

and Russia, and what rights, if any, in the Bering sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

Fourth—Did not all the rights of Russia pass unimpaired to the United States under the treaty of 1867?

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

Sixth—If the determination of the foregoing questions shall leave the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary in prescribing regulations for the killing of fur seal in any part of the waters of Bering sea then it shall be further determined.

One—How far, if at all, outside the ordinary territorial limits it is necessary that the United States should exercise exclusive jurisdiction in order to protect the seal for the time living upon islands of the United States and feeding thereon?

Two—Whether a closed season, during which the killing of seals in the waters of Bering sea outside the ordinary limits shall be prohibited, is necessary to save the seal fishing industry, so valuable and important to mankind, from deterioration or destruction, and if so.

Three—What months or parts of months should be included in the season and over what waters should it extend?

The President does not object to an additional question respecting the alleged damage to English ships, if the condition can be agreed to that if the United States shall prevail in the arbitration all seals taken by Canadian vessels during the period shall be paid for at the ordinary prices for which the skins are sold.

IN LORD SALISBURY'S DISPATCH of February 21st he makes the declaration that it is now quite clear that the advisers of the President do not claim Bering sea as a *mare clausum*, and, indeed, repudiate that contention in express terms. Mr. Blaine says: "Lord Salisbury's expression is in a form to imply that the United States has hitherto been setting its contention upon the fact that Bering sea was a *mare clausum*. If that was the intention it would have been well for his Lordship to specify wherein the United States ever made the assertion. Lord Salisbury complains that I did not deal with certain protests of Lord Londonderry and the Duke of Wellington in 1822. In my dispatch of December 17th I fully dealt with them, maintained and, I think, proved from the text that there was not a single word in those protests referring to the Behring sea; but that they referred, in the language of the Duke of Wellington, only to lands 'extending along the shores of the Pacific ocean from latitude 40 to latitude 60 degrees north.' In Londonderry's protest he alluded to matters in dispute as connected with the territorial rights of the Russian crown in the northwest coast of America, bordering on the Pacific ocean, and the commerce and navigation of his imperial Majesty's subjects in the seas adjacent thereto. Both protests referred to territory south of the Alaskan peninsula, bordering on

the Pacific and geographically south from Bering sea.

"In Lord Salisbury's judgment the contention of the United States now rests wholly upon the ukase of 1821 by the Emperor of Russia. The United States has at no time rested its argument solely on the ground mentioned and this Government regrets that Lord Salisbury should have so misapprehended the American position as to limit its basis of right in Bering sea to the ukase of 1821. The United States has, among other grounds, insisted without recurring to any of its inherited and superior rights in Alaska, that this government has as full authority for going beyond the three-mile limit in case of proved necessity as Great Britain possesses. Two or three instances of power which Great Britain exercises beyond the three-mile line have already been quoted, but failed thus far to secure comment or explanation from Lord Salisbury.

ANOTHER CASE CAN BE CITED, perhaps still more to the point. In 1889, only two years ago, the British Parliament enacted a law, the effect of which is fully shown by a map enclosed herewith. Far outside of the three-mile line the Parliament of Great Britain has attempted to control a body of water situated beyond the north-eastern section of Scotland, 2700 square miles in extent, and to direct that certain methods of fishing shall not be used within that great body of water under a prescribed penalty. The inhibition is not alone against British subjects, but against 'any person.'"

Mr. Blaine quotes from the parliamentary act in question, and adds: "If Great Britain may thus control a great area of 2700 square miles of ocean on the coast of Scotland, why may not the United States prescribe a space around the Pribiloff islands in which a similar prohibition may be enforced? It must not escape observation that the area of water outside the three-mile line of Scotland, whose control is assumed by Great Britain, is as large as would be found inside a line drawn from Cape Cod to Portland harbor.

"Lord Salisbury reasserts his contention that the words 'Pacific ocean' at the time of the treaty between Russia and Great Britain did include Bering sea, in the same sense that the Atlantic ocean includes the Gulf of Mexico, and yet it would be regarded as a very inaccurate statement to say that the Mississippi river flows into the Atlantic ocean. In point of fact, therefore, according to the usage of the word, there is no dispute of any consequence on geography.

"THE HISTORICAL POINT

is the one at issue. An explanatory note from Russia to the state department, especially referred to in John Quincy Adams's diary, and quoted in my note of December 17th, plainly draws the distinction between the Pacific ocean on the one hand and the sea of Okotsk, the sea of Kamschatka and the Icy sea on the other, and so long as Russia drew that distinction, it must apply to and absolutely decide all contention between the two countries as far as the waters of Bering sea are concerned.

"IN THE OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT, Lord Salisbury is wholly and strangely in error in making the following state-

ment: 'Nor do they (the advisers of the President) rely for justification of the seizure of British ships in the open sea upon the contention that the interests of the seal fisheries give the United States government any right for that purpose, which, according to international law, it would not otherwise possess.'

"The government of the United States has steadily held just the reverse of the position Lord Salisbury imputes to it. It holds that the ownership of the islands upon which seals breed, that the habit of the seals in regularly resorting thither and rearing their young thereon, that their going out from the islands in search of food and regularly returning thereto, and all the facts and incidents of their relation to the islands, give to the United States a property interest therein; that this property interest was claimed and exercised by Russia; that England recognized this property interest, so far as recognition is implied by abstaining from all interference with it during the whole period of Russia's ownership and during the first nineteen years of the sovereignty of the United States. It is yet to be determined whether the lawless intrusion of Canadian vessels in 1886 and subsequent years has changed the law and equity of the case theretofore prevailing."

REMINISCENCES.

The days of Pandemonium: The oldest settlers of Colorado are fast passing away, but the memory of the good old days will go on forever. Life in Colorado in 1859 and 1860 was a delirium of romance. No words can describe the scenes that were enacted during that wild chaotic period. Thousands of men, organized in bands or wholly disorganized, were constantly arriving from every part of the world and leaving for the diggings. Outlaws and professional gamblers opened saloons by the score at every point where men congregated. Money was scattered everywhere as if by the wind. Miners who had realized fortunes in a few months came down to Denver to squander them in a night at the gambling tables. Scarcely a woman was anywhere to be seen. All restraining influences of society were absent, and we cannot find an expression better suited to the case than "Pandemonium on a frolic."

As there were no wives, there could be no homes or families. A few stores had been hastily put up in West Denver, made of rough boards or canvas, and all of them were doing an enormous business. The rest of the village consisted of shanties or tents, used for restaurants and saloons. Human life was a moving panorama. The whole place was alive with a mass of unkempt men clad in flannel shirts and heavy boots, who were inspired with one desire to hurry on to the mines.

This rough life was not without its touches of sentiment. One day the town was electrified by the rumor that an invoice of women's bonnets had arrived and could be seen at one of the stores. The excitement was intense, and there was a rush from every direction to get a realistic view of even so insignificant a substitute for female society. We do not overstate the truth