BEHRING SEA CASE.

DECISION OF THE ARBITRATION COURT.

The Claims of the United States to Abso-Ukace, Not Allowed, but Decide That Seals Must Be Protected in the Interest of the Whole World.

Pams, Aug. 16.—At 9 o'clock this morning the Behring sea arbitrators held a private session in a room used by the officials of the department of foreign affairs at the Qual d'Orsai and at 11 o'clock reassembled in the room in the foreign office in which the public sessions of the tribunal had been

Baron de Courcel, president of the tribunal, then delivered to the agents of the Un'ed States and Great Britain original copies of the decision signed by all the arbitrators. Then he addressed the arbitrators saying that he recognized the great value of arbitration as a cause of peace between nations. He expressed the opinion that every international arbitration rendered 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.

Sinator John T. Morgan, one of the American asbitrators, and Lord Hansen, one of the British arbitrators, 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.

After a presemble staing the case submitted, the court took up article VL and decided as follows:

VI. and decided as follows:

By the uluses of 18th Russis claimed jurisdiction in the sea now known as Bohring sea, to the entest of 180 Italian miles from the coasts and islands belonging to her, but in the course of the negotiations which led to the conclusion in the treaty of 1850 with the United States and the treaty of 1850 with Great Britain, lusain admitted that her jurisdiction a said sea should be restricted so as to reach amount admitted that her jurisdiction a said sea should be restricted so as to reach amount admitted that her jurisdiction a said sea should be restricted so as to reach ream that time up to the time of the cession of links to the United States Russis pover across that the time up to the time of the cession of links to the United States Russis pover across to the seal fisheries therein, beyond the williary limit of territorial waters.

As to the second of the five soints, we, the majority, decide and determine that Great Britain did st recognise or concede any claim upon the act of Russis to ancounty jurisdiction as to be seal Stheries in Bohring see outside the redinary territorial waters.

The following regulations were dopted by a majority of the arbitraon dissenting:

Article I. The United States and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects to kill, capture, or pursue at any time or in any manner whatever, the animals commonly sailed 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.

Art 2—The two governments shall forbid their citizens or subjects to kill, capture or pursue in any manner whatever, during a season extending in each year from May 1 to July Si, inclusive, fur seals on the high sea in that part of the Pacific ocean, inclusive of Bering sea, situated north of the 35th degree of north latitude or eastward of the 160th degree of longitude from Greenwich until it strikes the water boundary described in article 1 of the typesty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, following that line up to Bering straits.

raits.

Art. 3—During the period of time in the sters in whice fur sealing is allowed only iling vessels shall be permitted to carry on take part in fur sealing operations. They il, however, be at liberty to avail themselves the use of such cances or undecked boats ropelled by paddles, cars or sails as are in minimon use as fishing boats.

Art. 4—Each sailing vessel authorized to sail in the sealing must be provided with a padal license issued for the purpose by its overnment. Each vessel so employed shall be required to carry a distinguishing fis; pre-withed by its government.

required to carry a distinguishing fis; prefied by its government
int 5—The masters of vessels engaged in
scaling shall enter accurately in an offieg book the date and place of each opstion, the number and the sex of scals capred daily. These entries shall be commusated by each of the two governments to
the other at the end of each season.
Article VI—The use of nets, fire arms or one
serves is forbidden in fur scaling. These
sirictions shall not apply to shot guns when
the arc used in fishing outside of Behring
a during the season when such may be lawby carried on.

on fur scaling in canoes or not transperied or used in other vessels and propolled a core or sails and manned five persons in the manner of by the Indians provided inns are not employed some and provided than nting in canoes or un-the Indians shall not utaids the territorial waters

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. As Interpreted in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 -The secretary of state has received cable advices from Paris which in general terms confirm the associated press UNCLE SAM LOJES A GOOD POINT, bulletin that the decision of the arbitration tribunal on all points involving exclusive jurisdiction over Behring sea has been rendered against the United States. That is to say the tri-bunal has decided: First—That Russia did not assert

rirst—That Russia did not assert and exercise any jurisdiction in Behring sea and in the seal fisheries therein prior to the cession of Alaska to the United States.

Second—That consequently Great Britain never conceded any such right

Second—That consequently Great Britain never conceded any such right to Russia.

Third—That Behring sea was not included in the phrase Pacific ocean as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and

Fourth—Consequently no exclusive rights of jurisdiction over Behring ses and over the seal fisheries therein passed to the United States and Alaska under the treaty of 1867.

The inference is that it is under the list of the five points submitted to arbitration by article 7 of the treaty that the concessions as to a close season, a sixty mile protected zone and the prohibition of the use of firearms apply. This fifth point was the one on which the greatest stress was laid in argument by the United States counsel. It raised the question whether the United States had apy right of protection on property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of Behring sea outside of the three mile limit.

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

How Gladstone Sees It.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Mr. Gladatone announced in the commons to-day that he had received a private telegram from Paris to the effect that with a few exceptions, the award of the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration was satisfactory to British interests.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from Paris saying that on questions of fact regarding the seizure of scaling vessels the decision of the tribunal is in favor of Great Britain. The paper adds that as a natural result of this decision the United States will give the Canadian scalers due compensation for seizures illegally made. The regulations providing for a close season are very stringent. The proposition of firearms may be found to be a serious disadvantage by Canadian scalers.

ury notes, payable in the money of the United States.

"The people want money," said the senator, "and the way to give it to them is to give it to them. It is like

them is to give it to them. It is like the way to resume."

Of this amount which it is proposed to issue \$60,000,000 will be of the denomination of \$1. and the remainder proportionately in denominations ranging to \$50. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to exchange any of the notes above \$10 for United States bonds. Senator Peffer stated that he would follow this bill with another which was discussed in the public prints last session. It was known as the land loan bill and provided for the loaning of money direct to the people by the government at two per cent a year on real estate security cent a year on real estate security with government agents in each state to pass upon it.

THE STRIKE SETTLED. Kansas Coal Miners Come to Terms at

PITTSBURG, Kan., Aug. 16 .- At the convention of the union miners yesterday the proposition of C. J. Devlin of the Santa Fe Coal company was accepted. The proposition is as follows:

cepted. The proposition is as follows:
That the minimum price per ton for rough
and tumble coal shall not be less than fifty
cents and five cents per 103 pounds screened
coal shall be paid for each
additional 100 pounds over fifty
per cent. Example — 1 103 pounds would
be fifty-five cents, 1,300 pounds sixty cents.
1,600 pounds eighty cents and 2,000 pounds it,
and that the men have a check weighman, his
mency to be stopped by the company and the
pit committee allowed the privilege of examining the scales when deemed necessary
To this the committee added the following provisions: That the weekly

lowing provisions: That the weekly pay law be complied with in averaging pay law be complied with maveraging the premium coal; that all men direct-ly or indirectly in the strike be re-instated and that the screens remain as they are, free from all impediments or devices.

The executive board of district No. 14 will convene in the Tremont hotel in Kansas City next Sunday to consider the strike situation.

INTO A RECEIVER'S HANDS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad System in Charge of the Courts.

in Charge of the Courts.

New York, Aug. 16.—Thomas F. Onkes of New York, H. W. Paine of Milwaukee and Henry Crouse, president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, were appointed this afternoon as receivers of the Northern Pacific railway in the United States court of this city.

Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court appointed the receivers on motion of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company and Philip D. Winston and William G. Sheldon, George R. Sheldon, William L. Prentice and W. G. Sheldon & Co. as co-partners composing the firm of W. G. Sheldon & Co. The receivership embraces the Sorthern Pacific railway and all the pads owned, leased or controlled by that corporation.

THE PASS SYSTEM CAUSES MAJOR HANDY TROUBLE.

sights in the Big Buildings and Along the Midway Pinisance—The Oriental Dancing Girls-Diamonds from South

[World's Fair Correspondence.]



HE SOUTH AFRIcan exhibits are calculated make

can exhibits are calculated make one's yes open with astonishment and perhaps a rouses every sentiment of envy and cupidity in the human heart upon beholding it, that is the display of diamonds from the mines of South the mines of South as the Fair. In the French, American and English departments particularly, is something marvelous, but the Kimberley show, in the mining building, is something that is educational as well as artistic. The exhibit is carefully guarded by great, quaint looking, bared Zulus, who, standing about with clube and spears, give the beholder an idea of the ideal muscularity that Haggard depicted in the phenomenal physique of his hero. Umalopagas, Diamond digging is shown from beginning to end. There were 100 tons of dirt brought from Colony and a ministure machine that demonstrates



DANCER FROM DAMASCUS what the process is whereby the soil is robbed of its precious stones. This is worked daily and the pebbles are extracted just as is done at the mines. The rough diamonds are turned over to polishers, who perform their work behind glass cases

The paper adds that as a natural result of this decision the United States will give the Canadian scalers due compensation for seizures illegally made. The regulations providing for a close season are very stringent. The proposition of firearms may be found to be a serious disadvantage by Canadian scalers.

MR. PEFFER'S REMEDY.

How the Kausse Senator Proposes to Ease the Financial strain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16. — Senator Peffer introduced yesterday a bill for the issuance of \$800,000,000 in treasury notes, payable in the lawful fore. There has been a good deal of talk on the part of some who are oversensitive or overlice to the effect that the Algerian theater should be abolished, and that the theater in Cairo street should be regulated a little more strictly on the lines of morality; but, on the whole, there cannot be said to be anything very objectionable there. The poetry of motion in the Plaisance is largely muscular poesy, and will give the casual behilder a sort of nightmare suggestive of the St. Vitus dance and a Southern negro "trot."

> In the Cairo theater there is a dusky beauty in a peacock blue skirt with a waist to match. The skirt hangs upon the hips, and any man with gambling instincts would lay ten to one the mo-ment she began to dance that the skirt would not stay on two minutes, and no takers. The skirt and waist are not on speaking terms, and the space between them affording splendid free play for the abdominal muscles, is overed with some thin stuff. To the music of an ancient, feeble tambour-ine, a gourd fiddle with the asthma and a distracting monotonous tom-tom this "maiden" pirouettes. She tries no high kicking, no skirt business, no modern stage serpentine figures, but simply sidles about the stage in slow, gliding circles, her hands waving slowly over her head. Her main ambition seems to be to disjoint herself at the hips. The anatomy below the breast performs a series of violent breast performs a series of violent tremors, spasms and contractions. With tiny cymbals like castanets to keep up a clanging accompaniment to the "music." This she keeps up for a long time, and until apparently dancer and musicians go to sleep; but they suddenly revive and the poor girl has to do it all over again. This is the



WORLD3 FAIRLETTER see in attire that might be taken for gaudy house gowin. In these the girls dance on swords and engage in girls dance on swords and engage in perhaps a more realistic pas du ventre than do those in Cairo. There the dance may be characterized as almost brutally immodest, only relieved by the fact that the clothing is even more plentiful than in the Turkish Odeon.

It is held by Syrians of intelligence here that these dances are simply a custom of the Orient, a folk dance, so to speak. Yet that it has its origin in



the Mohammedan estimate of the in-feriority of women there is little doubt. The object in life of eastern women is to afford pleasure to their master, man. Therefore, they minis-ter to his several appetites. The World's Fair is a great teacher.

It's a pretty sudden wrench to jump from the peculiarities of the oriental dancer born to the beauties of the Japanese display. But there could be no more decided Exposition in the world. The exhibit, like all else that the Japa have done at the Fair, is now complete. It defies description; it has an indescribable tranquility about it that is enchanting; it is supremely artistic. The most striking piece in the collection is a tapestry filling the side of one room. It is a species of, or rather suggest we of, Gobelin in silk, and is worth \$30,000. Its theme is a festival procession leaving a temple, and there are more than 1,000 figures in the work, some of which are correct enough to be portraits. In detail it is superb as to garmenta, foliage, birds, sky and so on. This piece of work was four years in loom. The bronze department is best shown in the center group, a quarrelsome old cook on a tree and an old have and in the center group, a quarrelsome old cock on a tree and an old hen and brood under him. The tail feathers of the old disturber flutter in the slightest draft, so fine, so realistic are they wrought. There are wood, ivory and other works of art. The paintings are peculiar but fascinating.

Two of the most interesting exhibits in the manufactures building are displayed by the two leading jewelry concerns in the United States—Tiffany & Co. of New York and the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry company of St. Louis. The former has heretofore been described. The last named firm has revolutionized the investry trade of the west and as an jewelry trade of the west, and is en-titled to the credit of being the pioneer in the country west of the Mississippi river in high-class diamond jewelry, silverwares and society stationery. Its retail department is distinguished by what may be termed an improve-ment on oriental splendor.

This exquisite exhibit of diamonds,

This exquisite exhibit of diamonds, jewelry, silverwares and stationery was designed and produced by this firm expressly for the World's Fair, everything being new and almost exclusively original in thought and design, and its loyalty to its home city is shown by the fact that its entire exhibit is designed to typify Louis IX. of France, the sainted monarch after whom Missouri's leading city was whom Missouri's leading city was named, and Louis XV., during whose reign the city was founded. The ex-hibit is an exquisite portrayal of the



A ST. LOUIS EXHIBIT.

beautiful style of art which was developed during the period of the "Louis'," including the peculiar heraldic, rococo, pompadour, bowknot, fleur-de-lis, ribbon-wreath and festooned characters which underlie all that is still regarded as the most beau-tiful in graceful form and attractive lines in art decoration.

To carry out this beautifully conceived and ideal thought all the furni-

ture, show cases, draperies, fittings, and even merchandise, are of the characters mentioned. The pavilion is of a truly royal character, worthy in its graceful form and elegant finish to graceful form and elegant finish to fittingly represent the period of France in which that nation obtained its highest glory. The external decorations are of white and gold with the name "Saint Louis" formed by electric lights so brilliant that the words appear as though written in letters of fire in the sky. The solid silverware and diamonds in the exhibit harmoning with the partition free use haring ize with the pavilion, free use having been made of the fleur-de-lis, rococo,

been made of the fleur-de-lis, rococo, pomp dour, Da-Harry. Louis Uninze and other exquisite designs

The pass business is one the things that give the Fair people most trouble. There is a perpetual demand upon them for free admissions. The largest number of passes go to exhibitors and their employes. Over 24,000 regular photographic passes have been issued to exhibitors, concessionaires, their employes and the press. The press of the world has been given, in round numbers, 2,500 photographic danse du ventre. In plain English it is known as the stomach dance. Many ladies get all they want of it, after beholding it but a little bit, and leave the theater. It is quite a strain on American proprieties, but everybody wants to see it and they do.

There are several varieties of this dance given in the Cairo street and in the theater there. One female exhibits the abdominal movement riding on a dromendary when the procession moves up the street to the theater.

In the Algerian theater there are ceveral novelties. Meet of the world has been given, in round numbers, 2,500 photographic passes. Workingmen have about 23,-000 passes. Directors, commissioners of states and territories, lady danagers, and some others go in on their badges, dropping their personal cards into the baxes. United States sensitors and other prominent officials have about 1,000 passes. Since May 1 stajor Handy has given out over 34 one of single admissions to the ground, of whigh, say, 13,000 would be good but for one day.

HAWTHORNE ON THE HILL



265 Feet Front.

Second Largest Normal College in America.

THIS SCHOOL is now in full operation in all its departments—between 700 and 800 students in actual attendance. There has been at least \$250 000 spent in buildings in 1892, and we need an equal amount in 1893. We need now 50 to 75 houses to accommodate the students. We are selling 'lots from \$50.00 to \$400 on easy terms and it is a first class chance to double your money within the next 12 months. Buy a lot, build a house; it will 1 sy for itself within five years.

HAWTHORNE,

WESTERN NORMAL.

To cituated on high rolling ground overlooking the Capitol city—a city of 65.000 people—connected with the city by electric cars. Hawthorne property is the finest property around city of Lincoln and is the place to educate your children. You have city advantages with of tax. If you are thinking of sending your children to school buy a lot, build a house and rent of it—it will pay all expenses, and will pay for itself in a short time. We also have small tracts of bind near the college—from one to thirty acres—just the thing for gardenin near the Wistern Normal—will sell cheap and on easy terms. For any information in regions and lands at or near Western Normal call on or write,

BARBER & FOWLER. ROOM 10--1041--0 St. Lincoln, Neb.

CHAS. TRAPPER & CO.,

Feed & Hay Dealers.

Corn in car lots for feeders a specialty, Consignments solicited, Good sales. Prempt rems, Refer to Missouri National Bank.

Sheriff Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued by the clerk of the district court of the Third Judicial district of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster county, in an action wherein Herman W. Reeves is plaintiff and Theodore F. Barnes is defendant, I will at 2 o'clock p m on the lith day of September, A. D. 1893, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate, to-wit: The northwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section (4) four, towaship (11) eleven, range b, east, in Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 4th day of August, A. D. 1893.

SAM M'CLAY, Sheriff.

Missouri Pacific Railway. Ticket Office at Depot and corner Twelfth and

A PARTY OF THE PAR	Leaves.	Arrive
Auburn and Neb City Exp	• 13:35 pm	5:20 p
St. Louis day Express	• 12:35 pm	5:20 p
Auburn and Neb. City Exp	• 9:30 pm	6:45 a
St. Louis night Express	• 9:30 pm	6:45 a
Accomocation	• 6:30 pm	8;15 a

Union Pacific Railway. DEPOT, CORNER OF @ AND POURTH STREETS. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1041 e STREET.

Omaha, Council Bluffs)	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago, Valley. east and west	†9:03 & m	† 7:59 p m
Manhattan east and west, Topeka, Kansas City, east and south.	†7:45 a m	† 8:45 pm
Bioux City, Stromsburg Sioux City, David City, Columbus, Denver,	† 6:30 p m	† 10:40 a m
San Francisco and Portland	• #:45 p m	• 3:50 p m
Beatrice and Cortland	+ 7:59 pm	+ 9:03 a m

Here's Your World's Fair Opportunity.

Rates cut in two! Rates cut in two!
On and after Tuesday, August 1st, the Burlington route will sell round trip tickets to Chicago, with a return limit of thirty days, at \$16.40.
One-way tickets \$9.15.
Tickets sold at rates indicated above are free from restrictions of any kind and entitle holders to the fullest enjoyment of the Burlington's superior service.

See Bonnell at the depot or Ziemer on 10th and O Sts., and arrange to make that long planned trip to Chi-

When writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

The World's Fair.

It is not necessary to be an athlete in order to see the world's fair to ad-

in order to see the world's fair to advantage.

All these things—an elevated electric railroad, a moving sidewalk, several hundred wheel chairs, a score of gondolas and half a hundred electric launches—have been provided for the purpose of enabling visitors to get around the grounds without unduly exerting themselves. And there are hundreds of pleasant places on the grounds where you can rest just as long as you please. The great fair is for all sorts of people; the needs of both the weak and the strong have been carefully considered.

Ask Honnell, at H. & M. depot; or Ziemer, corner O and Tenth streets.

Notice to Bridge Contractors

BRIDGE NO. 1.

One bridge at Frague 22 feet long, across the large draw just north of town, near railread track. One span 20 feet long on south end and three 24 foot spans, 5 piling 28 feet long to be driven in center of draw, and 9 piling 16 feet long for remainder of bents to be driven so bridge will be on a level, 8 feet lower than south bank.

BRIDGE NO. 2.

One bridge between sections 3 and 4, town 14, range 8, across a branch of Wahoo Creek, known as the Putney bridge. Bridge to be 52-feet long, middle span 24 feet long, one at each end 14 feet long, 6 pilling 28 feet long in middle bents 3 pilling 12 feet long at north end and 3 pilling 16 feet long at south end to be driven so-bridge will be same height as old bridge. BRIDGE No. 3.

One bridge \$4 feet long on north and south quarier line. section 18, town 13, range 9, across the Wahoo creek, bridge known as the Henry bridge The south span to be 16 feet long, the north span to be 20 feet long, 2 middle spans to be 24 feet long, 3 piling at each end, to be 16 feet long, 9 piling for the middle spans, to be 30 feet long and driven so new bridge will be same height as old one.

One bridge 26 feet long, between sections 5 and 8, town 14, range 9, known as the Phelan bridge, piling to be 16 feet long and driven so that the new bridge will be the same height as the old one.

One bridge 48 feet long, across Otoe creek, between sections 3 and 10, town 15, range 9, known as the Bishop bridge, 2 spans to be 24 feet long, 3 piling at each end 18 feet long, 3 piling in center 24 feet long, piling to be driven so bridge will be level with bank on east side.

BRIDGE NO. 6.

One bridge 48 feet long across Spring Creek known as the Gidley bridge, between section 15 and 16, town 16, range 6. One span in cente to be 24 feet long, and one span at each end to be 12 feet long, 6 center piling to be 30 feet long, 6 end piling to be 16 feet long, piling to be driven down so the new bridge will be feet higher than the solid bank on the sout side.

One bridge 40 feet long between sections 15 and 10, town 14, range 5, known as the John Milacek bridge, one span to be 24 feet long and one span 16 feet long, 3 piling in center 29 feet long, 3 piling at each end 16 feet long, driven so bridge will be 1 foot higher than old bridge.

one bridge will be I foot higher than old bridge BRIDGERO. S.

One bridge 35 feet long across Cottonwo creek, between sections I and 12 known as t Kasper bridge. I span 24 feet long and I sp 15 feet long, 5 piling 20 feet long, 3 piling to 16 feet long, driven so bridge will be I se higher than old bridge.

One bridge 45 feet long across the main drawes sections 3 and 10, town 13, range known as the Palm bridge, 2 spans to be 24 feet long. 9 piling to be 16 feet long, driven bridge will be 6 feet high at east end.

One bridge 32 feet long between sections and 35, town it, range 8 across Eliver creek, span 20 feet long and one span 12 feet long pilling in center, it feet long. 3 pilling at e ond 16 feet long, to be driven so bridge will 2 feet higher than old bridge.

All said bridges are to have sixteen feet poway—said bridges to be built in accorda with plans. Details and specifications on for reference in the office of the county el and with the several specifications ab commercial.