

LIVSEY IS LOCATED.

The Ex-State Treasurer and Present Cashier Now in Wisconsin.

HE KNOWS OF NO CHARGES.

But Has Resigned His Office and Sold His Pittsburgh Property.

FOU SAYS THAT HE HAS SKIPPED.

His Absence From the Legislative Investigation Causes Remark.

THE EVIDENCE OF GOVERNOR PATTISON

William Livsey, ex-State Treasurer, and at present Cashier of the Treasury under Beyer, is now at Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Livsey, who is at the family residence in this city, stated last evening that he had resigned his position at Harrisburg, and when that gentleman was communicated with by telegraph, he declined to either affirm or deny the statement.

According to this telegram, Livsey has not been seen in Harrisburg for several weeks, and no one there seems to know where he is. At the State Treasury various explanations were given for his absence.

The present whereabouts of Mr. Livsey, was the subject of a great amount of inquiry at Harrisburg and Philadelphia yesterday and for several days previous. A dispatch from Harrisburg says that the Legislative Investigating Committee have been making every effort to locate him, in order that he might tell what he knows about the affairs of John Bardsley and the State Treasury.

According to this telegram, Livsey has not been seen in Harrisburg for several weeks, and no one there seems to know where he is. At the State Treasury various explanations were given for his absence.

The same indifference was paid to a second and third letter. Representative Ford has been searching for his address in order to send a subpoena for him, but without success. The missing cashier has been variously reported at Harrisburg as being in Michigan, Minnesota and Pittsburg, but the people who want to see him have been unable to communicate with him. The story goes that he disappeared from Harrisburg on July 16, the day Mayor Stuart's report was made public. This report stated that the stub of Bardsley's checkbook contained this memorandum: "To William Livsey for his kindness to me during the year, \$500."

Livsey while in this city recently, it will be remembered, positively denied that he had ever received a check from "Bardsley." Since Mr. Livsey left Harrisburg, John E. Scott, of Chester county, who was cashier for Treasurer Butler, has been serving as cashier.

A DISPATCH reporter called at the Livsey residence, 4620 Filmore street, last evening, but the cashier was not at home. Mrs. Livsey answered the bell, and seemed very much astonished to learn that Mr. Livsey's address was not known in Harrisburg.

"They certainly know where Mr. Livsey is at the State Treasury," she replied, "and I have known where he was all along. He is in Milwaukee, at No. 533 National avenue, with our daughter, who is dangerously ill. I have been expecting a message from him every minute requesting me to come to Milwaukee, and supposed that it was a messenger boy at the door. Mr. Livsey has been in Milwaukee since he left Harrisburg."

"It is stated that he will not return to Harrisburg; is that true?"

"Well, Mr. Livsey told me that he was going to resign, and I believe he has resigned, but as I have seen nothing in the papers about it I suppose that it has not been accepted."

Mrs. Livsey was very much interested in the message received from Harrisburg, and requested that a copy be sent to her. She further stated that the family expected to leave town for good, and had been trying to sell their residence property. This would indicate that Mrs. Livsey was ignorant of the fact that the property in question was sold on Tuesday through a local real estate agency, the consideration being \$6,000, as was announced in the financial columns of THE DISPATCH the following day.

A telegram was immediately sent to Livsey at Milwaukee, referring to his reported resignation and the allegation concerning his absence, to which he replied as follows: MILWAUKEE, September 4. To the Editor of The Dispatch: I have nothing to say. I do not know of any charges.

ENGLAND STIRRED UP

Over the New Phase of the Eastern Question Developed by THE DARDANELLES AGREEMENT.

France-Will Take Turkey's Part, and Egypt, Too, is Involved.

THE TRANBY CROFT SCANDAL AGAIN

LONDON, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The semi-official statement which the Porte issued yesterday in regard to the agreement with Russia touching the passage of the Russian volunteer fleet through the Dardanelles, is quickening the British Foreign Office in its efforts to obtain concerted action on the part of the treaty powers in demanding a full explanation from the Porte.

Within two days Lord Salisbury's attitude appears to have changed from one of pretended indifference into one of active diplomatic activity. From Chateau Cecil, where he still abides, he has woken up the officials of the Foreign Department here, through whom night and day cipher dispatches are being sent in a stream to and from the European capitals.

ENGLAND MAY ACT ALONE. A high official of the department, who was recently of the opinion that the Moscow incident would not affect the existing relation between Great Britain and Turkey, now takes the view that the Russo-Turkish agreement will make necessary an early demonstration on the part of Great Britain, even if she has to act alone.

FRANCE ON TURKEY'S SIDE. The Paris Temps distinctly indicates that the French Government intends to support the Sultan's right to enter into a special treaty with Russia outside of the articles of the treaty.

THE TRANBY CROFT SCANDAL AGAIN. The British ambassador at Constantinople, Sir William White, is on the worst possible personal terms with the Sultan, who has repeatedly made excuses to avoid meeting him, and is reported to-night that Sir William is about to be replaced.

WALLES IN HOT WATER AGAIN. The announcement that the Prince of Wales will revisit Tranby Croft this autumn evokes loud protests from the religious press. The Methodist Times says that the Prince has not a single friend in touch with the British people, and warns him that his conduct excites deep emotion among the middle and working classes, on which the stability of the throne rests.

WILL NOT WED A PRINCE. Carmen Sylva's favorite obliged to leave the Roumanian Court.

CAVALRY DRIVING OUT THE SOONERS. SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 4.—Frank Chavez, Sheriff of Santa Fe county for the past five years and ex-Official Tax Collector, tendered his resignation this morning. He is short \$28,000 collected by him during several years past, \$20,000 being county funds and \$8,000, territory funds.

THE GRANITE STATE IS LEGAL. MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 4.—Judge Smith's full opinion has been filed in the case of Hayden against the Granite State Prismatic Association, of which city. He refuses the application for a permanent injunction, and finds the institution solvent and conducting a legal business.

THE POPE IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION. ROME, Sept. 4.—The Capitan Francesco announced that the Pope on Wednesday last was attacked by an acute visceral derangement. The physicians insist that he must take a sharp rest, and the condition of the Pope is causing his physicians and attendants considerable apprehension.

RUSSIA'S WARRLIKE MANEUVERS. VIENNA, Sept. 4.—Russian villages near the Russo-Austrian frontier are thronged with soldiers. Whole regiments are permanently quartered at every available point, and ready to act as a strong advance guard against the Austrians in the event of war.

SLICK SON RUSSELL.

How He Secured Copies of the Western Bank Certificates.

WHEN LOANS WERE REFUSED HIM.

Many Bank Presidents Tell of His Efforts to Borrow Money.

A LITTLE TREASURY TRANSACTION. [SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—General Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, in the Equitable Building, came up from his summer home at Seabright to-day and found a number of visitors, who wanted to see him on the experience he had had with Russell Harrison, the son of the President of the United States.

ANOTHER CHINESE OUTRAGE. This Time a British Consulate Is Destroyed in an Attack on Europeans.

MANY WERE KILLED. In the Big Riot and Attempted Revolution in Granada Recently.

CONOR GETS ANGRY. Mr. Connor was vexed to think that he had been induced to go on such an errand. It is supposed that young Harrison believed that Mr. Connor's financial position was such that he would be able to secure the silver certificate business of the Western National Bank.

BURIED IN GREENWOOD. Leonard Jerome's Body Was Interred. There Some Four Weeks Ago.

HARRISON'S SLICK SCHEME. The bank president did not at the time know what Harrison was up to, and he gave his consent. The private stenographer for the bank took a copy of all engraved matter to the printer, and the copy was turned over to Russell Harrison.

THE DAVIS CASE IN THE JURY'S HANDS. BUTTE, Sept. 4.—In the Davis case today Colonel W. F. Sanders closed his plea to the jury in favor of proponent.

JAY GOULD AT HOME TO-DAY. COLUMBUS, Sept. 4.—Jay Gould passed through Columbus to-day. In the car with Gould were his daughters, Helen and Annie, two younger sons and Dr. J. P. Muan, the family physician.

ONE OTHER TRANSACTION. When the Treasury Department in an effort to revive the money market thought it advisable to buy 4 per cent bonds, this was considered some time before it was done, and some of the bank presidents were anxious to sell some of their 4 per cent bonds.

THE 4-1-2 PER CENT. A Total of \$23,759,250 Continued at Two Per Cent Up to Date.

SIoux Falls, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Favors in the suit of Margaret Laura Lambert against Alphonse Eugene Lambert were filed in the Circuit Court to-day and then at once withdrawn. It is impossible to learn the full particulars, but it is undoubtedly Mrs. Lambert's application for divorce from the Belgian Minister to Paris.

SLICK SON RUSSELL.

How He Secured Copies of the Western Bank Certificates.

WHEN LOANS WERE REFUSED HIM.

Many Bank Presidents Tell of His Efforts to Borrow Money.

A LITTLE TREASURY TRANSACTION. [SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—General Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, in the Equitable Building, came up from his summer home at Seabright to-day and found a number of visitors, who wanted to see him on the experience he had had with Russell Harrison, the son of the President of the United States.

ANOTHER CHINESE OUTRAGE. This Time a British Consulate Is Destroyed in an Attack on Europeans.

MANY WERE KILLED. In the Big Riot and Attempted Revolution in Granada Recently.

CONOR GETS ANGRY. Mr. Connor was vexed to think that he had been induced to go on such an errand. It is supposed that young Harrison believed that Mr. Connor's financial position was such that he would be able to secure the silver certificate business of the Western National Bank.

BURIED IN GREENWOOD. Leonard Jerome's Body Was Interred. There Some Four Weeks Ago.

HARRISON'S SLICK SCHEME. The bank president did not at the time know what Harrison was up to, and he gave his consent. The private stenographer for the bank took a copy of all engraved matter to the printer, and the copy was turned over to Russell Harrison.

THE DAVIS CASE IN THE JURY'S HANDS. BUTTE, Sept. 4.—In the Davis case today Colonel W. F. Sanders closed his plea to the jury in favor of proponent.

JAY GOULD AT HOME TO-DAY. COLUMBUS, Sept. 4.—Jay Gould passed through Columbus to-day. In the car with Gould were his daughters, Helen and Annie, two younger sons and Dr. J. P. Muan, the family physician.

ONE OTHER TRANSACTION. When the Treasury Department in an effort to revive the money market thought it advisable to buy 4 per cent bonds, this was considered some time before it was done, and some of the bank presidents were anxious to sell some of their 4 per cent bonds.

THE 4-1-2 PER CENT. A Total of \$23,759,250 Continued at Two Per Cent Up to Date.

SIoux Falls, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Favors in the suit of Margaret Laura Lambert against Alphonse Eugene Lambert were filed in the Circuit Court to-day and then at once withdrawn. It is impossible to learn the full particulars, but it is undoubtedly Mrs. Lambert's application for divorce from the Belgian Minister to Paris.

SLICK SON RUSSELL.

How He Secured Copies of the Western Bank Certificates.

WHEN LOANS WERE REFUSED HIM.

Many Bank Presidents Tell of His Efforts to Borrow Money.

A LITTLE TREASURY TRANSACTION. [SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—General Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, in the Equitable Building, came up from his summer home at Seabright to-day and found a number of visitors, who wanted to see him on the experience he had had with Russell Harrison, the son of the President of the United States.

ANOTHER CHINESE OUTRAGE. This Time a British Consulate Is Destroyed in an Attack on Europeans.

MANY WERE KILLED. In the Big Riot and Attempted Revolution in Granada Recently.

CONOR GETS ANGRY. Mr. Connor was vexed to think that he had been induced to go on such an errand. It is supposed that young Harrison believed that Mr. Connor's financial position was such that he would be able to secure the silver certificate business of the Western National Bank.

BURIED IN GREENWOOD. Leonard Jerome's Body Was Interred. There Some Four Weeks Ago.

HARRISON'S SLICK SCHEME. The bank president did not at the time know what Harrison was up to, and he gave his consent. The private stenographer for the bank took a copy of all engraved matter to the printer, and the copy was turned over to Russell Harrison.

THE DAVIS CASE IN THE JURY'S HANDS. BUTTE, Sept. 4.—In the Davis case today Colonel W. F. Sanders closed his plea to the jury in favor of proponent.

JAY GOULD AT HOME TO-DAY. COLUMBUS, Sept. 4.—Jay Gould passed through Columbus to-day. In the car with Gould were his daughters, Helen and Annie, two younger sons and Dr. J. P. Muan, the family physician.

ONE OTHER TRANSACTION. When the Treasury Department in an effort to revive the money market thought it advisable to buy 4 per cent bonds, this was considered some time before it was done, and some of the bank presidents were anxious to sell some of their 4 per cent bonds.

THE 4-1-2 PER CENT. A Total of \$23,759,250 Continued at Two Per Cent Up to Date.

SIoux Falls, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Favors in the suit of Margaret Laura Lambert against Alphonse Eugene Lambert were filed in the Circuit Court to-day and then at once withdrawn. It is impossible to learn the full particulars, but it is undoubtedly Mrs. Lambert's application for divorce from the Belgian Minister to Paris.



The Wedding of Uncle Sam and Miss Canada Postponed for Obvious Reasons.

A COWARD'S DEATH.

Dragged Upon the Scaffold Yelling, Cursing and Swearing.

AFTER AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

The Murderer's Spiritual Adviser Arrested After the Event.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING A PISTOL.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4.—The history of the gallows tells no more hideous story than that of the execution of Louis Bulling, the St. Joseph wife murderer, at Savannah this afternoon. Just before the time for the execution the doomed man shot himself in a vain effort to commit suicide.

Up to a few days ago Bulling seemed cheerful and hopeful in the face of approaching death. He had twice before cheated the gallows by fall-breaking. He reasoned that that chance still remained, and to it might be added two others—commutation of sentence and suicide. One by one these chances faded away.

Then the doomed man sent for his father and mother and pleaded with them to appeal to the Governor for a commutation of sentence. The faithful parents went to Jefferson City and had several personal interviews with Governor Francis, but the Governor was firm in his decision to not interfere.

When Bulling's second chance for life disappeared he broke down completely. When he received from his parents the message that the Governor was obdurate he was so overcome that he could not speak. He was taken to the cell at 6 o'clock to prepare for the execution.

When Bulling's second chance for life disappeared he broke down completely. When he received from his parents the message that the Governor was obdurate he was so overcome that he could not speak. He was taken to the cell at 6 o'clock to prepare for the execution.

When Bulling's second chance for life disappeared he broke down completely. When he received from his parents the message that the Governor was obdurate he was so overcome that he could not speak. He was taken to the cell at 6 o'clock to prepare for the execution.

When Bulling's second chance for life disappeared he broke down completely. When he received from his parents the message that the Governor was obdurate he was so overcome that he could not speak. He was taken to the cell at 6 o'clock to prepare for the execution.

LOOKS OF CONTESTS

Expected by the County Commissioners, as a Result of the New Law

REGARDING REGISTRATION.

More Than One-Third of the Assessors in Allegheny County

LEFT AWAY OUT IN THE COLD.

Their Work Not Completed in Time, and in Some Instances

NO LISTS HAVE BEEN MADE UP AT ALL

The County Commissioners' office was the busiest place in the county yesterday. Register Assessors, who were either too negligent, too busy or lacking in clerical ability were coming into port all day with all sorts of excuses. Such a mix as some of them had made of the work would have appalled almost any one except Clerks Siebert and Rowley, who find it necessary to face tribulation with unaccustomed pluck, or die of heart disease, as their function is largely in the line of disentanglement.

While some of the assessors had their books in neat shape as those of a high school girl, others had found the law of May 29, 1891, worse than a 15-block puzzle. Evidently some were holdovers from the old "fire-plug" system of registration, as in one Southside district no registration had been made at all. In the Seventh district of the Thirteenth ward, also, complaint is made that no polling place has been designated, no list posted, and voters cannot tell upon whom they will or will not be allowed to vote.

This is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

LOOKS OF CONTESTS

Expected by the County Commissioners, as a Result of the New Law

REGARDING REGISTRATION.

More Than One-Third of the Assessors in Allegheny County

LEFT AWAY OUT IN THE COLD.

Their Work Not Completed in Time, and in Some Instances

NO LISTS HAVE BEEN MADE UP AT ALL

The County Commissioners' office was the busiest place in the county yesterday. Register Assessors, who were either too negligent, too busy or lacking in clerical ability were coming into port all day with all sorts of excuses. Such a mix as some of them had made of the work would have appalled almost any one except Clerks Siebert and Rowley, who find it necessary to face tribulation with unaccustomed pluck, or die of heart disease, as their function is largely in the line of disentanglement.

While some of the assessors had their books in neat shape as those of a high school girl, others had found the law of May 29, 1891, worse than a 15-block puzzle. Evidently some were holdovers from the old "fire-plug" system of registration, as in one Southside district no registration had been made at all. In the Seventh district of the Thirteenth ward, also, complaint is made that no polling place has been designated, no list posted, and voters cannot tell upon whom they will or will not be allowed to vote.

This is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.

It is explained in this way: The appointment of assessors has been political "fat." Politicians petition for the appointment of some person who is a "good fellow," but who does not intend to do the work. The list is made out for him by his friends, and is more or less correct, according to the knowledge of the district which they would not postulate. In the case of the law of May 29, 1891, the assessors are not to be appointed until after the election, and the law is so framed that it is impossible to get a list of voters until after the election.