THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11,

REASON THE WEAPON. Four Scientists on the List.

Arms Not Needed in Disputes Between the World's Greatest Nations.

PARIS THE BATTLEGROUND

On Which the United States and England Will. Meet to Settle

THE BERING SEA CONTROVERSY.

Brightest Intellects in Statesmanship and law Busy at Work.

THE POINTS AT ISSUE AND THE CLAIMS

COURSESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. HE eves of the world of statesmen will soon be turned toward Paris. Not since the Alabama Commission at Geneva adjusted the rights of the United States and Great Britain in 1870, and the Berlin Con terence in 1878 assured the peace of Europe, has any international

tribunal excited the universal interest that universal interest that is sure to attend the deliberations of the approaching Bering Sea arbitration in Paris. Upon that tribunal, which will sit probably next month,

will be centered the close attention of all

Europe and America, and indeed of the whole world. The stakes are well worth the game. Not alone is the control of the Bering Sea involved-a sea larger than the Mediterranean-with its precious fur-seal fisheries, the most valuable in existence, but above all the incalculable prestige which success will secure for the diplomacy of the party that wins. The contest for this stake will be a battle of the giants. Profound jurists, among the foremost in this country and in England, will be pitted against each other before the august tribunal, which will itself be composed of some of the ablest publiciets

Each Side Sparing No Pains. The most elaborate preparations have been made for the meeting, and in anticipstion of it the activity at the State Department here and at the British Foreign Office in London for months back has been unprecedented. The archives and records of

legal counsel, special Treasury agents, seal | by a special provision of the treaty 60 days work of the arbitration on both sides is now | procurement of new evidence in rebuttal. The Paris Tribunal will consist of seven

The Paris Tribunal will consist of seven arbitrators, all selected by maritime powers. Two, appointed by President Harrison, will represent the United States; two, appointed by Her Britannie Majesty, will represent Great Brittain; one, chosen by President Carnot at the mutual request of the United States and Great Britain, will represent the republic of France; one, chosen likewise by King Humbert, will represent the kingdom of Italy; and one, chosen by King Oscar II., will represent the combined realms of Sweden and Nor-

The Representatives of Uncle Sam. The arbitrators for the United States are Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, the



Justice Harian, United States Arbitrator. leading Democrat on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Justice John M. Harian, of Kentucky, a Republican and fourth ranking member of the United States Supreme Court. The latter's position in the tribunal corresponds with that of Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Cockburn in the Alabama Commission at Geneva. The British arbitrators are the Right Hon. Lord Hannen, of England, and Sir John S. D. Thompson, K. C. M. G., the new Canadian Premier. The French arbitrator is Baron de Courcel; the Italian, Marquis Emilio Viscouti-Venesta, and the Swede-Norwegian, Gregers W. W. Gram. Swede-Norwegian, Gregers W. W. Gram.
The United States will also have an official agent there in the person of Hon.
John W. Foster, Secretary of State, who
has had practical experience in diplomacy
as Minister to Spain, and is thoroughly
versed in international law, and Great
Britain will have a similar functionary
present in the person of Hon. C. H. Tupper, of Canada, son of Sir Charles Tupper.

Execution of the Array of Leval Talent.

Formidab e Array of Legal Talent. Besides these, both the United States and Great Britain are formally represented by distinguished legal counsel. Our counsel comprises Judge Henry W. Blodgett, of Chicago; Hon. Edward J. Phelps, of Burlington, Vt., and James C. Carter, Esq., of New York. Judge Blodgett enjoys an envisble reputation for erudition and legal acumen, and presided over the United States District Court for the Northern district of Illinois for many years until a few weeks ago, when he retired from the bench to serve as Government counsel in the Ber-ing Sen case. Mr. Phelps is deemed to be peculiarly fitted for the post, not only on account of his ability as a lawyer, but account of his ability as a lawyer, but through his intimate acquaintance with the earlier stages of the controversy while American Minister at the Court of St. James. Mr. Carter is known as one of the most eminent lawyers in New York in the higher grade of abstract cases. Great Britain's counsel will include Sir Charles Tupper, of Canada, who was asso-

ciated with Bering Sea diplomacy six years ago, and two or three of the leading barristers of Eugland. In addition the United States and Great Britain have each retained the services of two special commissioners, the results of whose labors and inquiries into the natural history and habits of the scal will be submitted to arbitrators in the

event a certain contingency arises in the

The United States Commissioners are Prof. Thomas Corwin Meadenhall, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Dr. Clinton Hart Merriam, of the Smithsonian Institution. while the British Commissioners are Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., and Prof. George Mercer Dawson, of Ottawa, Director of the Canadian Geological Bureau.

The arbitration will be conducted under the terms of the treaty concluded at Wash-

the terms of the treaty concluded at Washington on February 29 last between Secreary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote on behalf of their respective Governments, and the questions to be determined are these: First. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea known as the Bering Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Rausia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the

to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?
Secund—How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?
Third—Was the body of water known as the Bering 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 Bering Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

and treaty?
Fourth—Did all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea east of the water boundary in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th of March, 1887, 1248 unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?

Fifth—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 Bering Sea when such seals are found outside of the ordinary three-mile limit.

Whatever the decision of these questions may be, there can be no appeal. The result is to be binding equally upon the United States and Great Britain as a full, perfect and final settlement of the matters

Printed Cases and Counter Cases. In accordance with the treaty provisions each of the "High Contracting Partles" (the United States and Great Britain) submitted and delivered, previous to September 7 last, to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party, a copy of what



is termed in international legal parlance its "printed case," accompanied by the docu-ments, the official correspondence and other evidence on which each side relies. What is called a printed "counter case" was like-wise to have been furnished with additional precedented. The archives and records of two continents have been ransacked for data, official couriers have plied unremittingly between Washington and Alaska and between Ottawa and London, and every obtainable fact and argument bearing on either side of the great dispute has been carefully collected. The joint labors of the lead evitaged argument by a complete and delivered before the end of this month, although experts and advisory diplomats have been incessant and tireless, and the preliminary found to be absolutely necessary for the

The alleged perversion of facts furnished to the State Department by Tvan Petroff, the Alaskan census expert, caused quite a flurry in official circles here last month, but it has not affected this Government's case and counter charge in the least, so far as arguments and data are concerned. Petroff was not employed to furnish facts, but merely to translate certain Russian documerely to translate certain Russian docu-ments, and his intentional errors of transla-tion were quickly rectified when discovered. a Twenty days after the delivery of the counter cases, the arbitrators are required to meet in Paris, to examine and impartially decide the questions laid before them. Hence in all tikelihood the arbitration, if no further obstacles are encountered, will meet some time next month.

meet some time next month.

Ten days after the arbitrators meet Agents Foster and Tupper will deliver in duplicate to the arbitrators and to each other a printed argument, showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which each depends, and each party will then support its respective case by oral argument of counsel. The decision of the tribunal is to be made, if possible, within three months from the close of argument on both sides. That would make the decision due about May 20 next, allowing two weeks for argument and consultation. But the chances are that a final conclusion will not be reached until some weeks after, say in June 1902 or July, 1893.

One Case of Hold-Over Certain. One Case of Hold-Over Certain.

Although Secretary Foster's duties as head of the State Department will necessarily cease with the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland's administration, yet he will doubtless continue to act as agent in the Bering Sea case, inaspuch as any change of persons at this stage would imperil this Government's success. If the determination of the operations at If the determination of the questions at issue as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States over Bering Sea shall leave the subject in such position as to require the concurrence of Great Britain in estab-lishing regulations for the preservation of the seals, the arbitrators are instructed to determine what concurrent regulations outdetermine what concurrent regulations outside the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments are necessary. To aid
them in this the reports of the special commissioners will be filed, setting forth all the
facts relating to seal life in Bering Sea and
the measures needful for its protection.
These reports are not to be made public until they are submitted to the arbitrators, or
until it shall appear that the contingency
requiring their use by the arbitrators cannot arise.

The question of liability for injuries al-leged to have been sustained respectively by the United States and Canada at the hands of the other in connection with the controversy may be referred to the arbitra-tors and determined by them as to questions of fact, and the liability upon the facts when found is to be the subject of further

negotiations outside the present tribunal.

The Questions of Compensation. In addition, and by the terms of the later modus-vivendi convention proclaimed on May 9 last, if the result of the arbitration shall be to affirm the right of British sealers during the continuance of the modus to take seals in Behring Sea within the bounds claimed by the United States under its purbe made by the United States to Great Britian for the latter's abstinence from the exercise of her right pending the arbitra-tion, upon the basis of such a limited catch as in the opinion of the arbitrators might have been taken without an undue diminu-tion of the seal herds. If, on the other hand, the result of the arbitration shall be hand, the result of the arbitration shall be to deny the right of the British to have taken seals, then compensation shall be made by Great Britian to the United States for loss sustained by the latter and its lesses from the limitation of the catch to 7,500 skins during the closed season. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain are to bear the expenses of their own avenus arbitrators commission. their own agents, arbitrators, commissioners and counsel together with all other expenses of the arbitration in equal moieties.

By this means it is hoped that the vexa-

tious controversy between the two great English-speaking nations of the world may be amicably adjusted in harmony with the modern and enlightened idea of peaceful international arbitration as against an appeal to physical force and arms. The dispute originated only seven years ago, in 1885, when the seal-poaching craze first broke out among the Canadians.

The Facts as Claimed Here. During the long period in which the Pribylov Islands and Bering Sea were owned by Russia, and for 14 years after they had been purchased by the United States, no private individuals seemed to have thought of killing the seals. In 1881, however, the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, publicly announced to Americans and foreigners alike that this



Povernment asserted jurisdiction Bering Sea, and nobody disputed it. But in 1886 the poaching craze growing apace, Secretary Manning proclaimed that this Government would maintain the same position it had asserted in 1881, and, during that summer, by his orders, one American and three Canadian schooners were seized

In its printed case and counter case our Government maintains, as to the first point, by historical records, Russian and otherwise, that from the day Vitus Behring discovered Bering Sea, or the Sea of Kamschatka, in 1725, and from the day Pribylov discovered the fur-seal rookeries on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George in 1785 down to the purchase of Alaska by the United States for \$7,200,000 in 1867, the Czar and his privileged subjects did assert

A partial list of some of

the articles we have on exhi-

bition suitable for presents:

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Card Tables,

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Bookcases,

Couches,

Easy Chairs,

Chiffoniers,

Parlor Tables,

Dressing Tables,

Folding Beds,

Onyx Tables,

Wardrobes,

Sideboards,

Divans,

Lamps,

AND

OTHER

Hat Racks

A WHOLE

ARTICLES

REGIMENT OF

APPROPRIATE

Bedroom Sets,

Cheval Glasses,

Fancy Rockers,

Clocks,

Bronzes,

Mirrors,

Music Cabinets,

seals resorting to them, with unquestioned and undisputed sovereignty.

Great Britain's Position in the Past. As to the second point, the United States maintain that Great Britain and her sub-ects refrained utterly from scaling in jects refrained utterly from sealing in Bering Sea during the Russian proprietorship, and that neither by her treaty with Russia in 1825 nor by its renewals in 1843 and 1859 did she gain any right to take seals in Bering Sea. The further fact that no attempts were made by British subjects to take seals after the cession and until 1885 is urged as proof that in practice the exclusive jurisdiction insisted on by the United States was conceded by Great Britann.

On the third point the United States pre-sent extracts from Russian authorities illus-trating their understanding of the senarateness of Bering Sea, and exhibit a collection ness of Bering Sea, and existing a collection of 113 authentic maps representing the aggregate opinion of the geographers of the civilized world, published between the years 1732 and 1825 in Great Britain, the United States, and various European Continental countries, on every one of which Bering Sea is plainly distinguished by a name separate from the Pacific Ocean. name separate from the Pacific Ocean. As to the fourth point, the United States claim that all the rights, powers, interests, jurisdiction, dominion, immunities and privileges possessed by Russis were transferred unimpaired, to the United States by the purchase of 1867; and this point has been virtually conceded in advance by Lord Salisbury in correspondence. Similar Cases to Be Tested.

As to the fifth and last point, the United States base their asserted prerogative of protecting the seals of Bering Sea on the protecting the seals of Bering Sea on the broad grounds of equity and morality the world over, on the ground of the traditional rights of Russia and the United States, and finally on the ground that Russia, prior to the cession of Alaska, successfully maintained its jurisdiction in Bering Sea 100 March 4. Our diplomatic experts and agents are all confident of the success of the American cause, should the merits of the controversy be the determining considerations in the decision of the Paris arbitration tribunal.

John D. Cremer. gressional action since this cession. this connection, as precedents for this latter contention, are set forth instances of the control by Great Britain of 2,700 square miles of ocean northeast of Scotland in the interest of her trawl fisheries, of 600 square miles in the Indian Ocean in the interest of her Ceylon pearl fisheries, and of 2,000 square miles in the South Atlantic, surrounding the Island of St. Helena, during the exile of Napoleon.

It is also made clear in this Government's case that at the present time the Russian and exercise exclusive juris liction over Government reserves and exercises for its the scruples of the aged clergyman daucing that sea and the islands within it and the subjects absolute control over the seals in was dispensed with.

chaser is sure to be

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first cleared, and then

first in your thoughts

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priate present after you have seen our charm-

sible suggestions about "spending your

every turn, be the amount you desire to

You will do your friends a real service by

thing they can use, something to adorn home

can get immediate attention and go home pleased. Later you'll

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LINE IN THE CITY. .

the western half of Bering Sea, and in the Sea of Okhotsk within 100 miles from shore. During the past summer at least half a dozen Canadian sealers, caught in the act of posching on the Russian side of Bering Sea, were summarily seized and burned to the water's edge by Russian men-of-war, and Great Britain is not insisting on redress, thus tactilly admitting the integrity of the

thus tactitly admitting the integrity of the Russian jurisdiction. The reported seizure of the American bark Cape Horn in July last by the Russian authorities in Okhotak Sea, inside the 100-mile limit, is likewise a vindication of the American claim touching the eastern half of Bering Sea. No Claim as to a Closed Sea.

Russia does not contend that the Okhotsk is a closed sea, nor does this Government claim that Bering Sea is a closed sea. Whaling and legitimate fishing are permitted to all nations in both waters; but both Governments insist upon jurisdiction for the recent of the properties of the permitted to the permitted of the permitted o for the protection of seals within the 100-

mile-limit,

It is to be deplored that, while there is no lack of harmony or unanimity in the British press, Liberal and Tory alike, in support of the British contentions as to Bering Sea, the same cannot be said of the American press. As ex-Minister Phelps recently pointed out, every unfavorable criticism of the American contentions contained in a newspaper printed in the United States is promptly put on file in the British Foreign Office, and has its ef-fect on the other side of the Atlantic. It should be understood by the American peo ple that there has been no change of front whatever in the policy pursued in this con-troversy under President Cleveland and under President Harrison. The latter took up the subject just where the former left it, and it is assumed at the State Department

Quite a Remarkable Wedding. A wedding which was recently solemnized at Feltham, England, attracted widespread attention from the fact that the bridegroom was 78 years of age; the bride, who for 50 years had been a kitchen maid at Windson Castle, was 72; the best man, a brother of the bridegroom, was 75; the maid of honor was on the shady side of 69 and the clergyman, who tied the knot was an octogenarian, The wedding was a gay one, but owing to

PROFIT IN SILVER.

Counterfeiting the Columbian Half-Dollar in the Pure Stuff.

WILL BRING ONE HUNDRED CENTS,

While the Actual Value of the White Metal ls Only Thirty.

PRICES FOR SPECIAL COINS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-That the Colimbian souvenir half-dollars, minted for the World's Fair, will be extensively counterfeited, is looked forward to as almost certain by the United States Secret Service. These coins have an actual intrinsic value of only 30 cents each. Accordingly, makers of false money could very well afford to manufacture imitations with exnotly the same amount of silver as the real pieces contain. Inasmuch as the latter are worth \$1 apiece in the market, the profit would be 70 cents on every bogus halfdollar turned out. The metal composition being the same as that employed at the Mint, the rest is merely a question of me-

Under the circumstances, is is fortunate. that the counterfeiting of coins, as an art, is at present far behind the imitation of paper money. It has always been regarded as an inferior branch of the business, probably because of the comparatively small profits obtained from it. At all events, the criminals who practice it professionally are of a very low class. Thus it happens that false coins are nearly always of clumsy make and readily detected. Very rarely does one appear that is sufficiently well executed to be dangerous.

Getting the Genuine Ring. A while ago the officers of the Secret Service had some trouble with a bogus sil-

instance by an admixture of a small proportion of powdered glass.

The 5,000,000 souvenir half-dollars, now being minted in Philadelphia by order of Congress, will be shipped to Chicago in lots to suit as soon as the managers of the World's Fair have complied with the law, which requires that they shall first submit youches they have the have chicago that vouchers showing that they have collected and disbursed for the Exposition \$10,000,-

and disbursed for the Exposition \$10,000,-000. The coins are being advertised all over the country for sale at \$1 each. Their purchase is urged as a good investment on the ground that they may be expected to be worth a much higher price some day as curiosities. * As an argument it is stated that the United States gold half-eagle of 1822 has a value to-day of \$900, while the silver dollar of 1804 will fetch an equal amount. The silver half-dollar of 1796 is quoted at \$52 50, the silver 5-cent piece of 1812 at \$100, the "eagle penny" of 1856 at \$5 and the the 1793 copper cent at \$50.

Big Frices for Single Pieces.

Big Prices for Single Pieces.

A typewriter company has paid \$10,000 for the first of the new 50-cent pieces struck off. The four bundredth, the one thousand four hundred and ninety-second and the one thousand eight hundred and ninty-second half dollars coined will be sent to Chicago with affidavits, and will be sold. It is rather curious that the United States has rather curious that the United States has never issued a coin to commemorate an event before. Such souvenirs have frequently been minted by other nations—as for example, the Prussian King William's coronation plece in 1866, the German peace coins of 1871 and the gold quintuple sovereign of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, the last having a face value of \$24 33.

The pressite of silver required to make

The quantity of silver required to make the 5,000,000 souvenir half-dollars was just the 5,000,000 souvenir half-dollars was just about 100 tons. The metal was brought to the Philadelphia Mint from the mines, through the United States assay offices, in the shape of big bricks. The bricks were dissolved by nitric seid in a large tank. When precipitated from the seid the precious substance appears in a fine powder, looking so much like ordinary plaster of paris that the casual observer would not imagine it to be any more valuable. This powdery stuff is pressed into thick round blocks, in which form it goes to another blooks, in which form it goes to another room, where alchemists at \$3 50 a day meit the blocks in crucibles of black lead half-buried in glowing coals.

The Process at the Mint.

Incidentally to melting the pure silver 10 ver dollar which was unusually well calculated to deceive, having the right weight, a good appearance and a true "ring." These three essential qualities are not often combined in a bad coin. The ring, which is bricks. The bricks are sliced into strips, the bricks are sliced into strips. most apt to be lacking, was supplied in this and the latter are rolled out by machines

KEECH

until they are of precisely the thickness of a balf-dollar. Then they are passed beneath a punching contrivance, which punches round disks out of them at the rate of 100 a

These disks are the "blanks" which are destined to circulate as coins in the position of the people. However, they have to go through a good many processes yet before they become money. After they are washed they are put through a machine which gives each of them a raised edge all around, called the "milling." Next they are softened by being heated red-hot in an area so that they may recognize the oven, so that they may properly receive the impress of the dies. On being taken from the oven, they are stirred about with scoops in a chemical bath, from which they are shoveled into a cylinder filled with, sawdust. At this stage they are dull white, looking like so many celluloid poker chips; but after being turned about for a while with the sawitus is the revolving eviluder. with the sawdust in the revolving evlinder they come out bright and shining, all ready to be stamped. Women feed them to the dies, which strike them off as fast as 80 s minute, printing both sides at once and at the same time corrugating the edges. This corrugation is called the "reeding." The minted coins drop into boxes beneath. Each one of them is carefully examined be-fore being allowed to pass, and finally they are counted in frames so constructed that it is possible for a skilled hand to recken them at the rate of 3,000 a minute.

The Bronze Medals for the Fair.

It has not yet been decided who will make the designs for the bronze medals make the designs for the bronze medals which are to be awarded to exhibitors at the World's Fair. Fifty thousand of them are to be struck, and it is probable that the work of producing them will be given out by contract. Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to grant permission of any holder of one of these medals to have duplicates of it made in silver or gold at his own expense at any of the mints. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington is preparing piates for the Exposition diplomas. Fifty thousand of these diplomas, intended as awards to exhibitors, will be printed in vellum and delivered to

the managers of the Fair. Some of the Columbian souvenir half-dollar silver is in the hands of the Government assayer at the Treasury Department.

The place to buy diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc., is at M. G. Collen's, 35 Fifth avenue. Our stock is unsurpassed in the city, and our prices will please. Call and see for yourself. Store open evenings till Christmas.

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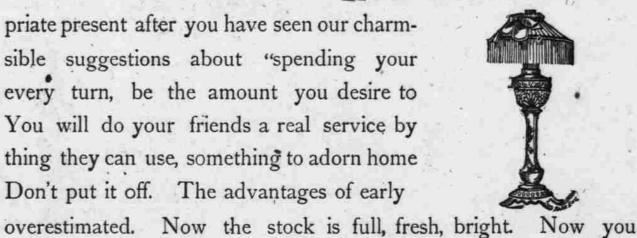
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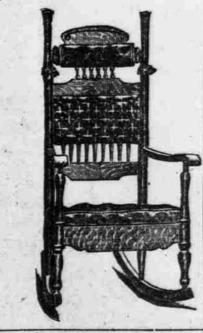
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