

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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COURTS.
Circuit court convenes first Monday in November and third Monday in April.
Probate court in session first Monday in each month.
Commissioners court meets first Wednesday of each month.

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Oregon City Sash and Door Co.

Carry the Largest Stock of

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In Oregon City.

Special sizes of Doors and Windows made to order. Turning of all kinds

Estimates for Stair Work and Store Fronts

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THE SEAL DECISION

Verdict of the Commission of Arbitration Rendered.

AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Text of the Decision—Rules Made to Protect the Seal—Both Governments Responsible.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Behring sea tribunal rendered its decision today which in substance is as follows, we (naming them) being a majority of said arbitrators, do decide as follows: By the ukase of 1821, Russia claimed jurisdiction in the sea now known as Behring sea, to the extent of 100 Italian miles to the coasts and islands belonging to her, but in the course of the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the treaty of 1824 with the United States, and the treaty of 1825 with Great Britain, Russia admitted that her jurisdiction in said sea could be restricted so as to reach a canon shot from shore. It appears that from that time up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, Russia never asserted in fact or exercised any exclusive jurisdiction in Behring sea, or any exclusive rights to the seal fisheries therein beyond the ordinary limit of territorial waters.

"As to the second of the five points, we decide and determine that Great Britain did not recognize or concede any claim upon the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in Behring sea, outside the ordinary territorial waters.

"As to the third point, as to so much thereof as requires us to decide whether the body of water now known as Behring sea was included in the phrase "Pacific ocean," as used in the treaty of 1857 between Great Britain and Russia, we unanimously decide and determine that the body of water now known as Behring sea was included in the phrase "Pacific ocean," as used in said treaty.

"On the fourth point, we decide and determine that all the rights of Russia to jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries passed to the United States, limited by the cession.

"On the fifth point, we decide and determine that the United States has no right to the protection of property in the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring sea when found outside the ordinary three-mile limit."

THESE REGULATIONS MORE FAVORABLE.

The following regulations were adopted by a majority of the arbitrators, Mr. Harlan and Sir John Thompson dissenting:

Article 1. The United States and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill capture and pursue, at any time or in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur seals within a zone of 60 miles around the Pribyloff islands, inclusive of the territorial water, the miles being geographical miles, 60 to a degree of latitude.

Article 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 31, inclusive, fur seal on the high sea in that part of the Pacific ocean inclusive of the Behring sea, situated north of the 35th degree of north latitude, or eastward of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich, until it strikes the water boundary described in article 1 of the treaty of 1857 between the United States and Russia, following that line up to Behring Strait.

Article 3. During the period of time in the waters in which fur sealing is allowed, only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take part in fur sealing operations. They will, however be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or undecked boats, propelled by paddles, oars or sails, as are in common use as fishing boats.

Article 4. Each sailing vessel authorized to carry on catching must be provided with a special license issued for the purpose by its government. Each vessel so employed shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag prescribed by its government.

Article 5. Masters of vessels engaged in fur sealing shall enter accurately in an official logbook the date and place of such operations, and the number and sex of the seals captured daily. These entries shall be communicated by each of the two governments to each other at the end of each season.

Article 6. The use of nets, firearms or explosives is forbidden in fur sealing. This restriction shall not apply to shot-guns, when such are used in fishing outside of the Behring sea during the season, when such may be lawfully carried on.

Article 7. The two governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in sealing. These men shall have been proved

fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which seal fishing is carried on.

Article 8. The preceding regulations shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the territories of the United States or Great Britain carrying on fur sealing in canoes or undecked boats, nor transported by or used in connection with other vessels and propelled wholly by paddles, oars or sails and manned by not more than five persons in the way hitherto practiced by the Indians, provided that such Indians are not employed by other persons, and provided that when so hunting in canoes or undecked boats the Indians shall not hunt for seals outside the territorial waters under contract to deliver the skins to anybody. The exemption is not to be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of Behring sea or the waters around the Aleutian islands. Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters or otherwise in connection with sealing vessels as heretofore.

Article 9. The concurrent regulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of fur seals shall remain in force until they have been wholly or in part abolished or modified by common agreement between the United States and Great Britain. Said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination, in order to enable both governments to consider when, in the light of past experience, there is occasion to make any modification thereof.

The arbitrators make a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both governments with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Behring sea in 1882 and 1889. In addition the arbitrators make certain suggestions to the two governments, the most important being that they should come to some understanding to prohibit the killing of seals on land or sea for a period of from one to three years, and should enact regulations to carry out the findings of the arbitrators.

THE QUESTIONS IN DISPUTE.

Following is a summary of the treaty submitting the matter to arbitrators and the questions to be divided:

The Behring sea arbitration treaty or convention was signed in Washington, February 29, 1892, by James G. Blaine, on the part of the United States, and Julian Pauncefote, on the part of Great Britain. It was sent to the senate in confidence the 8th inst. The treaty provided that the Behring sea controversy should be submitted to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of seven arbitrators, the president of the United States and her Britannic majesty to name two each, and the president of France, the king of Italy and the king of Sweden and Norway to name one each. The arbitrators were to be distinguished jurists in their respective countries, and the treaty provided for counter cases, or what might be called evidence in rebuttal. The arbitrators were commissioned to proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide the questions that should be laid before them. All questions considered by tribunal, including the final decisions, were to be determined by a majority of the arbitrators.

POINTS IN DISPUTE.

Five questions were submitted to the arbitrators, as follows:

First—The exclusive jurisdiction in the sea known as Behring sea, and what exclusive rights in the said fisheries therein Russia asserted and exercised prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States.

Second—How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

Third—Was the body of water now known as the Behring sea included in the "Pacific ocean," as used in the treaty of 1857 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in the Behring sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

Fourth—Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring sea east of the winter boundary in the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?

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

If the arbitrators should decide that the concurrence of Great Britain was necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seals in Behring sea, it was ruled that the arbitration should determine what concurrent regulations outside the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments were necessary, and over what waters such regulations should extend. The high contracting parties also agreed to co-operate in securing the adhesion of other powers to such regulations. The questions of the liability of either government for damages was to be the subject of further negotiations, although the arbitrators might decide on the question of fact involved. The treaty also provided for the appointment of the two commissioners by each of the high contracting parties to investigate and report facts bearing relation to seal life and the measures necessary to its preservation.

SILVER DISCUSSION.

Bills Introduced in Congress—Repeal of Sherman Law.

OREGON'S CRANK GOVERNOR.

Wants the Legislature Convened to Prevent the Collection of Debts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—"We do not intend that any political party shall survive that will lay a confiscating hand upon America in the interest of England and of Europe, and demote silver in this country, and my friends of the Eastern democracy, we bid you farewell when you do it."

These were the words of Richard P. Bland, in the great financial content that opened in the house of representatives today and the applause that followed this determined utterance demonstrated that the great silver leader had with him the material element of the democratic party. It brought every member of the house to a realization that the most serious crisis in the democratic party since the dissensions of slavery was at hand, and that the division of 1893, like the division of 1861, would be largely on sectional lines. In accordance with the program agreed upon last night, Wilson, immediately after the meeting of the house, introduced a bill unconditionally repealing the Sherman purchasing law of 1890.

Bland then presented the following bill of the silver men, which provides for free coinage and the repeal of the silver-purchasing act:

"Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the passing of this act, all holders of silver bullion to the amount of \$100 or more, standard weight and fineness, shall be entitled to have the same coined at the mints of the United States into silver dollars of weight and fineness provided for in section 2 of this act.

"SECTION 2.—That the silver dollar provided for in this act shall consist of 412½ grains of standard silver, said dollar to be a legal tender for all debts, dues and demands, both public and private.

"Sec. 2.—The holder of the silver dollars herein provided for shall be entitled to deposit the same and receive silver certificates, in the manner provided by law for standard silver dollars.

"Sec. 4.—So much of the act of July 14, 1890, as requires the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Upon this bill Representative Bland spoke at length and closed with the opening sentences of this report.

Oregon's Crank Governor.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 14.—Governor Penoyer will today send a letter to the members of the legislature requesting their opinions as to the advisability of calling a special session of the legislature at an early date for the purpose of passing a law to stay the execution of judgments. The governor has written this letter in response to requests in numerous letters from Eastern Oregon and other portions of the state asking that some such action be taken.

The circumstances set forth in the letters asking for such relief are that the times are hard, money can not be had on even the very best of security, and the persistence of creditors would have the effect of utterly ruining whole counties of the state. Grain is of good quality but rather under the usual yield per acre in Eastern Oregon and the price is but three-fourths as much as it was last year. This leaves the farmers not much above the actual cost of production and it is out of the question for them to think of paying heavy debts from the products of their fields. The laws of Oregon at present permit the taking of a man's property for debt and selling it for a mere fraction of the amount it is actually worth. From this procedure the debtors want relief.

The governor thinks the laws now in force would form a considerable measure of relief if debtors would take advantage of all the provisions. In some instances cited the feature of usurious interest would have been ample safeguard against oppression if the law in that particular had been invoked. But the demand seems to be for a definite and distinct stay law that shall give the debtor a year before judgment against him can be executed. This provision, they think, would take the poor farmers out of the clutches of the money lenders.

Cholera Increasing in the East.

BERKHAMPTON, Aug. 11.—In 24 hours ending at noon today there were 14 new cases of cholera. Six deaths are reported in Brahillow, 16 new cases and 11 deaths in Soolina, and six new cases and one death in Caernawod.

More Victims in Naples.

NAPLES, Aug. 11.—Ten new cases of cholera and 10 deaths were reported in this city in the last 24 hours.