BRITAIN WINS.

Behring Sea Award Given in Her Favor.

The United States May Have to Pay Damages.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The anxiously awaited award in the Behring Sea arbitrations was made public to-day.

The award was handed down at 11.07 this morning.

The first five points favor Great Britain.

A series of regulations is proposed, which also on the whole favors Great Britain.

On the question of fact regarding the seizure of sealing vessels, Great Britain is favored by the decision of the arbitrators.

A close season is established, to begin May 1 and to continue until July 21. This close season will be observed both in the North Pacific Ocean and in Behring Sea.

A protected zone is established extending for sixty miles around the Islands.

Pelagic sealing is allowed outside the zone in Behring Sea from August 1.

The use of firearms in sealing is prohibited.

The American arbitrators express their satisfaction with the text of the decision.

I saw Sir Charles Tupper to-day and

ASKED HIM HIS OPINION

regarding the decision.

He said the award was about as expected. It was natural that the arbitrators should seed in the nature of a compromise. The facts made the position of Canada on the question of rights impregnable. Outside of this the general desire to preserve the seals from extinction enabled the court to meet the protests of the United States on this point.

The United States were now liable to pay damages to the Canadian sealers which they have seized.

The opinion here is that Great Britain and Canada have every reason to feel pleased at the result of the arbitration and the award, and general satisfaction is expressed that the matter is finally settled.

What the Regulations Were.

The regulations suggested by Great Britain to govern pelagic sealing in Behring Sea, and which were under consideration by the arbitrators, are as follows:—

1. All vessels engaging in pelagic sealing shall be required to obtain licences at one or other of the following ports:—Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia; Vancouver in the province of British Columbia; Port Townsend, in Washington territory, in the United States; San Francisco, in the State of California, in the United States.

2. Such licenses shall only be granted to sailing vessels.

3. A zone of 20 miles around the Pribyloff Islands shall be established within which no seal-hunting shall be permitted at any time.

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

5 No rifle or net shall be used in pelagic sealing.

6 All sealing vessels shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag.

7 The masters in charge of sealing vessels shall keep accurate logs as to the times and places of sealing, the number and sex of the seals captured, and shall enter an abstract thereof in their official logs.

8 Licences shall be subject to forfeiture for breach of above regulations.

THE POINTS AT ISSUE.

These are the points that were contested before the Behring Sea Arbitration:

UNITED STATES' CLAIMS.

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

2 A right of property in wild animals which resort for a certain season of the year only to United States territory, derive no 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 claim 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 interests of the United States alone, which shall exclude other nations from the pursuit of fur seals.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

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—the three mile limit.

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

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

The Court Meets.

The Court met February 22 at the French Foreign office and formally opened proceedings, but as a very large proportion of the members had not yet arrived adjournment was taken to March 23, when the court was organized by the election of Baron do Courcelles as president. The debates of the Court, it was decided, should be held in English, and the journal of proceedings should be kept in French, with an English version. After these preliminaries had been arranged, another adjournment was taken until April 4, in order to examine the printed arguments presented by Great Britain and the United States. Both sides filed claims for damages—the United States for losses to its revenue and on account of the Alaskan Commercial Company, because of the reduced number of skins taken, owing to the diminution of the herd by the pelagic sealing of British vessels; and Great Britain on account of losses to the owners of the vessels seized by the United States.

An incident of the early stages of the sessions of the court was the introduction of a claim by the British counsel that a large part of the case presented by the United States was based upon fraudulent translations of Russian documents, the work of one Ivan Petroff. It was found on examination by ex-Secretary Foster, who had prepared the case for our government, that these charges were true, which made it necessary to prepare a new presentation of the case.

The Argument Begun.

The arguments were begun April 12. It was arranged that James C. Carter and Frederic R. Coudert should make the opening addresses for the United States that they should be followed by the British counsel, and that Mr. Phelps should have the privilege of closing in behalf of the United States. Article VI of the treaty, by which it was agreed to submit the questions at issue between the two Governments to arbitration, was as follows:

In deciding 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 points to wit:

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

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

3 Was the body of water now known as the Behring 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 Behring 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 the seal fisheries in Behring sea east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th of March 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?

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

Article VII went on to state that, if the determination of the foregoing questions as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States should leave the subject in such position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal in or habitually resorting to the Behring Sea, the arbitrators should then determine what concurrent regulations outside the jurisdictional limits of the respective Governments are necessary, and over what waters such regulations should extend and to aid them in that determination the report of a joint commission, to be appointed by the respective Governments, should be laid before them, with such other evidence as either Government might submit. The high contracting parties furthermore agree to co-operate in securing the adhesion of other powers to such regulations.

The Arbritrators and Counsel.

The president of the arbritration tribunal was Baron Alphonse Chaudron de Courcel. He was born in 1835, and, after having had conferred on him a degree in a German university, entered on a diplomatic career, and made his debut as an attache' to the French Legation in Brussels. In the embassy in St. Petersburg, where, in 1869, he was promoted minister plenipotentiary of the second class. In 1877 he was nominated director of political affairs, and in 1880 he became a minister plenipoteniary of the first class, and finally a state counsellor. From 1881 to 1886 he filled the situation French ambassador in Berlin, and was elected a member of the French Senate last year. M. de Courcel, though the title of baron was granted his ancestor by Napoleon III, is a sincere Republican, and was an intimate friend of Gambetta. He is the president of the Paris and Orleans Railway and enjoys a high position in the financial, as well as in the diplomatic world.

His European associates were Viscomte Venosta, on behalf of Italy; M. Gregars Gram, on behalf of Sweden; and Lord Hannen on behalf of Great Britain. To these must be added the Americans Justice Harlan and Senator John T. Morgan. Sir John Thompson, the Premier of Canada was the seventh arbritrator.

The American arguments were put forth by Messrs Carter, Phelps and Coudert, as counsel Great Britain was represented by Sir Charles Russel, Sir Richard Webster and Chris Robinson, Q C., of Toronto, and Hon. C. H. Tupper and General John W. Foster supplied, respectively, to Great Britain and the United States the data upon which the arguments were based.

STOLE HORSES IN MEN'S DRESS.

"Tommy" King is a Pretty Girl with a Splendid Dime-Novel Record.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Aug. 16. "Tommy" King is a pretty girl of scarcely 20. She donned male attire and engaged in horse stealing with an organized band. New she is in the county gaol.

"Tommy" has quite a crime record. Twice she has broken gaol. The first time she cut a hole in the gaol roof and slid down the conductor. The next time she sawed out an iron bar of her cage with a corset stay while the other prisoners in the gaol were holdlug religious services. The hymn, Hold the Fort drowned the noise of her sawing. She wai e l until but one guard was on duty and got a fellow prisoner to call him to a rear cell. Then the nimble Tommy removed the bar and slipped out the front door.

When arrested the other day she denied her sex, but her ways and voice soon betrayed her. Tommy can play any kind of instrument, is a pianist of considerable ability and a splendid conversationalist. She is also a crack shot with a rifle and can ride the wildest Mexican broncho. She beats Belle Starr's record.

Theatrical Gossip.

Alice Harrison will return to the stage this coming season.

Anna Allen, of the Allen sisters, has been engaged for Leavitt's Spider and Fly company.

"Senator" Frank Bell has been engaged to create the leading comedy part in The Engineer.

Marion Booth will play Rosalind, in an out-of-door performance of As You Like It at Asbury Park, Sept 2.

Lotta has reconsidered her determination to return to the stage this season and will wait another year.

Hart Conway has been re-engaged for another year to teach elocution at the Auditorium Conservatory in Chicago.

Byron Douglas takes Emmet Carrigan's part in the cast of The Girl I Left Behind Me.

Wilton Lackaye has been engaged for A. M. Palmer's stock company next season.

A cable from London says that Miss Ellen Terry will retire from the stage after her American tour.

The two Bostons finish their long and successful engagement at the American theatre roof garden in a fortnight, and sail for England.

Marguerite Daly of the Daly sisters, the dancers, and Harry R. Vokes of the team of Ward and Vokes, were married in Boston last week.

Edward Temple, last year with the Manola-Mason combination, has been engaged for Francis Wilson's Opera company next season.

Educational Echoes.

The Danish government has voted a sum to be used for scholarships for young women who intend to become teachers.

The faculty of Kentucky university has forbidden all college sports on account of alleged gambling connected with them.

Ex-Senator Dawes of Massachusetts has been elected professor of United States history since the civil war in Dartmouth college.

The school board of Auburn, Me., has decided that it takes six children to make a school, and they intend closing up all schools having less than that number.

The indications are that '97 will be the largest class that ever entered Princeton. It is estimated that in the academic and scientific departments there will be fully 350 freshmen when the term opens.

Circus Conversations.

"Hello" cried the Chimpazee to the Elephant, as he was eating his breakfast, "going away?"

"No," returned the elephant. "Why?"

"Cause I saw you had your trunk packed just now." chuckled his tormentor.

"What makes the tiger so angry this morning?" asked the Polar-Bear.

"Oh," laughed the hyena, "I saw him walking up and down his cage this morning and asked him if he was going far, and he got mad.

Say, called out the Baboon to the Giraffe, next time you go to stretch your neck let me know will you, please, so I won't think its a boa-constrictor, and get scared into fits again.

That Leopard and Panther tire me with their quarrels, said the Silver Fox; they dispute every day as to who has the best fur for a rug—just as though there was any choice in the matter after people have seen me.

Of course, returned the Moose; he's among the first animals in natural history.

How is that? inquired the Elk.

Pooh you stupid, was the answer. Doesn't his name begin with A?

Why isn't that poor Hyena popular? inquired the Sacred Cow.

Because explained the Camel, he laughs at his very best friends and they don't like it.

Hello, cried the Ape to the Buffalo, you fellows are getting to be a great curiosity nowadays.

Well I wish you were, returned the Buffalo who objected to being teased, then we might be glad to see you once in a while.

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