DOALS FOUNDERED | cations are for 100,000,000 bushels of spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Disastrous Storms in the Baltic Sea Off Hapsall

Seventeen Persons Drowned and Number Missing.

Three Polish Laborers Die of Cholera in Berlin.

Explosion of an Infernal Machine-A

cident at a Review-The Gladstonians Lose a Seat.

Cholera in Berlin. BERLIN, Aug. 15 .- Three Polish laborer died of cholera in the eastern quarter of the

Victims of Yellow Fever. HAVANA, Aug. 15 .- The vital statistics of Havana for July show 126 deaths from

The Queen's Health. Cowes, Aug. 15 .- The Queen is enjoying the best of health. She took a short cruis

n the royal yacht to-day. New Governor for Buenos Ayres. LONDON, Aug. 15 .- A dispatch received here says Gen. Olivera has been appointed Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres in place of Gen. Costa, who was recently deposed by the radical insurgents.

A Gladstonian Loss. London, Aug. 15.—An election was held in the Herefore parliamentary district today made vacant by the retirement of W. H. Grenfell (Gladstonian). The seat was won by Radelife (Conservative).

Disastrous Storm in the Baltic. ST. PETERSEURG, Aug. 15 .- A fishing deet was overwhelmed by a storm to-day in the Baltic of Hapsal, a sea port about sirty miles southwest of Revol. Many boats foundered. Seventeen are known to have been drowned and many others missing.

Canadian Cattle in England. London, Aug. 15.—The cattle markets are dull, owing to the heat. Ninety-five stone Canadians at Smithfield fetch 4s to the Canadams at Sintender to the 2d, while 90 stone fat cows fetch 4s at Deptford to-day. Trade was slow. The primest beasts fetched 4s 2d per 8 pounds.

Serious Accident at a Review. SERIOUS ACCIDENT BY A REVIEW.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—A review of the troops in the Moabit barracks was held yesterday by Emperor William. During the review a wall of a building collapsed. any people were standing close to this all when it fell and a number were seri-

Great Losses of Goods. BUDA-PESTH, Aug. 15.—The damage caused by the floods in Galicia and northern Hungary amounts to many millions of florins. At Vorasco a workshop was swept

wars and fourteen employes were drowned.
Sixty persons are said to have been drowned as Rymanow, Galicia.

The Bombay Rioters. Bombay, Aug. 15.—During the recent religious riots in this city, 1,500 Mohammedans and Hindoos were arrested. The number of persons who were killed is not known, but it is certain that the deaths are in excess of the number first reported. Many of the injured in the hospital will

"A Crazy Scheme of Crazy Men." BERLIN, Aug. 15 .- The confession of Herr Romler, formerly an assistant secretary in the Austrian foreign office, showing that he was working in conjunction with M. Piehon, a member of the French Cham-ber of Deputies, involves the leaders of the independents in a scheme for about an alliance of Russia,

e and Hungary.
ording to Remler's story he went to According to Remler's story he wont to St. Petersburg and offered the Russian Government the aid of the Hungarian Radicals in a proposed attempt to force Austria to evacuate Bosnia. In exchange for this Russia was to assist Hungary to obtain Laurandance

tain independence.
The plan was disclosed to Kossuth, the Ine plan was distributed to the pronounced it a crazy scheme of crazy men.

The Russian Government declined to enter into negotiations with Remier on the ground that the Hungarian Radicals would

Explosion of an Infernal Machine. Beelin, Aug. 15.-A square, heavy package addressed to Dr. Schwark, was package addressed to received on Saturday evening at the Spandau posteffice. A clerk noticed something resembling gunpowder oozing from a hole in the wrapper. When he threw the stuff on a hot plate there was a slight explosion. He at once dropped the package in a bucket of water and carried the bucket to police water and carried the bucket to police water and carried the was taken out had soaked for an hour it was taken out had soaked for an hour it was taken out and untied. As the wrapper was unfolded a sharp metallic sound was heard, and the asharp metallic sound was heard, and the package exploded. Six police officials were package exploded. Six police officials were stretched on the floor by the shock, and all the windows of the room were shattered. Nebody was severely injured, although three of the men were bruised and scratched. A workingman named Picokski, who recently was discharged from Dr. Schwark's service, was arrested last evenreceived on Saturday evening at the Schwark's service, was arrested last even-ing and confessed that he sent the infernal

TERSELY TOLD.

Kalamazoo, Mich., ships 25 carloads of

celery every week.
The Catskill Mountains and the meadow of Delaware county, N. Y., were covered with a white frost Monday morning.

Mrs. Jacob Palmer, aged 59, died Tuesday at Lansing, Mich., of lock-jaw. A lew days ago she stepped on a rusty nail. Grasshoppers are causing great havoe in Eric county, New York. Potato fields have been stripped and fields of oats ruined.

Recorder Smyth, of New York, has sentenced Dr. Buchanan, the wife poisoner, to be electrocuted during the week beginning Monday, Oct. 17.

It is estimated that the melon crop of Georgia this year will be worth nearly \$250,000 to the farmers and about \$100,000 to the railroads in the State.

The New York World's special from dimeapolis. Minn., says: The crop indi-

wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Annie Bailey, whose parents are said to reside in West Durham, Out., has died at Buffalo, and there are suspicious of criminal malpractice in connection with her death.

Charles Ford, the Port Huron railroad man accussed of robbing the mails, was taken home Tuesday from Detroit by Deputy United States Marshal Bianchard to attend the funeral of his son, who died Monday.

CANADIAN.

John Shaver, a foreman in the Waterous engine works, dropped dead at Brant-

While a lad named Hughes was tamper-ing with a cartridge at Lindsay on Mon-day it exploded, shattering the thumb and two fugers.

Mr. Henry Doelittle, an old and respected farmer, was thrown from a self-reaper near Brooklin, Ont., on Monday afternoon and was fatally injured.

The Department of Militia has issued instructions for immediate transfer to Toronto from Quebec of "A" troop of Canadian Dragoons. The troop has been in Quebec for some years.

WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

A Disastrous Conflagration in Wisconsin.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 15.—All day yesterday the atmosphere of this city was charged with smoke blown in from forest fires east of the city along the Daluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway. The wires of the company are down, and it is impossible to get reliable information as to damage done. Bruce Crossing, a small town, 150 miles from here, was totally burned out Sunday night. A lot of rolling stock was burned, and it is reported the wife and child of a lumberman are missing and are supposed to be burned to death. Matchwood, a town of 800 population, 150 miles from Superior, has been destroyed by fire and the woods are ablaze for miles

is side of the town. Hundreds of persons

this side of the town. Hundreds of persons are homeless.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Coatsworth elevator was destroyed by fire early this morning. It had a storage capacity of 1,200,000 bushels, but it contained only 8,000 bushels of grain. Loss, \$700,000.

LENINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—The trotting stable of the well-known horseman, John D. Creighton, was burned at Doneral yesterday. Two well-bred fillies perished in the flames, and a third was badly injured. INGERSOLL, Ont., Aug. 15.—To-night fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Smith, Wanham street, directly south of the Droke out in the residence of Mrs. Smith, Wauham street, directly south of the reservoir. The house was totally destroyed but the furniture was saved. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary. Loss partially covered by insurance.

THE COAL DEALERS SMILE.

A Severe Winter Predicted by Men of

Sciones.

Washinston, Aug. 5.—The celebrated German geographers at the Gotha Institution have sent the Naval Hydrographic Office some interesting forcasts deducted from the information supplied by the American establishment.

Only 13 leebergs found their way last month to the Gulf Stream from the Arctic Seas, against 75 last year. There have been 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 ice has a decided effect upon the

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 Gulf Stream affects the temperature 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 Merely Got Her Dewer Rights. New YORK, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Mary Bligh, fire in Matthew Bligh's house, 505 Grove street, Jersey City. Bligh's little daughter Marcella 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 nd friends with the announcement that he was Bligh's legitimate wife. She proved she was Bigh's legitimate wire. She proved the 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

He and his wife separated seventeen years ago, and he married again and took up his residence in Jersey City. A brother 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 in the case and Chancellor McGill granted.

her a decree a few years ago. The decree provided that Mrs. Bligh was entitled to 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	From
GrecianNew York LaurentianLiverpool	Montrea
Ang 15 At	From
WesternlandNew York PeruvianGlasgow	Antwer
Aller Southampton	New York

Another Secret Meeting.

The City Council held a special meeting last night behind the closed doors of the city clerk's office. Nearly all the members were present and so were the mayor and Engineer Jennings, who is acting for the eity on the question of the valuation of epairs on the L. and P. S. R.

Nothing impure or injurious contamin-ates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It may be used at the slightest apprehension of any than salutary consequences. Coughs,

Bering Sea Arbitrators Give Their Decision.

The Seals Must Be Protected,

But No One Ration 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 I 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 sea 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: before the Bering Sea arbitration:
UNITED STATES' CLAIMS.

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

2. A right of property in wild animals which resort for 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.

he ocean.

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

4. Failing the establishment of the right of property, the United States claims a ight to protect the seals in the ocean, and o apply, in assertion of that right, the like

ons of search, seizure and condemna 5. Failing these assertions of right, the 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 claims.

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, the three mile limit.

on general expeciency in the interest of mankind, the three mile limit.

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

4. and 5. That any regulations to be established should have just and equitable regard to all the interests concerned.

Baron De Courcel, after the decision, thanked the arbitrators for the close and intelligent action they had brought to bear upon the case. Lord Hannen and Senator Morgan, in replying to the president of the tribunal, acknowledged his courtesy and hospitality.

hospitality.
The American arbitrators believe that

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

The treaty under which the Tribunal of Arbitration was Jappointed recites that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain being desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of the questions which had arisen between them concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the Bering Sea, and concerning also the preservation of the fur seals in or habitually resorting to the said sea, and the rights of citizens and subjects of either country as regarded the acting Premier, received the following cable from Sir John Thompson at noon to-day:

the great Britain as a settlement of the questions involved.

The treaty under which the Tribunal of Arbitration was lappointed recites that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain being desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of the questions which had arisen between them concerning his purisdictional rights of the United States in the Bering Sea, and concerning also the preservation of the furseals in or habitually resorting to the said sea, and the rights of citizens and subjects of either country as regarded the taking of fur seals, agree to submit the questions to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of seven arbitrators, two named by Great Britain, two by the United States, Justice John M. Harlan and Senator John T. Morgant by Great Britain, Lord Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson.

The arbitrators selected were: By the United States, Justice John M. Harlan and Senator John T. Morgant by Great Britain, Lord Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson at noon to-day:

"PARIS, Aug. 15. — Hon. Mackenzie to day:

"PARIS, Aug. 15. — Hon. Mackenzie to concided and award delivered at noon. All questions to fright decided in favor of Fittin. Future sealing problibited in May, Jue and July and fi

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Asiae from the arbitrators the personnel of the tribunal was as follows: Hon. John W. Foster (formerly American Secretary of State), American agent, and Hon. C. H. Tupper (Canadian Minister of Marine), British agent; E. J. Philps, James C. Carter, Henry W. Blodgett, F. R. Coudert and Robert Lausing, counsel for the United States, and Sir Charles Russell, Sir Henry Webster, Hon. W. H. Cross and C. Robinson, counsel for Great Britain; Major Elijah W. Halford, William Williams and Hubbard T. Smith, American attaches, and THE COUNSEL. Hubbard T. Smith, American attaches, and Arthur Cupningham, Ashley Froude, John C. Pope and R. P. Maxwell, British at-

Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the treaty pro-

ceedure, etc.

FIVE POINTS TO BE SETTLED.

Article 6 was worded as follows: In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators, it is agreed that the following five points shall be submitted to them in order that their award shall embrace a distinct decision upon each of the said five

1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea 1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea known now as the Bering Sea and what exclusive rights in the seal fishery therein did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of cession of Alaska to the United States.

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

3. Was the body of water now known as the Bering Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights if any in the Bering Sea

the Bering Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights if any in the Bering Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to seal fiberies in Bering Sea, east of the water boundary, in the treaty between Russia and the United

mile limit.
Article 8 referred to the liability of each Government for the injuries alleged to have been suscained by the other on its citizens in connection with the claims presented and urgad by it.

in connection with the claims presented and urged by it.

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

Articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 relate to the payment of the expenses of the tribunal and to the time in which the decision shall be readered.

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.

Article 15 relates to ratification of the treaty.

AUGURY OF A BETTER ERA.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Baron de Courcel in his address said they 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 sottle international differences in this way. Senator John T. Morgan, one of the American arbitrators and Lord Hannen, one of the arbitraters appointed by Great Britain 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.

Storys PELAGIO SEALING.

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.

sealing, and that they are better than were heretofore offered to the United States by Great Britain as a settlement of the questions involved.

The seals begin to leave the Pribyloff 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 arrangement, be brief. The killing season on the islands commences in the early summer or spring and gentiumes until Aug. 1.

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 underderstood the brief dispatch that came early in the day aright the award gave even more then he expected. "I never believed," said the senator, "that the contention of the United States that the Bering Sea was a closed sea, could be maintained. The sea was too large a body of water for such a claim to be exercised over, and necessarily sea was too large a body of water for such 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."

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

AMERICANS HAVE REALLY GAINED THE MAIN POINT, so far as Canadian's scalers are concerned. Practically all the best scaling in Bering Sea is done on the Pribyloff Islands, where the scals are driven into inclosures and the finest killed with clubs or by shooting them in the immediate waters around the islands, where the scals seek their fish food. The Pribyloff Islands belong to the United States, and are therefore unattainable to Canaoff Islands belong to the Cana-and are therefore unattainable to Cana-foreign scalers. If, and are therefore unattainable to Canadian or other foreign scalers. If, in addition, scaling is prohibited in the sea for 60 miles around the islands, it would appear to give the Americans almost a monopoly of the scals. This will be particularly the case when it is forbidden to hunt the scals with firearms anywhere in Bering Sca, as it is much more difficult to harpoon them than to shoot them.

A COMPROMISE.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—The Witness to 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 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
vessels' owners and crews whom it outraged
and damaged by seizures. and damaged by seizures.

ON THE OTHER HAND the decision will establish a 60-mile the decision will establish a 60-mile limit around the broeding 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.

States of March 30, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?

5. Has the United States and gift so what right of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in the Bering Sea which 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 suscained by the other on its citizens in connection with the claims presented in connection with the claims presented and urged by it.

The commence of the state of the second of t

ritorial waters.
2. That Great Britain did not recogniz

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 and to the seal fisheries passed 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

Bering Sea, when the same are found utside the three mile limit. And wherea 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 Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of fur seals habitually resorting to Bering Sea, we assent to the whole of the nine articles of the following regulations as necessary outside of the jurisdictional limits of the respective Governments and that they should extend over the waters hereinalter mentioned.

should extend over the waters hereinatter mentioned.
PROVISIONS FOR PRESERVING THE SEALS.
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 commonly called fur seals within a zone of 60 miles around the Pribyloff Islands, inclusive of the territorial waters, the miles being geographical miles, 60 to a degree of latitude.

degree of latitude.
Article 2. The two Governments shall Article 2. The two Governments shall forbid their subjects to kill, capture or pursue in any manner whatever during a season 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 Bering Sea, situated north oi 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 Bering Straits.

Article 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.

Article 4. Each sailing vessel authorized forbid their subjects to kill, capture o

ing boats.

Article 4. Each sailing wessel 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.

Article 5. The masters of vessels engaged in fur sealing shall enter securately in an

Article 5. The masters 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. The entries shall be communicated by each of the two Governments to each other at the end of the season. Article 6. The use of nets, firearms or explosives is forbidden in fur sealing. This restriction shall not apply to shotguns, when such are used in fishing outside of Bering Sea during the season when such may lawfully be carried on.

Article 7. The two Governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the

Acticle 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 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 not transported by or uzed 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 Indians, provided that such oticed by Indians, provided that such practiced by Indians, provided that such Indians are not employed by other persons, and provided that when so hunting the Indians shall not hunt fur 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 Bering Sea, or the waters around the Alguitan Islands, or the waters around the Aleutian Islands. Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with employment of Indians as

interfere with employment of Indians as hunters or otherwise in connection with scaling vessels as heretefore.

Article 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 regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination in order to enable both Governments to consider whether

able both Governments to consider whether in the light of past experience there is oc-oasion to make any modification thereof. The arbitrators made a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both Governments with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Bering Sea in 1887 and

In addition the arbitrators made certain In addition the arbitrators made certain suggestions to the Governments, the most important being that they should come to 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.

CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN OUGHT TO BE SATISFIED.

London, Aug. 15.—The opinion generally expressed here is that Great Britain and Canada have every reason to feel pleased at the result of the arbitration and the award. Sir John Thompson, Hon. C. H. Tupper, and Sir Charles Tupper are returning to Canada this week. They sail on the Allan line steamship Parisian on Thursday. Six of the British tenant farmers, delegates invited by the tenant farmers, delegates invited by the Canadian Government to investigate farming conditions in Canada, also sail by the Parisian. Eight other tenant farmers will

Iollow shortly.

AN AMERICAN TIEW.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—In an interview given this evening Justice Harlan expressed the opinion, in agreement with John W. Foster, that the regulations specified by the tri-

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Branch, Corner Richmond and Picca dilly Streets. xt bunal would check pelagic scaling 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 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 tefore next Jan. 1. Justice Harlan will proceed at once to Switzerland to prepare there his opinion.

Sir Charles Russell, British counsel, and Sir Charles Russell, British agent, have left for London. All the Englishmen connected with the tribunal are exceedingly roticent with their opinions of the decision and apparenty are disappointed because it was not more unfavorable to the United States. unal would check pelagic scaling and thus

States.

THE MATTER OF DAMAGES.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Concorning the matter of damages the Paris representative of the Central News telegraphs: "The question of the amount of damages for seizures of British vessels in Bering Sea was not submitted to the arbitrators, but by mutual consent was reserved by treaty for future negotiations."

ENGLAND HAS CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION. Sir Charles Dilke said this evening that England had every reason to congratulate herself in view of the Bering Sea decision.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT. THE MATTER OF DAMAGES

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

The Daily News says: "The decision is substantially in favor of the case advanced substantially in favor of the case advanced by England. Sir Charles Russell's powertul arguments convinced the arbitrators that we were legally 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."

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 principle—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."

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 probable 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 countries. well to doubt for a moment that they will honestly and loyally accept the judgment of the tribunal to which they have volun-

of the tribunal to which they have voluntarily agreed to submit their claims."

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 verdiet, and in pronouncing the decision the tribunal has only affirmed and applied one of the best known and hitherto most unchallenged principles of international law."

international law.

Which Resulted in the Death of Three

sels and propelled dles, oars or sails y not more than the way hitherto ins, provided that such ployed by other persons, when so hunting the unt fur seals outside the so under contract to anybody. This ex-

placed it in a little pile of rocks and waited until the young hunters neared the spot. Then he lit the fuse and crept off to a safe distance.

Burgess Reed, 16 years old, and James Reed, aged 14, with James Carney, aged 17, approached the spot entirely unconscious of danger. The can exploded, and all were maimed and burned terribly. They all died this morning. Graham made his escape and is still at large.

Live Stock Export Trade Demoralized MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—The live stock export trade has gone all to pieces this year; so far only 45.012 head of cattle and 534 sheep have been exported, against 62,998 cattle and 14.278 sheep for the same period last year. Bad markets in England are responsible for this great falling off. Exporters have, as a usual thing, heavily on their shipments. Price Liverpool have declined 11d per pound in

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A word to fully express the advantages

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