

Many Boats Foundered!

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Seventeen Persons Drowned and a Number Missing.

Three Polish Laborers Die of Cholera in Berlin.

Explosion of an Infernal Machine—Accident at a Review—The Gladstonians Lose a Seat.

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Victims of Yellow Fever.

The Queen's Health.

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Settled at Last!

Bering Sea Arbitrators Give Their Decision.

The Seals Must Be Protected.

But No One Nation Can Control the High Seas.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The decision of the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration was handed down at 11:07 this morning.

The five points of article 6 are decided against the United States.

A close season is established, to begin May 1 and to continue until July 31.

This close season will be observed both in the North Pacific Ocean and in the Bering Sea.

A protected zone is established, extending for 60 miles around the islands.

Pelagic sealing is allowed outside the zone in Bering from Aug. 1.

The use of firearms in sealing is prohibited.

The American arbitrators have expressed their satisfaction with the text of the decision.

These are the points that were contested before the Bering Sea arbitration:

1. Dominion and right of jurisdiction against foreigners in two-thirds of the Bering Sea.

2. A right of property in wild animals which resort to a certain season of the year only to United States territory, derive sustenance therefrom, and during the greater part of the year live many hundreds of miles away from that territory in the ocean.

3. The right to protect the alleged right of property by search, seizure and condemnation of the ships of other nations.

4. Failing the establishment of the right of property, the United States claims a right to protect the seals in the ocean, and to apply, in assertion of that right, the like sanctions of search, seizure and condemnation.

5. Failing these assertions of right, the United States claims that rules shall be framed in the interest of the United States alone which shall exclude other nations from the pursuit of fur seals.

1. Freedom of the seas for the benefit of all the world.

2. That rights of property and rights in relation to property be confined within the limits consecrated by practice and founded on general expediency in the interest of mankind.

3. That apart from agreement no nation has the right to seize the vessels of another on the high seas in times of peace for offenses against property, excepting piracy.

4. That the preservation of the fur seal established should have just and equitable regard to all the interests concerned.

Baron De Courcel, after the decision, thanked the arbitrators for the clear and complete information supplied by the American establishment.

Only 13 icebergs found their way last month to the Gulf Stream from the Arctic Sea, against 75 last year.

Then reported that far south this year 68 icebergs to the 179 reported last year.

The Germans believe that this lack of ice has a decided effect upon the temperature of the waters of the Gulf Stream, and that there have been in consequence few areas of low pressure or cyclonic condition between America and Europe.

The Gotha geographers believe that the temperature of the waters of the Gulf Stream of Europe, and upon this they base their forecasts, which predict a summer and autumn this year similar to that of last year.

There will be, they say, an insufficient rainfall in the autumn and a severely cold winter.

FOUND BY A FIRE.

As the Husband Had Another Wife, No. 1. A Story of Her Dowry Rights.

New York, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Mary Bligh, of this city, read on Jan. 26 the story of a fire in Matthew Bligh's house, 505 Grove street, Jersey City.

Bligh's little daughter, who was fatally burned, and Bligh himself narrowly escaped the same fate.

He was so badly injured that he remained in the hospital several weeks. It was the first time that Mary had heard of Matthew in seventeen years.

She went to the child's funeral and surprised the other Mrs. Bligh and all the assembled neighbors and friends with the announcement that she was Matthew's legitimate wife.

She proved her assertion by producing a marriage certificate, showing that Matthew Bligh was married to Mary Reynolds on March 24, 1864.

Bligh at first denied that the woman was his wife, but afterwards admitted it.

He and his wife separated seventeen years ago, and he married again and took up his residence in Jersey City.

A woman who died in California left him some money, which he invested in real estate.

At the time of the fire his property was valued at \$12,000.

Mrs. Bligh No. 1 instituted proceedings for divorce, and Chancellor McGill granted her a decree a few years ago.

The decree provided that Mrs. Bligh was entitled to dower rights in her husband's property.

Bligh paid her \$4,000 in cash, and was relieved from all further responsibility.

Bligh is a member of the fire department. Even his most intimate friends did not know the secret of his life until it was disclosed in consequence of the fire.

Steamship Arrivals.

Aug. 15. At New York. From Glasgow. Arrived. Liverpool. Montreal. Aug. 15. At New York. From Glasgow. Arrived. Liverpool. Montreal. Aug. 15. At New York. From Glasgow. Arrived. Liverpool. Montreal.

States of March 30, 1897, pass unimpaired to United States that treaty?

5. Has the United States any right, and if so what right of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in the Bering Sea which seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit.

Article 8 referred to the liability of each Government for the injuries alleged to have been caused by the other on its citizens' seals as found outside the ordinary three-mile limit.

Article 9 provides for the appointment of commissioners to examine into the report on the question of damages.

Articles 10, 11 and 12 relate to the payment of the expenses of the tribunal and to the time in which the decision shall be rendered.

Article 14 reads as follows: "The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the tribunal of arbitration as a full, perfect and final settlement of the questions referred to the arbitrators."

Article 15 relates to ratification of the treaty.

AGENCY OF A BETTER IDEA.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Baron De Courcel in his address said they recognized the 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.

Senator John T. Morgan, one of the American arbitrators and Lord Hannen, British arbitrator, responded to Baron De Courcel, declaring that they reciprocated the sentiments expressed by him, and recognized the hospitality extended by France to the arbitrators.

The session terminated amid mutual congratulations and expressions of good feeling.

STOPS PELAGIC SEALING.

The arbitrators believe that the regulations decided upon by the tribunal practically end the 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.

The seals begin to leave the Pribilof Islands about Aug. 1, but as soon after that they begin to shed their fur, the time during which pelagic sealing can be made profitable will naturally, under the new regulations, be brief.

The killing season on the islands commences in the early summer or spring and continues until Aug. 1.

SOME OF THE U. S. SENATORS SATISFIED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The decision of the Court of Arbitration in the Bering Sea matter appears to give general satisfaction to the members of the Senate committee on foreign relations, which committee had all those questions in charge when the treaty was before the Senate.

Senator Butler stated that if he understood the brief dispatch that came early in the day right toward the end of the session, he was satisfied.

"I never believed," said the senator, "that the contention of the United States that the Bering Sea was a closed sea, could be maintained."

He said that the court had given a decision which was a body of water for such sea was too large to be enclosed over a claim to be exercised over, and necessarily the court having decided against us on that point, the others incorporated under the first four sections of article 6 of the treaty, fall with it.

THE NEWS IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—Hon. Mr. Bowell, acting Premier, received the following cable from Sir John Thompson at noon to-day:

"Paris, Aug. 15.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa: Arbitration concluded and award delivered at noon. All questions of right decided in favor of Britain. Fur seal hunting prohibited in Bering Sea. Indians on the coast are exempted. Tupper and I sail on Parisian on Thursday." THOMPSON.

MINISTERS ARE KEEN TO MAKE.

Mr. Bowell had no comment to make on the advice as the fuller text of the award is necessary to a fair judgment on it. None of the other ministers cared to say anything on the matter.

There seems to be considerable doubt in the Government departments whether the decision in Britain's favor is really a very satisfactory one, but if, as the press dispatch intimates, it is decided that there shall be a "protected zone" of 60 miles around the Pribilof Islands, there appears a possibility the AMERICANS HAVE REALLY GAINED THE POINT.

So far as Canadian sealers are concerned. Practically all the best sealing in Bering Sea is done on the Pribilof Islands, where the seals are driven into inlets and the Indians kill them with clubs or by shooting them in the immediate waters around the islands, where the seals seek their fish food.

The Pribilof Islands belong to the United States, and are therefore inalienable to Canada, or to other foreign sealers.

If, in addition, sealing is prohibited in the sea for 60 miles around the islands, it would appear to give the Americans almost a monopoly of the seals.

This will be a serious case when it is forbidden to hunt the seals with firearms anywhere in Bering Sea, as it is much more difficult to harpoon them than to shoot them.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—The Witness tonight says of the Bering Sea discussion: The decision of the Bering Sea arbitrators is not a complete victory for either Canada or the United States.

It amounts to an utter condemnation of the United States for taking the law into its own hands, and seizing foreign vessels for taking seals either in Bering Sea or in the Pacific Ocean, and the United States will be compelled as a result of the decision to apologize for its lawless course and grant compensation to the Canadian sealing vessel owners and crews whom it outraged and damaged by seizure.

ON THE OTHER HAND.

The decision will establish a 60-mile limit around the breeding islands instead of the ordinary three-mile limit and establishes a closed season against pelagic hunting, extending from April to July, inclusive, in the Pacific Ocean as well as in Bering Sea, and it will prevent the use of firearms, which, of course, will greatly hinder the success of the Canadians who kill seals on the high seas.

THE AWARD.

The text of the award runs as follows: We decide and determine as to the five points mentioned in article 6.

1. That by the ukase of 1821 Russia claimed jurisdiction in the sea, now known as Bering 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 seas 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 Bering Sea, or any exclusive rights to the seal fisheries therein, beyond the ordinary limit of territorial waters.

2. That Great Britain did not recognize or concede any claim upon the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea outside the ordinary territorial waters.

3. That the body of water now known as the Bering Sea was included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia.

4. That all the rights of Russia to jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in the Bering Sea, and the whole of the seas adjacent to the United States limited by the cession.

5. That the United States have no right to protection of, or property in, the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering Sea, when the same are found outside the three-mile limit.

And whereas the aforesaid determination of the foregoing question, as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, leaves the subject in such a position that the concurrence of such a Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of fur seals, and that when it would be the rule and not the exception to settle international differences in this way.

Senator John T. Morgan, one of the American arbitrators and Lord Hannen, British arbitrator, responded to Baron De Courcel, declaring that they reciprocated the sentiments expressed by him, and recognized the hospitality extended by France to the arbitrators.

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