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A MONUMENT.

BY CHARLES L. THOMPSON.

A mound of earth in the dim lone woods
 Covered with ferns and grass,
 A moment, traveler, turn and pause,
 And think ere you onward pass:

In the ages gone here fell a tree,
 Some pine that centuries through
 Had swept the sky with branches free,
 And stood when tempests blew;

At last upon the mosses green
 He bowed his kingly crown,
 While o'er his giant roots the leaves
 Of living trees were thrown.

Deepened the mold, until to-day
 Full high the mound is piled
 From which the lichens and the ferns
 In radiant beauty smiled.

Traveler, enough for thee and me
 When it comes, or late or soon,
 That the kindly thoughts of living men
 Be o'er our resting strewn.

No bronze or marble shaft be built,
 But out from a living mound
 May the thoughts our death has made to bloom
 Smile on the world around.

THE WORLD.

LESS than a century ago the United States and Great Britain might have drifted into war over the Bering Sea dispute had it occurred then. After claims and counterclaims both nations agreed to submit the questions at issue to arbitration. The court of arbitration met in Paris and was presided over by a gentleman of unusual tact, Baron de Courcel. Beside this distinguished Frenchman, a Swedish and an Italian member listened patiently to the arguments of the learned counsel who spoke for the contending parties. There was no undue haste, no disposition to hamper the lawyers in the least. They could speak continuously for weeks had they so desired. As it was it must have been tiresome to listen even to the most distinguished British and American lawyers while they poured forth their legal erudition in a constant stream day by day for months. Now the proceedings of the court are at an end and the decision has been announced. What is most remarkable is that every one of the interested parties is highly satisfied with the result. The Americans are pleased because the court has adopted adequate measures for the protection of seal life in Bering Sea, by surrounding Pribyloff island with an inviolable zone of sixty miles, making a close time of two months each year, and forbidding the use of firearms and explosives in the capture of the seals. Seal fishing must be conducted by sailing vessels, and various excellent regulations have been adopted for the preservation of these precious fur-bearing animals. The English are delighted with the award of the arbitrators because the United States' claims to exclusive jurisdiction in the Bering Sea and proprietary rights to the seals found therein were disallowed by the tribunal. The Canadians are pleased apparently on general principles. They are glad that the English contention has so far been upheld and are pleased to learn that compensation for the seizures of their vessels made in Bering Sea will be given. Apart from the particular interests involved it is a cheering sign when two nations have advanced so far that they can agree to submit questions of great national importance to the decision of reasonable, learned and wise men instead of seeking their adjustment by barbaric force on the field of battle. The most important arbitrations of the century have been between the United States and Great Britain. The first finally settled the Alabama claims, and these were far more difficult of settlement than the Bering Sea difficulties. At that time there was considerable irritation between the two kindred people. Wrong inflicted by cruisers and blockade runners, not to speak of other causes of offence, occasioned at the time not a little resentment. Yet both countries ultimately agreed to let a court of arbitration decide between them. The award of the