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THREE CENTS

# AT ALL HAZABDS UNCLE SAMUE

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

up to-date.

Will Demand a Renewal of the Fur Seal Bargain of Last Year.

THE CABINET'S FIRM

And the English Minister Has Been. Instructed to Cable

THE ULTIMATUM TO SALISBURY.

The Senate Will Be Asked to Concur With the Cabinet

If the British Government Will Not Submit to the Closing of Bering Sea Pending Negotiations, American War Vessels Will Force the Issue -More of the Silver Question-Hill, Gorman and Carlisle Tremble at the Prospect of an Early-Consideration of the Bland Bill-Diness of Members--Is It Caused by the Ancient Contents of the Cuspidors, and the Vapors From Sizzling Radiators Baptized With Tobacco Juice?

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.]

President Harrison, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Elkins, Secretary Busk, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Attorney General Miller canvassed the possibilities or probabilities of war and of peace between this country and Great Britain at a somewhat prolonged meeting of the Cabinet to-day, from which Secretaries Blaine, Foster and Noble were absent. Also the President sent to the Senate the treaty lately agreed to by the Harrison and Salisbury administrations.

These are the events of the day which touch upon the most vital international question which is now upsetting the diplomatic minds of the two greatest countries of the earth. The difference between the two governments in regard to jurisdiction of Bering Sea has been well defined for years, and there was nothing new to offer on that question. The policy of Lord Salisbury in refusing to renew the modus vivendi of last year was the vexing topic, and without further light it was impossible for any of the statesmen in conference at the White House to offer even a sible theory in explanati ship's alarming idiosyncrasy.

Must Protect the Seals at All Hazards. I am enabled to say, however, that the Cabinet Ministers present exhibited a firm front and were well agreed that the policy pursued in the past, without regard to the killing of seals, must suffer no modification and that if the British Government will not agree to the closing of the sea, pending negotiations for an explicit understanding, the United States Government must protect the

seals at all hazards.

It is possible that if a similar temper is shown by the Senate in its treatment of the latter, and that if the newspapers and public exhibit that fine belligerence, that grand, warlike fervor which inspired everyone when Chile was the antagonist, the British Government may meet that of the United States midway to agree upon peaceful methods. The better sense of both countries must suggest finally that all seals and seal skin coats in the world would not justify the crime of war, and that any question of international rights could not obscure the fact that the pelt of a seal was the sole ground of dispute.

The Senate Must Decide the Terms The Senate will be the ultimate judge as to the terms of the treaty. That agreemen will doubtless be found satisfactory as far as it goes, but in view of developments since it was completed an amendment will probably be affixed providing for a renewal of the agreement of last year pending the process of arbitration; meantime the diplomatic communications that have passed between the two Governments will be submitted to Congress, and the lay censors will then have opportunity for intelligent criticism. For a time, at least, there will be no booming of British cannon off our coasts. It would be well, however, to assume an enthusiastic belligerence, though we may not feel it. Such emotional demonstrations may have a fine moral effect, even upon the

rather unimpressionable British. Though the assembly of members of the House was meager to-day, as it was known that no session would be held, out of respect to the memory of Representative Kendall, of Kentucky, who died last night, a sufficient number gathered for personal work and gossip to suggest little modification of the bitterness which was yesterday manifested in the debate on the silver rule.

The Silver Question Not Political. Though Mr. Bland announced that the silver question was not a party one, and that he did not propose to read any person out of the Democratic party for not agreeing with him, there is a disposition on the part of some of the young Democrats of the Fast to read themselves out of the party. A free coinage Democrat said to-day of Mr. George Frederic Williams, that he had read himself out of the Democratic party in his clever speech of yesterday, but that ex-Speaker Reed had put up the bars on him and he could not squeeze through inte the Republican party, and he was now therefore without a political home. The condition of things partisan is indeed unfortunate for the young statesman of Massachusetts, the "Massachusetts political kinder-garten" as Mr. Boutelle puts it. Permeated by the theoretical free tradeism of the professional type, unable to accept the alarming financial heresies of the "wild and woolly West," they are in danger of being compelled to flock by themselves. For th rest of this Congress they may be expected to pursue a very independent course.

and of financial lunacy on the other, it is too soon to predict. It must be said, how-ever, of these "infant prodigies" like Mr. Sherman Hoar and Mr. George Frederic Williams and Mr. John Forrester Andrews, that they are sincere in their apostasy from old political religious of both parties. They are so young in years and public service as to look upon party platforms as solemn confessions of faith, and not, as the ancient party leaders view them, as mere baits to catch gudgeon voters. They furnish a pleasing contrast to such men as Tracey and Fitch, of New York, and Harter, of Ohio, who are utterly without reason for their mental condition, except that they have been assured by the banking interests who own them that they must

fight down any enlargement of the power of

silver as a medium of exchange. Hill, Gorman and Carlisle Tremble The Senate sees not far off the Bland free coinage bill, and Hill and Gorman and Carlisle. I do not think the Republicans are concerned as to whether a vote shall be taken previous to their National Convention or not, as they well know the Presi dent will veto the bill if it pass the Senate; but it may be that senatorial courtesy will prevail to the extent of permitting it to drag along that those Senators who are candidates for the Presidental nomination, may not be forced to expose their hands be-fore their National Convention. The Bepublican Senators, I fancy, will not exhibit an auxiety similar to their colleagues of the House, to put the Democrats on record. If, however, Hill and Gorman and Carlisle are pushed to the point of declaring themselves it may be confidently predicted that their utterances will be an absolute foreshadowing of the Democratic National platform.

Why Are They Ili?

With Mr. Springer wavering between life and death, with Mr. Mills seriously ill, and fighting a relapse after days of gaining health, with Mr. Holman but to-day added to the sick list, with Mr. Kendall lying dead, with 25 or 30 other members of the House on sick leave, and Senators Hoar, Quay and Cameron disabled, inqury naturally arises as to the sanitary condition of the Capitol. The truth probably is that the mechanical appliances to ensure a pure atmosphere in the precincts of the Capitol building are as perfect as is necessary. The fault undoubtedly lies in the habits of Congressmen and the lack of attention to the ventilation of the two chambers. Two-thirds of the Senators chew tobacco, and in the Senate chamber 50 cuspidors are constantly evaporating their contents into the air already poisoned by lack of ventilation. In the House probably three of every four members chew tobacco, and most of them appear to think that the heat registers about their feet are the proper targets for expectoration. The number of persons in the hall during the sittings is rarely less than 1,000, and ranges from that to 3,000, including members and spectators. Why Are They Ill? members and spectators.

Little Attention to Ventilation.

Ventilation is given little attention, and Ventriation is given little attention, and what with air poisoned with having been breathed many times and laden with the almost visible emanations from unclean bodies, recking cuspidors, frying registers, tobacco-crammed mouths and smoke of more or less execrable cigars, the wonder is that sickness is not epidemic among all who are forced to pass a few hours each day in the pestiferous place.

pestiferous place.
A strong plea was made this afternoon by A strong plea was made this afternoon by Representative Dalzell for the Beaver-Erie ship canal before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, taking the bill introduced by him, providing for a survey, as a basis. Chairman Blanchard asked Mr. Dalzell at the beginning if he did not think that the Committee on Railroads and Canals was the proper repository for such a bill, but Mr. Dalzell showed him very convincingly that proper repository for such a bill, but Mr. Daizell showed him very convincingly that measures contemplating such improvements were always and properly referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Dalzell's Strong Argument Mr. Dalzell gave new interest to the argu-Mr. Dalzell gave new interest to the argument in favor of this great improvement, so ably championed by THE DISPATCH, dwelling at length upon the vast benefit to commerce and the absolute necessity for some channel for the ingress and egress of naval vessels between the ocean and the great lakes. Upon the question of the supposed antagonism of the railroads to canals, Mr. Dalzell assured the committee that the rail-roads had much more than they could do to transport freight between the lakes and the Ohio; that a ship caual would be an invaluable supplement to the rail-roads carrying this surplus freight, and being put to uses for which a railroad never e employed. The argument was one of the most interesting of the many that have been made before the committee on this subject, and was listened to with undivided attention by the committee and others present. Mr. Dalzell also visited Secretary Tracy to-day and made a plea in behalf of the christening of the new cruiser, now known as "No. 6," with the name of "Pittsburg." Within a day or two, also, the Pittsburg Congressman expects to introduce a bill providing for the sale of the

# SIR JULIAN ALARMED

At the Attitude of the United States Gorernment Over the Scal Trouble-He Sends a Long Cable to Minister Lord Salisbury Detailing the Government's Reply Demanding a Renewal of the Modus Vivendi.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The President and every member of the Cabinet present participated in the discussion of the fur seal matter to-day, and the opinion was unanimous that the position assumed by the British Government was untenable and not justified by the condition of the sealing industry. The argument was made that the opening of Bering Sea for the present season to the indiscriminate slaughter of seals by poachers would undoubtedly result in serious injury if not the total destruction of the industry and thus defeat the very object sought in the negotiations between the two countries. It was therefore decided to insist on a modus vivendi somewhat similar to that of last year, having for its object the protection of the seal fisheries by the

the protection of the seal inseries by the joint action of Great Britain and the United States pending the settlement of the questions at issue by arbitration.

This correspondence naturally include the last communication received from Lord Salisbury respecting the question of a modus vivendi for the coming season and its transmission to the Senate may be descred in order that it may include also the layed in order that it may include also the response to Lord Salisbury, which is to be made in accordance with the action of the

Since the above was written it is learned that Acting Secretary Wharton delivered to the British Minister this afternoon the to the British Minister this afternoon the reply of this Government to Lord Salisbury's note declining to renew the modus vivendi. This reply reiterates the position of this Government and insists on a renewal of the modus vivendi of 1891 for the coming season. It is understood that Sir Julian Pauncefote cabled the entire text of the note to Lord Salisbury this evening.

Canada Favors the Modus Vivendi OTTAWA, ONT., March & -[Special.]-Minister Bowell said in Parliament to-day that he now proposes that the Governmen to pursue a very independent course,

What Will They De?

Whether they will be able to found a new school of politics, purified of the taint of the tariff for protection on the one hand vivendi which it has not hitherto held. PITTSBURG WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1892-TWELVE

To Patrol the Pacific Coast to **Prevent Canadians From** Poaching Seals.

SOME STRONG UTTERANCES

Made by Leading Senators During the Executive Session.

FRYE CRIES FOR RETALIATION.

And All Agree That England Has Committed Herself to

THE BARGAIN ALREADY AGREED UPON

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The President ent to the Senate to-day the Bering Sea treaty of arbitration which was signed by Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Paunce-fote, the British Minister, ten days ago. The treaty was not accompanied by a recom-mendation as to the modus vivendi, but such a recommend may possibly be sent in to-morrow, when the President will transmit all the correspondence on the subject that has taken place since the State Department publication last spring. The Senate was in executive session for an hour or more and listened to a very lively discussion of the sherles controversy, after which the treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senators Sherman, Frye, Morgan, Teller, Felton, Hale and others made short speeches, and all were unanimous in the opinion that the treaty should be promptly ratified and the law with regard to poaching vigorously en-forced. If the treaty should be promptly ratified it would not become operative during the coming fishing season, and if England refuses to renew the modus vivendi then it is the opinion of Senators on both sides of the chamber that the United States should proceed at once to punish all oachers and violations of the law, leaving the question of whether the law had been violated to the courts or arbitrators.

Vigorous Measures Advised. The speeches in the executive session were of an exceedingly aggressive character, and were made by some of the Senators, at least, in the light of the fact that after the Cabinet session this morning a message was sent to Lord Salisbury, the contents of which are supposed to be that the United States Government means to defend its rights promptly and vigorously. Senator Sherman was the first spokesman in the executive session. He explained the provisions of the treaty and let out the fact that he and other Senators on the Foreign Affairs Committee had been called into consultation with Secretary Blaine on the morning that it had become known that Sir Julian Pauncefote had signed the arbitration treaty and Lord Salisbury had simultaneously announced his determination not to agree to a renewal of the modus vivendi. gan, who was the only Democratic Senator who spoke. He agreed entirely with the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commit-tee, and said that the Democrats as well as Republicans were in favor of firmness and

dignity. Frye Advocates Retaliation.

Senator Frye, in his usual explosive way, created considerable excitement by advanc-ing the proposition that if England persists in her refusal to continue the modus vivendi the United States had it in its power to bring England to terms in a very simple and direct way. Senator Frye's plan is one that has always been a favorite with him that of refusing to Canada the privilege she now enjoys of transporting goods in bond through the United States. "Retaliate, retaliate," shouted Senator Frye, "that is the only sensible way of bringing the English Government to terms." Other Senators, including Mr. Cullom, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, indorsed Mr. Frye's proposition, which aroused considerable enthusiasm among the Senators generally. The intimation was given that if England does not show a more friendly disposition Mr. Frye's plan of get-ting even will shortly be put into opera-

Senator Teller delivered a vigorous speech against the refusal of Lord Salisburg to extend the modus vivendi and insisted that the rights of American citizens should be protected in accordance with the laws now on the statute books. He said he was opposed to truckling to Great Britain in this matter and intimated that Lord Salisbury could be brought to terms in a few hours if the administration was authorized to enforce the laws and, if necessary, send ships there to protect American interests. He gave statistics of seal killing which were alarming in the extreme. Senator Hale, supposed to be speaking for Secretary Blaine, advocated a ratification of the treaty, on the ground that it would commit Great Britain to the acknowledgment that Senator Teller delivered a vigorous Great Britain to the acknowledgment that the United States has certain rights on the Be ring Sea which she has not heretofore admitted

Premier Salisbury Bidleuled.

Senator Felton, who made his maiden speech behind the closed doors, ridiculed Lord Salisbury's claim for a 30-mile limit, and quoted statistics from the fur seal company's agent to show that in addition to the 60,000 seals legitimately caught each year, there were 300,000 adults left dead on the rocks and 30,000 pups that died because of their mothers having been destroyed.

All the Senators agreed that England by

agreeing to the provisions of the treaty of arbitration had committed herself to the opinion that the United States had certain rights not heretofore conceded, and, therefore, it is foolish for her to oppose a continuation of the modus vivendi. At the Cabinet
meeting to-day the opinion was unanimously
in favor of the President's attitude that the law must be enforced, which, it was under law must be enforced, which, it was understood, was afterward communicated to the British Government. It is likely that when the action is taken by the President for the suppression of posching it will be found that he has adopted a more comprehensive plan than has heretofore been enforced. It has been pointed out to the President within the past day or two that the preservation of the fur seals in Bering Sea is really of less importance than their protection in other and adjacent waters where at present other and adjacent waters where at presen

Canadian Poschers' Harvest.

Canadian Poschers' Harvest.

He has 'been advised that the Canadian poschers find a much more fruitful field in the North Pacific Ocean than in the Berlug Sea. The entire coast of the ocean is lined with hundreds of inland bays, small rivers and indentations of various sorts, which are almost constantly filled with seals, and here the poschers do their most effective work. They not only kill unmolested in these comparatively clear waters, but they form a barricade which prevents the seals from getting up into Bering Sea at all. The President has been advised to send such naval vessels and revenus cutters as he can command to enforce the law against posching for a pdistance of 15 miles from above of the North.

Pacific Ocean, leaving the matter of killing in the open sea to future negotistion and arbitration. Fitteen miles is fixed as the limit of jurisdiction, because that is taken to be the distance that can be covered and protected by modern guns. The suggestion for this action is based on the principle that a nation has jurisdiction of the waters for such a distance from shore as it can protect itself.

An Ottawa dispatch says: Minister of Marine Tupper stated to-day that the chief contention against a renewal of the modus vivendi in Bering Sea, was that it was not necessary for the preservation of seal life, as is held by the United States. Pelagio sealing did not threaten the extinction of seals, as alleged, the only danger of extermination lying in the wholesale alaughter which had been carried on by the natives and the Alaska Company in the rookeries, or breeding grounds.

Mr. Gordon, a member of Parliament for Nanaimo, said that the idea of the British cruisers doing police duty for the protection The Feeling in Canada.

ornisers doing police duty for the protection of the Alaska Company in Bering Sea was absurd and should be denounced. Had the Alaska Company kept faith last year and restricted their catch to the number limited by the agreement entered into by Great Britain and the United States there might be some grounds to justify a removal of the be some grounds to justify a removal of the modus vivendi this season.

### GREENLAND A WINNER.

Appointed Adjutant General and Colonel O. E. McClellan Quartermaster General -Satisfaction Over the Selection-Officers of the Eighteenth Regiment Glad That

Rutledge Remains With Them. A special from Harrisburg last evening stated that Governor Pattison had appointed Quartermaster General Colonel W. W. Greenland, of Clarion, to be Adjutant General, with the rank of Brigadier General, vice William McClelland, deceased, and Lieutenant Colonel O. E. McClellan, of Harrisburg, to be Quartermaster General, with the rank of Colonel, vice Greenland, promoted. The appointment of General Greenland gives general satisfaction.

A visit to the armory of the Eighteenth Regiment was paid and fully a dozen officers were encountered. Each and every one at once proclaimed their entire satisfaction

once proclaimed their entire satisfaction with the appointment, and a general handshaking took place among them over the delight of still retaining their popular Lieutenant Colonel, F. I. Rutledge.

"Colonel Norman M. Smith said: "I am glad Colonel Greenland received the appointment," and turning to Colonel Rutledge, said, "I am more than satisfied that you remain with us," and the Colonel shook hands with himself. Colonel Rutledge said he was glad the appointment was made, as it relieved him a great deal, and he could get down to business again. Several officers also expressed their satisfaction with the appointment.

Major Ricketts, of the Sixteenth Regiment, who is making the inspection, also said the appointment was highly satisfactory to him, as Greenland was the man he was working for. The following is the military record of General Greenland:

In the service of the State—Private, Company of Sixteenth Regiment, Echyper 7.

military record of General Greenland:

In the service of the State—Private, Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, February 7, 1880; Sergeant Major, Sixteenth Regiment, August 3, 1880; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, August 1, 1881, reappointed May 18, 1884; Major and Brigade Quartermaster on staff of General Beaver, Second Brigade, October 29, 1885; reappointed by General Wylie February, 1887; Colonel and Quartermaster General on staff of Commander-inchief, February, 1887; Scionel and Quartermaster General on staff of Commander-inchief, February, 1891.

Service in the United States—Private, Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 7, 1882; Sergeant, August 16, 1862; discharged May 18, 1863.

Colonel O. E. McClellan, who was appeared.

Greenland, was an aide on the Governor's staff, and was appointed on February 2, 1891. That is the only military record he has as far as is known.

BLAINE'S CONDITION ALARMING The Statement is Made That the Secretary Is a Very Sick Man-Fears of Paralysis

are Entertained—His Temperature Very WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Alarming reortswe re in circulation to-night, relative to the condition of Secretary Blaine, but

Dr. Hyatt, his attending physician, said at a late hour to-night that the Secretary was no worse than he was yesterday, and that he looked for an improvement in his condition to-morrow.

A visitor at the Blaine residence makes

following statement: "Mr. Blaine is quite ill, showing symptoms that have not hitherto existed when he has been attacked by his periodical spells of sickness. His temperature has risen as high as 104, and when not feverish he is in a state of depresion. On last Saturday it required an effort to rouse him so that he could sign an important official paper. The one feature, however, that gives the physicians and family the greatest concern is the fear of paralysis on the left side, the leg exhibiting numbness.

# A BLAZING HOT SPOT

Seen by a Party of Prospectors in the Colorado Desert After an Earthquake. SAN DIEGO, March 8 .- A party of prospectors, who were in the new river region of the Colorado desert at the time of the recent earthquakes, have just returned and bring in a story of a blazing volcano. "We were on the lower Laguna Mountains close to the Mexican boundary line and about midway between San Diego and Yuma, they say, "when the earthquake oc-curred. It was felt sharply then, and our first thought was to look for an outbreak of the volcano; but to our surprise, instead of the outbreak, the smoke and hazy steam, which is always visible in the Cocohiah re-gion, at first entirely disappeared, and the first day after the earthquake the entire desert was as clear as a mirror.

"That night the change came. We heard a rumbling noise, and the next day the smoke returned, denser and blacker than ever, and that night from the mountain tops we could plainly see the flame shooting bp. The volcano appeared to be about 40 miles away and located in Mexico. The flame was not high above the level of the desert. and appeared to come from a 'hot spot.'

# THEY REAT THE BANK

Three Denver Gamblers Hold Up a Far Bank in the New Town of Creede

DENVER, March 8 .- [Special.]-A Creede dispatch says: The most sensational affair that has been witnessed at Creede occurred last evening. Dick Hawkins, a well-known Denver sport, and two pals robbed the Mint Exchange of \$1,280. Hawkins is the same individual who held up one of the faro banks for \$200, the Arcade in Denver, a year ago, and made good his escape. Hawkins began to deal fare this morning for

kins began to deal fare this morning for Charlie Lorje, or "Sheeny Charley," as he is called in Denver at the Arcade, where he has been running the principal roulette wheel for the past two years. Hawkins dealt all day, and at the closest estimate the bank won nearly \$1,000.

At 8 o'clock Harry Smith and Jerry O'Brien, his two pals, came in and began playing. Instantly the trio drew their revolvers, took all the money and hacked out the door. Captain Light, Captain Kirwin and Deputy Sheriff Delaney and a posse of men are in search of the robbers, and if found, quick retribution will be meted ent-to them.

PAGES.

With His Employers' Money, and Dropped \$63,000 Against the Game.

A DREAM LED HIM TO DO IT THE OLD WHISKY TRUST COMES DOWN

Visionary Figures Represented Cross-Capital-Saddle and

ADVICE AND GREED DID THE REST.

Wholesale Arrest of the Policy Dealers Who Got His Money.

HOW AN HONORABLE MAN WENT WRONG

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, March 8 .- William A. Losey, of 525 Monroe street, Brooklyn, who was until last Saturday head bookkeeper for Mallison Brothers' Company, wholesale paper dealers, of 18 Beekman street is a prisoner at police headquarters in this city. As a result of his arrest, seven policy dealers are also languishing in separate cells much disgusted, because Losey "peached" after losing \$32,000 of his emoloyers' money playing policy.

Losey is a tall, portly man, close to 50 years old. He has a fine head, covered with soft light brown hair. His moustache is fine and flowing, and he generally wears Dundreary whiskers. He is married and lived in good style in Brooklyn. Eleven years ago he was engaged as bookkeeper for Mallison Bros., and the firm came to have every confidence in him.

One morning in the month of May, 1890, Losey says, while he was on his way to business, he chanced to meet a friend whom he had not seen for some time. It was on a bridge train. The conversation happened to turn to dreams.

A Dream Causes Him to Gamble. Mr. Losey told his friend of a dream he Mr. Losey told his friend of a dream he had had a few nights before, and his friend was much impressed by it. The friend was a policy player, and there were some numbers in the dream which were vividly displayed before Mr. Losey's mind. His friend said they represented a "cross-capital-saddle," and announced his intention of dropping a dollar or two on the numbers in policy before going to business that very morning. Losey going to business that very morning. Losey said he would like to do likewise just to see if there was any faith to be placed in dreams.

Accordingly the two went around to Billy Spencer's policy shop, 20234 William street, and each placed the "cross capital saddle" combination for a few dollars. The street, and each placed the "cross capital saddle" combination for a few dollars. The combination did not come out that day, but Mr. Losey's friend said he was not going to give up, but would play it again on the morrow. Mr. Losey was there the next day also, and this time the combination won. Losey said this made him a "poke field," as the frequenters of policy shops are called.

He played "straight capitals," "cross gigs," "up and down the scale," "saddle gigs." "graveyard howlers" and everything else in the category of policy playing.

Bow He Commenced to Steal.

He lost all the money he had saved. Then his salary and what he could borrow was swept into the policy dealer's pockets; so he used the firm's money. Losey had become sufficiently acquainted with policy and the players to know that when luck was poor they tried to revive it by playing at another shep. Losey changed his luck for the better in another place, and finally got a circuit of five places. He appropriated money from the firm's cash and juggled the figures in the books as an excessfully that he was not in the books so successfully that he was not

in the books so successfully that he was not discovered. He also kept books of his policy playing, and these were found on him when he was arrested.

Last Saturday the firm discovered a discrepancy in Losey's accounts which reached quite an alarming figure. Channeey S. Truax, the firm's lawyer, was consulted. District Attorne Nicoll was next seen, and then came Inspector Byrnes. A warrant was procured at the Tombs Court for Losey's arrest and Detective Rean and for Losey's arrest and Detective Reap ap-prehended him. He broke down and confessed to the inspector. He gave up his books wherein he kept account of his defalcations and his policy playing, and gave information which led to the arrest of the

He Telis of His Losses and Names Dealers The exact amount of the defalcation is \$31,702 36. During the 20 months in which he played policy Losey won \$32,303 95 and lost this winning besides his stealings. These are his ultimate losses at each shop, not counting his winnings, according to his bookkeeping: No. 202½ William street, \$9,920 59; 464 Pearl, \$3,181 50; 96 Park Row, \$8,158 19; 155 Park Row, \$3,185 19; Room D, Everett building, \$1,016 89; 308 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, \$7,-140 10. Total, \$31,702 36.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock detectives Heard, Titus, Kranch and Hanley raided the policy shops and arrested the following At 20234 William street, William Spen-cer, of 17 Jefferson street; at 464 Pearl street, George Hamilton, of 235 Madison street; at 96 Park Row, Thomas Cunnen, of

street; at 96 Park Row, Thomas Cunnen, of 212 Waverly Place; at 155 Park Row, Morris Sullivan, of 3 Madison street. At Edwards & Co.'s room D. Everett building, 25 Ann street: Fred Wilson, of 186 East Thirty-second street; William Redford, of 256 West Fifty-sixth street, and George Morgan, of 322 West Fifty-eighth street, were arrested by detectives Slausen, Friel and Lyman. The shop at 308 Myrtle avenue was left to the Brooklyn police. The prisoners were arraigned at police. The prisoners were arraigned at the Tombs Court yesterday and remanded without bail by Justice McMahon until his morning.

GOD PITY OUR PRESENT STATE. The Prayer of a New Jersey Clergyman

Stirs Up Statesmen.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.-[Special.]-The members of the New Jersey Legislature are after Rev. Joseph Garrison who openly attacked the whole body of statesmen that sit in Trenton, from his pulpit in Hurfville, N. J., Sunday. The clergyman in the course of an eloquent prayer cried out: "Oh, God, hasten the day when this curse shall be obliterated from the earth, and oh God, pity our State Legislators and lawmaker and speed the day when their places shall be filled with God fearing men." A mem-ber of the Legislature who was present, left

# A THIEVING MAIL AGENT.

White Confesses to Robbing Letters. 

marked money, the Inspector finding the marked money on his person.

When arrested White broke down completely and made a confession. He said he had been stealing for about three months past, taking letters which had the appearance of containing money, and also merohandise packages. The postal officers say the stealing has been going on longer than this, and that fifty cases of theft have been reported.

### CHOKING COMPETITION.

A CENT A GALLON.

tors Issue a Statement to the Public-No Fear of the Law Before Their Eyes-Will Protect Their Trade at All Hazards.

NEW YORK, March 8.-At the regular monthly meeting of the Distiller's and Cattle Feeding Company's (Whisky Trust's) Board of Directors to-day, it was decided, in view of existing circumstances, to reduce the quarterly dividend to 1 per cent, and to reduce the market price of the company's product 1 cent per gallon. In explanation of this action, the board gave out this statement to the stockholders of the Company: The business of the company is entirely

satisfactory, and the earnings for the quar-ter have been more than sufficient to pay the full dividend of 1.5 per cent. The suit brought by the United States authorities at Boston against the company the directors do not consider serious, as they are advised do not consider serious, as they are advised by the st counsel obtainable that no case can serious, as they are advised by the st counsel obtainable that no case can serious and serious sible competitors may, and property of the company and the serious sides of the serious sides of

President Greenhut stated that while it was somewhat unusual to publish a statement of the above character, yet he felt that the existing circumstances fully warranted the

### A HAWAIIAN WITCH.

Her Murders, Assisted by Relatives, Have Depopulated a Whole District. .

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Honolulu advices received by steamer to-day report that a family of 12 persons were brought as prisoners from the Island of Lauia, Februprisoners from the Island of Lauia, February 21, charged with murder. Some members of the family have three indictments against them. Remarkable curing powders had secured for Pulolo, one of the female members of the family, the reputation of a "kahuma," or one possessed of supernatural powers. Acting under the guidance of the spirit which had power over her, she beat and killed her sister with a club for daring to question her powers. to question her powers.

The furious woman also clubbed to death

The furious woman also clubbed to death her nephew, a boy of 6 years, the remainder of the ismily acquiescing or assisting in the deed. A brother of the woman, about 30 years of age, was then seized and held by the family while Pulolo burned him over the face and body with a flaming torch. Another man, her fourth victim, was also held by members of the family while the woman beat him to death with a club. As a result of the crime the natives have deserted the place where the tragedy occurred.

# MERCIER BADLY LEFT.

The Elections in the Province of Quebec MONTBEAL, QUE., March 8.—The general elections for the province of Quebec were held to-day. The weather was fair and a very heavy vote was polled. The Mercier party has sustained a most signal defeat. At the close of the polls the votes stood: 53 Conservatives, 15 Mercierites, 5

All the Cabinet Ministers in the De-Boucherville Government have been returned. Four members in the late Mercies Government were defeated. Mr. Mercier was re-elected by 350 majority. Seventy-three members constitute a full House in the Quebec Legislature. Mr. Mercier had a majority in the old Legislature of 28. Omitting the Independents, Mr. DeBouch-erville's majority in the new House will be

# HENSEL WILL ACT.

An Equity Bill to Test the Legality of the

Reading Deal to Be Filed. HARRISBURG, March 8 .- A bill in equity to test the legality of the Reading Railroad deal will probably be filed by the Attorney General this week. It will embrace copies of the leases not heretofore made public.

# WESTERN UNION'S DIVIDEND.

Promise an Increase Hereafter. NEW YORK, March 8.-The Western Union Executive Committee met this afteroon and recommended the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 11/4 per cent by the directors to-morrow. The fail-ure to increase the dividend to 11/4 per cent quarterly was a disappointment to some of the bull traders, who advanced the stock re-cently, and the decline was caused by liqui-

Will Remain as Before, but Directors

dation of some of their accounts.

Members of the Executive Committee say that the quarter being the poorest of the year was not considered the best period in which to increase the rare, but they state positively that the dividends will certainly be increased to the rate of 6 per cent per annum before the end of this year.

# CHAIN WORKS BURNED.

An Early Morning Fire Caused by Natural Gas-Loss, \$20.000. About 1:30 o'clock this morning the Chain

Works of Robson & Sons, on Second avenue, near Lock No. 1, was discovered to be or fire. An alarm was turned in from box 18, but before the department arrived the building was entirely enveloped in flames which were beyond control. The efforts of the department were turned on the surrounding property with good effect. It is estimated that the loss will reach \$20,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from an overapposed to have one ow of natural gas.

# THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

enators Back Up the Government...... Senators Back Up the Government
Fortunes Lost at Policy....

New Frand Cries in Allegheny...

The Business Tax Dispute.

Elopers Caught at the Depot...

Police Use Electricity.

Editorial and Miscellandous.

Enliven the Northside Gatherings to Choose the State Delegates.

TWO FOR EACH FACTION.

The Reformers Fail to Win Out in the Second District.

ANOTHER RUTAN ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Ex-Senator Says He Will Push the

Prosecutions Commenced. RESULTS OF THE OTHER CONVENTIONS

The State delegate conventions of the First and Second Legislative districts in Allegheny were held last night. The First district convention passed off without a ripple. The Rutan delegates, Messra Bolster and Stauffer, were elected by acclamation. In the Second district convention a lively fight took place and the anti-Rutan delegates, Messrs. Holman and Gray, were

elected by a small majority.

The contest in the Second district convention was made over the vote from the Third precinct of the Fifth ward, where it was alleged fraud had been practiced, and where warrants are out for the election officers. Ex-President of Councils James Hunter led the anti-Rutan fight, while Dr. Gilli-ford, the reformer, headed the opposition. The two leaders sat opposite each other in the front seats in the convention hall. Hunter Leads On to Victory.

Around Mr. Hunter gathered his followers and while he moulded the bullets his friends fired them. Dr. Gilliford stood alone. He was cool and deliberate, but in the final contest fell about 109 votes. He then gracefully threw up his hands and moved the election of the opposition candidates by accompanion. dates by acclamation. Harvey Henderson called the convention



each of the 34 precincts in the district. There came a crash when the Third pre-cinct of the Fifth ward was reached. George R. Rudolph presented the credentials of John Ditmore, which had been transferred to him. The credential was signed by Martin Oliver, judge; Charles Ruth, inspector, and George Fink, clerk of the district in which the primaries had been held.

Another Set of Credentials. James Neeley also presented a credential signed by George W. Kramer and W. W. Mooney, inspector and clerk respectively. Dr. Gilliford raised the point that the credential signed by Oliver could not be accepted because he was a speacial deputy in cepted because he was a speacial deputy in the Internal Revenue office at the time he served on the board, and the rules of the Allegheny County Republican Committee forbid any one holding a Federal appoint-ment of any kind, serving on election boards. Mr. Rudolph replied that-Mr. Oliver had only been sworn in as a special deputy to accite in the reid was the deputy to assist in the raid upon the Fayette county moonshiners, but that he had been paid off and discharged.

Dr. Gilliford—Why, he is serving as a

special deputy now.

Mr. Rudolph-No, he isn't. He is at Scranton simply as a witness.

Mr. Hunter—I think we ought to accept
the credential that is signed by the regular
board: I understand that the other is signed by men who did not serve on the day of the primaries.

Dr. Gilliford—They were the regularly elected members of the Election Board just

the same, and they were deprived of the privilege of performing their duties. An Effort to Secure Order. Finally Chairman Henderson said he would decide the matter at the completion of the roll. At this time William McDon-

of the roll. At this time William McDon-ald took advantage of an opportunity and tried to explain to the Chair his position in the contest, when Dr. Gilliford cried, "Order, order, order." Two or three dele-gates jumped to their feet and tried to speak, but the persistent reformer from the Sixth ward hammered on the deak with his feet and called vicescently for order. fist and called vigorously for order Quiet was secured and the roll was pro-ceeded with. At its conclusion, Chairman Henderson stated his only authority for deciding contests was the prima facia evi-dence on the credentials themselves, and as the ones in question did not enable him to decide clearly who was entitled to a seat, he would deny the admission of either one

he would deny the admission of either one of them. This action was followed by a howl going up from the Parke people who thought for a moment that it would bring them within the bounds of possible victory, but they changed their minds after they did a little figuring.

The election of a permanent chairman was the next order of business. H. C. Lowe, a Holman delegate, was nominated against the temporary chairman, who was a Parke man. Mr. Henderson stated that the vote should be taken in the same manner as the vote on the delegates. This gave everybody a chance to test their strength. Lowe was elected by a vote of 2,177 to 2,068 for Henderson. That ended the fight.

Accepted the Defeat Gracefully.

Accepted the Defeat Gracefully. Mr. Lowe took the chair. Dr. Gilliford, a Parke man, moved that Holman and Gray be elected by acclamation. The motion went through in a minute, and the conven-tion adjourned.