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THE BERING TROUBLE.

The Whole Question Closed up During The Discussion in the Senate.

POPULAR IGNORANCE ON BOTH SIDES.

Speculations as to the Cause of the Sudden Change in the Policy of Salisbury.

(By Telegraph to the News.)

THE SEAL QUESTION.

A Statement of Facts, and Some Speculations.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The action of a majority of the Senators have been so suddenly changed on the question of arbitration as to the points involved in the dispute between the United States and Great Britain by the discussion in the committee of foreign relations, that it is now said there have been well founded rumors to one of the most sensational character. If the public could have been suddenly transferred upon these points, as popular ignorance prevails in England as well as the United States, if the London newspaper comments are correct, Prof. Huxley was recently suggested that if the United States succeeded in pay ment demanded by the unknown scientist for the extent of the arbitration which that portion of the United States was not well founded. Lord Salisbury would place the matter before the Queen. It is believed now that, as far back as last June, the President suggested that the question of the liability of each government for damages inflicted upon the other properly, to be left to the decision of arbitrators. The British government declined to consult their to the decision that it was the sole property of its subjects, which, in the language of Salisbury, therefore the proposition was but simply a government of arbitration in the same sense as a lawsuit resulting from the wrong actions of persons within or outside of their jurisdiction, under British flags."

The United States government had been willing to state the question of damages, but insisted that, if it is to be considered, the question submitted to arbitration, the question whether British sealers had been guilty of any wrong in killing seals in Bering sea, and leaving to a future determination the question of liability. The reason given was that the conditions when the treaty was signed, and for at once been reached upon to the correspondence. It was argued, on the part of the United States, that if the sole British government would doubtless be caused to a renewal of the modus vivendi, if it could secure the Canadian capital from illegal seizures of their vessels, that, as Great Britain had made no complaint with the government of Sweden and Norway for the protection of the seals on the high seas, and also consented to an agreement with France looking to a regulation of the fisheries in the South Sea, she would be willing to enter into a fair agreement of the same nature with the United States.

When the modus vivendi was negotiated last year, Salisbury said in the House, relating to the extermination of the seals, "It seems to us, on the part of Great Britain, that the United States is