchards and the grain crops were very great

Shipping must also have suffered to a great extent and the safety of several of our coasters is greatly feared. Neither the Princess of Wales nor the Jacques Cartier left their docks yesterday.

Lib-Con. Convention.

RESOLUTIONS, DENOUNCING THE GOVERNMENT, PASSED—CANDIDATES CHOSEN.

At a convention of the Liberal-Conservative electors of the First District of Queen's County, held at Bradalbane, on the 16th inst, Hon. William Campbell, M. L. C., was chosen as the franchise candidate, and D. B. McLeod, of Lot 67, as the property-holders candidate. The nomination of both gentlemen was unanimous. The following resolution was also unanimously carried:

Resolved, That we, the delegates at this Convention assembled, desire to place on record our views concerning the public questions which effect the interests of the of this Province at the present time.

1st, We are of opinion that the Government should define their policy on taxation and the methods by which they intend to redeem their debentures.

2nd, We are opposed to their obnoxious legislation of disfranchisement, gerrymandering, and the double qualification for our House which we think should be repealed at the first meeting of the legislature.

3rd, We are opposed to the favoritism and squandering of public money at the Land Office, whereby a large sum was lost to the province which might now be met by taxation.

4th, We are opposed to the reckless management of the Public Works department, and believe in the principle of making revenue and expenditure meet.

5th, That we are opposed to the use of liquor in election contests and will use our best endeavors to punish violations of the law in this matter.

6th, We believe in the principal of one man, one vote.

A meeting of delegates from all parts of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County was convened in McLeod's Hall, this city, Friday forenoon. W. E Dawson, Esq., President of the Lib-Con. Association occupied the chair, and James E. Lafferty, Esq., acted as secretary. Among the gentlemen present were:

Benj Jenkins, Mount Albion; George A Wood, do; Leonard Wood, do; Thos Vessey, Little York; Jas Kennedy, Brackley Point; Cornelius McIntyre, French Village; R C Curtis, Stanhope; John Byrne, Lot 35; Bernard Murnaghan, Fort Augustus; Thos Smith, Bedford; Stephen O'Hare, Fort Augustus; Patk McManus, Dromore; Jas P Duffy, Fort Augustus; Abram Brown, Little York; Jas E Kelly, Fort Augustus; Francis McNally, Lot 35; Patk Duffy, Lot 48; Lawrence Lamphire, Lot 31; Moses Connere, do; John Loughran, Fort Augustus; Allan Stewart, Southport; Peter McLeod, Mt Stewart; Jas F Kelly, Fort Augustus; John Diamond, Winsloe; Henry Bourke, Southport; Albert Mutch, Southport; A C Kelly, Lot 33; Linus McDonald, Pisquid; Jas Trainor, Johnston's River; Jos Power, Lot 48; Edward Ryan, Johnston's River; Robt Wood, Lot 48; Jas Trainor, Fort Augustus; John Simpson, Dromore; Jas Ross, Mt Stewart; Donald Ferguson, Marsh Field; Peter Stewart, French Fort; Allan Jos McDonald, Blooming Point; John J McDonald, Mt Stewart; Richard Vessey, Little York; James Arching, Suffolk; Philip McNally, Fort Augustus; John Driscoll, Lot 48; Peter Laverty, Fort Augustus; James E Laverty, do; Wm Holland, do; M Ready, Corran Ban; Patk Hughes, Millcove; Jno Carroll, Covehead Road; Philip McNally, Fort Augustus; Jas J Trainor, Johnston's River; Wm Carran, Lot 34; Jas Murnahan, Fort Augustus; Albert Kelly, Southport; Wm McIrdrath, Millcove; Robert Haggerty, Fort Augustus; Peter Scott, Brackley Point; Alex Scott, do; Patk Berrigan, Lot 33; Peter Campbell, Lot 35; John Corrigan, Dromore; James J Flynn, Lot 34; Robert Lawson, Little York; Stephen McDonald, Grand Tracadie; John Boyce, Lot 48; Chas McCarthy, Johnston's River; Peter McDonald, Fort Augustus; J A McDonald, Pisquid; Wm Henry, Lot 34; Geo Stewart, do; Fredk Turner, do; Peter Campbell, Tracadie; Frank J Hughes, Lot 35; Thos McNally, do; Thomas Flynn, do; Ewen Stewart, Lot 34; Daniel McKinnon, do; Angus J McDonald, Mt Stewart; Frederick J McDonald, Glensladale; John Doyle, French Village; Dingwell Coffin, do; Artemas Coffin, Stanhope; Richd Meagher, Lot 34; Augustine D McDonald, Tracadie Cross; Edward Kelly, Southport, and a number of others.

The electors of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County, in convention assembled, declare:

That the present Provincial Administration are unworthy of the confidence of the people, for the following, amongst many other reasons:

1. They have utterly failed to make the public revenue meet the expenditure, notwithstanding their denunciation of the deficits of previous years, and their solemn promise that they would restore the equilibrium in Provincial finances.

2. They have issued debentures (without providing a sinking fund until 1893) for an amount greatly in excess of the floating debt when they assumed power, and are pursuing the practice they so strongly condemned, when in opposition, of borrowing from the banks with a certainty of creating a new floating debt of from $130,000 to $150,000 at the close of 1893.

3. They have demoralized the Public Lands Office by the grossest favoritism, making illegal discounts as gifts to political friends or bribes to political opponents, squandering the assets of the Province in this department by about $100,000 in two years. They have also proved the insincerity of their declarations when in opposition by continuing the system of book-keeping by single entry, and neglecting to carry out the recommendation of Commissioners Carvell and Arnaud, with regard to the affairs of the Land Office.

4. They have inaugurated a system of corruption in carrying on the public works of the Province, whereby the calling of tenders has become a farce. The repairs of the public roads, wharves and bridges as well as the purchase of supplies for the public institutions, being unhinshingly used for the purpose of rewarding political services and purchasing support for their party candidates, resulting in an inefficient service and a fearful waste of public money.

5. They have shown their contempt for the people's representatives in parliament by deliberately withholding information regarding discounts in the Land Office, the collections of Scott Act fines, and the sales of the Provincial Debentures, notwithstanding that serious discrepancies were known to exist in regard to these matters.

6. They have for two years (to the exclusion of useful Legislation for the good of the country) occupied nearly all the time of the Provincial Legislature in passing laws for the disfranchisement of electors, and the cutting and carving of constituencies, for the purpose of stifling the free and independent voice of the electorate, it being apparent that one of the objects of this legislation was to carve out a constituency in which the brother of the Premier might have a chance of election, and thus lead to the establishment of a family compact.

7. They have grossly mismanaged the Government Stock Farm by the dismissal of honest and competent men, the purchase at high prices of inferior and aged animals, and the denial to the farmers of participation in the benefits of the farm, except at extravagant charges. By the failure to institute a proper system of agricultural experiments, and to establish a travelling dairy, they have broken their promises and shown their disregard for the interest of the farmer.

8. They have passed an act for the amalgamation of the two branches of the legislature, which deprives all men in the province who do not own real estate to the value of $325.00 of all voices in the election of one half the members of the Legislative Assembly, creating a franchise, for a popular assembly, more restrictive than any now in operation in any civilized country in the world, and providing that this franchise cannot be changed, except by a two-third vote of a legislature to be elected under its provisions.

9. They have introduced the Star Chamber practice of transacting important legislative business, involving radical changes in our constitution, with closed doors, and without the consent of the people at the polls.

10. They have allowed the Roads, Bridges and Wharves to go into disrepair and delapidation, and have only been stimulated to action on these works at the approach of a general election, and only in places where the expenditure of the public money can be made to subserve election purposes.

11. They have in violation of the promises made by the leader of the Government and colleagues, in Belfast and Fort Augustus districts, that a bridge would be built over the Hillsborough River, or a new boat provided for the Southport Ferry, delayed all action in the matter until the eve of the general election, to the great loss to the people dependent on said ferry, and leaving the incoming administration to provide the means to pay for the new boat.

12. They have neglected to effect repairs on the provincial building, Charlottetown, which are acknowledged to be necessary for the safety of that valuable building, notwithstanding that the Leader of the Government assured the legislature at the passing of the Debenture Bill, that a portion of the proceeds of the sale of debentures would be used in making said repairs.

13. They passed an act giving the mortgagee the right to vote at elections on property secured under mortgage, thus practically disfranchising the borrower, and giving the mortgagee a power in politics not conceded to those who use their capital in enterprises of public utility This iniquitous measure was only prevented from being law by the vote of the Lieutenant Governor.

Therefore Resolved, That in view of the great danger to our institutions, which arises from the retention of power by the Present incapable, and unscrupulous Premier and his clerical supporters, it is the duty of all good citizens irrespective of party, to assist in the overthrow of the Peters' administration.

Further Resolved, That this convention pledge the candidates to be chosen for this district, to support honest and economical administration, the equalization of revenue and expenditure, and the repeal of the disfranchisement, gerrymandering, and other obnoxious measures of the last two sessions.

Messrs. Patrick Blake and W. S. Stewart were unanimously and enthusiastically nominated.

The convention adjourned, to meet at the call of the chairman, and to receive the reply of the nominees.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

Full Text of the Award of the Tribunal.

UNCLE SAM NOW FEARS A BIG CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FROM CANADA.

The full text of the Behring Sea award runs as follows: We decide and determine as to the five points mentioned in article 6 as to which our award is to embrace a distinct decision upon each of them.

As to the first of said five points, we, Baron de Courcel, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta and Gregero 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 coasts and islands belonging to her, but in the course of the 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 should be restricted so as to reach a cannon shot from shore.

It appears that, from that time up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, Russia never asserted in fact or exercised any exclusive jurisdiction in Behring sea or any exclusive rights to the seal fishes therein beyond the ordinary limit of territorial waters.

As to the second of the five points we decide and determine that Great Britain did not recognize or concede any claim upon the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in Behring sea outside 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 to determine that the body of water now known as Behring sea was included in the phrase "Pacific ocean" as used in said treaty.

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

On the fifth point the decision of the tribunal, Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan dissenting, was that the United States has no right to the protection of or property in the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring sea when the same are found outside the ordinary three mile limit.

As by this decision the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of fur seals resorting to Behring sea, Baron de Courcel, Lord Hannen, Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta and Gregero W. W. Gram, a majority of the arbitrators, assent to the following regulations as necessary outside of the jurisdiction limits of the respective governments:

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

Article 2. The two governments shall forbid their subjects or citizens 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 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 art. 1 of the treaty of 1867, between the United States and Russia, following that line up to Behring straits.

Art. 3. During the period of time in the waters in which fur sealing is allowed only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take part in fur sealing operations. They will, however, be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or undecked boats propelled by paddles, oars or sails, as are in common use as fishing boats.

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

Art. 5. The master of vessels engaged in fur sealing shall enter accurately in an official log-book the date and place of each operation, 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 the season.

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

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

Art. 8. The proceeding articles 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 not 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 practiced 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. This exemption is not to be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of the 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.

Art. 9 The concurrent regulations hereby determined, with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur seals, shall remain in force until they have been wholly or in part abolished or modified by a common agreement between the United States and Great Britain. Said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination in order to enable both governments to consider whether in the light of past experience there is occasion to make any modifications thereof.

The arbitrators make a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both governments with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Behring Sea in 1887 and 1889

In addition the arbitrators make certain suggestions to the two governments, the most important being that they should come to an understanding to prohibit the killing 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.

Justice Harlan said the general result of the arbitration was far in advance of anything that the United States had demanded. The members of the tribunal reserved the right to prepare and file individual opinions in the case at any time before Jan. 1st next. Justice Harlan will proceed at once to Switzerland to prepare there his opinion.

"We are beaten—badly beaten," said Secretary Gresham relative to the decision of the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration. "We have suffered a signal defeat as to all our substantial claims."

The secretary of state gladly recognized the fact that the seals are, under the decision, to be humanely protected; but he was speaking of the denial of any property rights in the seals or any legal authority over them on the part of the United States outside the 60 mile limit.

The decision did not surprise the members of the cabinet or the members of the senate or former members of the foreign affairs committee of the house.

From the day President Harrison and Secretary Blaine agreed to submit the case to arbitration, well informed public men have anticipated just such a decision as has been rendered. It is, perhaps, somewhat more favorable to our interests in the future than most of them expected; but it brushes aside Secretary Blaine's famous points, just as it was expected to do, and leaves the protection of the seals, as Secretary Baird said it would have to be left, to international agreement.

Naturally the present administration views with some irritation the prospect of having to meet a large bill for damages such as is practically certain to be presented by Great Britain on behalf of the Canadian sealers whose vessels have been seized by our cutters and cruisers, to say nothing about the possible claims to be presented by American sealers in a similar relation.

The size of the appropriation which may ultimately have to be made to pay these damages is already a matter of speculation by members of congress. It is generally expected that this blunder of the last administration will cost a pretty penny.

The American flag will not be withdrawn from the exclusive protection of the seals in the Behring sea until the official notice is received, through proclamation by the president of the decision at Paris. The modus vivendi continues in force according to its terms until the decision of the board of arbitrators, but this is interpreted in official circles as continuing it until formal notice of the decision is received, rather than terminating upon the basis of a brief cable despatch.

Gathering of the Clans.

Auld Scotia's sons were not this year favored with that propitious weather which usually attends their annual gathering. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the gathering was largely attended, the sports—the principal feature of the occasion—keenly contested, and the affair a financial success. Heavy rain fell during the forenoon, but in the afternoon gave way to the bright sunshine. The downpour had anything but a good effect upon the turf of the Souris Driving Park on which the gathering was held; but yet the records made in the several athletic events are very creditable.

Following are the winners in the different events:

Putting Light Stone—1st, F P Meikle, New Glasgow, N. S., 42 ft. 4 in.; 2nd, D. J. McDonald, Charlottetown; 3rd, B F Stewart, Montague Bridge; 4th, J A McEachern, Charlottetown.

Running Long Jump—1st, D M McDonald, Charlottetown, 18 ft. 5½ in; 2nd D J McDonald, do; 3rd, J McEachern, do.

Throwing Light Hammer—1st, F P Meikle, 101 ft. 9 in.; 2nd, D J McDonald 3rd, B F Stewart; 4th, Angus McDonald, Dundas. Dr. Stewart gave an exhibition throw of 105 ft., and Mr. Meikle, of New Glasgow, N. S., 104 ft. 9 in.

Vaulting—1st, Angus McPherson, Dundas; 2nd, D J McDonald; 3rd, B F Stewart and D J McDonald, equal

Sack Race—1st, D A McPhee, West River; 2nd, J A McEachern; 3rd, B F Stewart.

Flat Race, 220 yards—1st, D J McDonald; 2nd, B F Stewart; 3rd, D M McDonald; 4th, A McPherson.

Pipe Music—1st, Peter Ferguson, Charlottetown; 2nd, D McDonald, St. Peter's Bay; 3rd, H McDonald, Dundas; 4th, N McDonald, do.

Boys' Race—1st, Wm McLeod, Charlottetown; 2nd. E Redmond, do; 3rd, Wm Stone, Souris.

Hurdle Race—1st, D M McDonald; 2nd D J McDonald; 3rd, B F Stewart.

Dancing Ghillie Callum—1st; J G Cameron, Dundas; 2nd, Angus Campbell, Cardigan.

Quarter Mile Race—1st, D J McDonald; 2nd, D M McDonald; 3rd, J A McEachern; 4th, Wm McLeod.

The medal, given annually to the best all-round athlete, was not awarded this year, the judges failing to decide the winner. Should an award be made, D. J. McDonald will be the lucky one.

Personal.

Rev. J. P. McGrath has been appointed to the pastoral charge of Fifteen Point.

Mr. J. F. Carter, of Summerside, spent Sunday in the city, and among the other attractions took in the Blake.

Prof. Robertson, Dairy Commisioner, is in the Province on a tour of inspection of the different cheese factories.

Messrs Sinclair and Warburton have been chosen as the government candidates for the First District of Queen's County.

Dr. J. H. Cahill, of Hartford, Conn., is home on a visit to his relatives and friends at Kildare. We are pleased to know that "Joe" is prospering in the land of his adoption.

We notice by the Annuaire of Laval University, just issued, that Rev. A. J. McDougall, of this diocese, won the two First Medals offered for Proficiency in Scholastic Theology. Congratulations.

Private advices from Rome state that beyond doubt the Rev. Abbe Proulx, late rector of Laval University and parish priest of St. Lin, will be appointed bishop of Sherbrooke, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Bishop Racine.

News in Brief.

The inland revenue for July shows an increase of nearly $8,000 over last year.

Cunard officials believe that the Lucania, sister ship of the Campania, will prove the fastest steamer afloat.

The Ottawa city council has decided to tender a civic reception to Sir John Thompson on his return to the capital.

A fire damp explosion Sunday in a coal pit at Dartmund, Westphalia, Germany, killed 50 persons and injured many more.

The statement of imports and exports for July show an increase in the aggregate of trade of eleven hundred thousand over last July.

Dr Playton of Ottawa has entered a suit against Hon Mr Angers for statements made against him in the public press. The damages are fixed at ten thousand dollars.

At Chicago, Sunday, during a game of baseball, Peter Hyland was struck on the back of the neck by a pitched ball. His neck was broken, and he died without uttering a word.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Dominion liner Sarmia. She left Montreal for Liverpool on July 30th. When last spoken her machinery had broken down, but she refused assistance.

Rt. Rev. Lawrence S. McMahon, Bishop of Hartford, Conn., died suddenly Monday night He was born in New Brunswick in 1835, and went to the U. S. when four months old. He was consecrated bishop on August 10th 1879.

George R Gray, the champion shot putter, is arranging for a trip to the old country next year of a team of Canadian athletes, composed of George Orton, for the long distance; Harry Carr, for the sprints; Waldron of Montreal, for general running, and himself for the weights. This would be a great combination and one which would advance Canada's fame in the realm of sport. They would probably go under the colors of the Toronto Athletic Club. Several of the Queen City's well-known patrons of sport are interesting themselves in seeing the expedition is brought about.

OLD AGE OF INDIANS.

Defying All Rules of Health They Keep Well and Strong.

The Remarkable Longevity of the Indian Race Explained.—For Every Human Ill They Have a Cure—They Know Where to Find the Roots, Herbs and Barks that will keep them in Good Health—The Secret Now Given to the World.

Laughing Dog. Age 109 Yrs.

Indians are long lived. There are many Kickapoos now living who have trod parts of this vast continent long before white men ever set his foot on the soil of their vast domain. Their lives have been spent with nature.

Born to good health, as the saying goes, they keep it.

Think how they live, eat, sleep, travel about, exposed to climatic changes, poisonous night airs, damp sleeping places, food half cooked, and eaten with utter disregard of all common rules of health.

Yet, look at them! Pictures of health.

Chronic Rheumatism? Never. Malaria and Chills? Very rarely. Indigestion? Occasional symptoms perhaps, but Chronic Dyspepsia, utterly unheard of. While any of the numerous afflictions of the liver, kidneys or bladder, so frequently found among the whites, is rarely heard of among the Indians.

Why is it?

For centuries these children of nature have studied her ways. For centuries they have known where to look in the forest and field for a certain cure for the ills which arise from the disobedience of nature's laws. At the first sign, the first symptoms of sickness, they resort to their "Sagwa"—the most potent, remedial combination of roots and herbs known to the Indian or any other race.

A combination so valuable that the learned professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale college commended it, and could offer no suggestions.

Science surpassed by Indian craft! Nature undefiled by mineral poisons.

Indians are subject to ills of the flesh, but they have a remedy for all.

Kickapoo Indian Cough Cure breaks up their colds and stops their coughs. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer ke