

scribed in our convention with Russia, and to restrict the killing of seals on the islands of the United States; but no authority is conferred upon him to make penal the taking of seals in the waters of Behring sea westward of the line referred to or upon any other shores or islands thereof. It was never supposed by anyone representing the government of the United States in the correspondence or by the President that the agreement for a *modus vivendi* could be broader than the subject of contention stated in the correspondence of the respective governments. Negotiations for arbitration have been proceeding between the United States and Great Britain, and if these powers are competent to settle by this friendly method their respective rights and relations in the disputed waters upon a permanent basis, it would seem to follow that no question could arise as to their competency to deal directly with the subject of a single season. If Great Britain now insists upon the impossible conditions, viz., that the conclusion of *modus vivendi* is to be delayed until and made contingent upon the assent of Russia to stop the killing of seals on its own islands and in its own waters, and upon the exercise by the President of powers not conferred by law, this would be, in his opinion, a practical withdrawal by Great Britain from negotiations for a *modus vivendi*.

THE SUGGESTION

that either power might arrest violators of the agreement, be they British or American, is then made by the President.

June 6th Lord Salisbury's reply was received. He accepts the President's suggestion as to the arrest of poachers and turning over to the power to which they belong, but thinks Britain should have a consul on the islands to see that no more than 7500 seals were taken. This was regarded as indispensable, and in lieu of a consul be asked that a British agent may be speedily authorized to reside on the islands. The demand to take Russia in he withdrew, but urged that the interdict apply to all Behring sea, and that the terms of arbitration be settled simultaneously.

In reply the President states that the limitation of the killing of seals is absolutely within the control of the United States, as daily count is made by sworn officers. This government could not, of course, consent to any arrangement that implied a doubt of its good faith or involved a foreign supervision. The President, however, was quite willing to agree that England might send to the islands with a view of collecting facts involved in the arbitration question. Suggestions of this in the reply were then embodied by the President in a proposition covering the agreed points and the President's suggestions as amendatory of the limit of the line of final agreement being included and permission stipulated that Britain may send suitable persons to the islands for the purpose named. This was cabled two days later.

LORD SALISBURY

replied with a counter proposition, adding to the agreement for the taking of 7500 seals, these words: "To be taken on the shores and islands, as food and skins, and not for tax or shipment."

The President in reply declares this to be an extraordinary proposal and not a clear one. "This new condition," he says, "is entirely inadmissible and inconsistent with the assent already given by Her Majesty's government to the proposition of the United States in that behalf." The President is surprised that it should now be suggested that none of the skins to be caught should be removed from the islands, and cannot understand how British interests can be promoted by allowing them to go to waste. Regarding the British claim that the interdict shall cover all of Behring sea shores, and include the islands, the President points out that the shores and islands belong to the United States, being within the territorial limits of the United States territorial waters, and its undisputed property. Any mutual policy involved an insuperable difficulty on America's part, and would be a concession which no independent government could be expected to make. The President once more formulates the agreed points and his own views as indicated on the others. This letter bore the date of June 9th and proved to be the ultimate form of the agreement which was signed today. It was cabled to England, and in the interim before Lord Salisbury's reply, Pauncefote wrote to the state department urging the conclusion of terms for arbitration, and supplements Salisbury's "for tax and shipment" suggestion relative to the 7500 skins to be taken by the United States. On the 10th, Lord

SALISBURY'S FINAL REPLY

is delivered in which he accepts the President's form of the agreement, uttering some objections, however, which are not pressed. He accepts, though, on conditions that the United States will give assurance in some form that it will concur in reference to a joint commission to ascertain what permanent measures are necessary for the preservation of the fur seal species in the Northern Pacific ocean.

On June 11th, the State Department responds agreeing to the appointment of a joint commission, such agreement to be simultaneous with the convention for arbitration, and to be without prejudice to the question to be submitted to the arbitrators. In the same communication the President names Monday, June 15th, as the time for signing the agreement. Pauncefote was notified accordingly.

AGAINST DIVISION.

Nine of the fifteen members of the alleged Republican Territorial committee held an informal meeting at the office of the Utah Commission on Saturday afternoon and evening to discuss the present political situation. This self-constituted committee consisted of David B. Stover, C. C. Goodwin, A. B. Emery, H. M. Dougall, Hector W. Haight, John Witbeck and Arthur Brown. The last gentleman alone favored division on national party lines. He contended strongly against continuing the old fight of hate, and asserted that the time for the dissolution of the "Liberal" party was now at hand. But Mr. Brown was powerless and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the declarations made

by the convention which appointed this committee are still binding upon this committee.

Resolved, That we hold that the division by loyal men on party lines in Utah at this time would be an irrevocable, fatal mistake, as it would place the absolute rule of the Territory in the hands of the First Presidency of the Mormon Church; as it would speedily result in giving Statehood to this Territory, and that Statehood would be under control of the Mormon theocracy.

Resolved, That Utah is not yet prepared to accept the trust of Statehood, because a majority of her people still maintain a higher allegiance to the theocracy under which they have all their lives served than to the government of the United States.

Resolved, That the material and political interests of Utah imperatively demand the united action of all the loyal people in this Territory until there shall be an absolute and unqualified abandonment of polygamy, and until reasonable evidence shall be supplied that the men who control the Mormon Church have finally determined upon a complete separation of church and state in this Territory.

Resolved, That this committee views with sincere regret the drifting off of a few Republicans on party lines and looks with confidence to their speedy return to the party that has made possible such advances in the political, social and material progress of Utah as have thus far been accomplished.

DAVID B. STOVER,
C. C. GOODWIN,
A. B. EMERY,
H. M. DOUGALL,
JAMES MCGARRY,
J. E. DOOLEY,
HECTOR W. HAIGHT,
JOHN WITBECK.

MR. BROWN'S PROTEST.

To the foregoing Mr. Brown filed the following protest:

Mr. Chairman:

As a member of the Republican Territorial committee, I protest against these resolutions.

This committee is unauthorized to act in opposition to the party. We were appointed to preserve and extend its influence.

These resolutions attempt to deliver this Territory over to the Democratic party and to prevent the Republican party from obtaining the supremacy to which it is entitled.

The Mormon people, who have heretofore belonged to the People's party, are now prepared to disband and to join other parties. A large majority of them, governed by their material interests, by the broad principles of education and civilization and protection, contained in the platform of the Republican party, would join us, if we should unite and ask them to do so. These resolutions are designed to prevent them from organizing with us, and to prevent the Republican party from organizing and obtaining the victory to which it is entitled. They are in the interest of those that oppose the Republican party, and I therefore protest against them.

ARTHUR BROWN.

DEATHS.

RUGG.—At 223 e. Third South, of wasting away caused by curvical spine, Mary Jane Ruth, daughter of H. B. and the late M. J. Rugg.

JOHNSON.—At Lee's Ferry, Arizona, May 19, 1891, Jonathan Smith Johnson, son of Warren M. and Fernelia J. Johnson; born October 30 1885.

TAYSON.—At Afton, Uinta county, Wyoming, on May 13th, 1891, of scarlet fever and other