glish Prison at Hard Labor.

AFFECTING SCENES IN THE COURT.

Woman She Wronged. LIVE NEWS FROM THE OTHER SIDE

A Touching Plea in Her Behalf Made by the

LONDON, March 9 .- Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne began to-day a sentence of nine months' imprisonment at hard labor for larceny and perjury. She pleaded guilty to-

day when arraigned at the Old Bailey. When she was brought into court Mrs. Osborne paid no attention whatever to her surroundings. She kept her handkerchief to her eyes and wept bitterly. She was called upon to stand up, and the charges of theft and perjury were read to her. When the reading was concluded she pleaded guilty to both charges. She was very weak, and her voice was so low that it was impossible for her to be heard on the bench, and the warder was obliged to repeat Mrs.

Osborne's words. Mr. Gill, who appeared to prosecute the case for the Treasury, arose amid profound silence and said he would recite the circumstances of the case. Justice Smith interposed, saying he had read all the depositions and was fully alive to all the facts of the case. Mr. Fulton said he only wished to explain that perjury was the charge which induced the Treasury to prosecute, for if larceny alone was concerned the prosecution would have been left to private

Extenuating Circumstances Recounted. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Mrs. Osborne, in a subdued and emotional voice, addressed the Court in mitigation of the sentence. He suggested that there had been no motive for the theft, which must have occurred while Mrs. Osborne was laboring under temporary aberration of mind. The prisoner had not realized all that must follow when, induced by the enthusiasm of her friends, she sought to vindi-

cate her reputation.

Sir Charles reminded His Lordship that the false statements made by the prisoner in the libel suit were retracted at her instance, and that the jury was not called upon to give a verdict on her evidence. Sir Charles then read the correspondence that had passed between Captain Osborne and the Tracurry effect the prisoner's grandfather. the Treasury after the prisoner's grandfather had paid the authorities the £550 paid for the jewels, and all the other costs, amounting to £1,200.

Prosecutor in January that his wife was most anxious to surrender, but he had absolutely forbidden her to endanger the life of herself and her unborn child by rendering herself liable to pass in prison the time between January and June tween January and June.

Postponement of Arrest Refused. Captain Osborne, in this letter, asked:

"As all the costs have been paid, is it not possible under the circumstances that her surrender be postponed?" He added:
"The Treasury need not fear any departure from this promise. If my wife lives she shall surrender. Is it asking too much for a delay which would not be inconsistent with the dictates of humanity?"

The Treasury refused to enter into an agreement, and on January 29, Captain Osborne wrote: "My wife is convinced that she ought to surrender anyway."

After reciting how the arrest was finally made, as Captain Osborne had arranged, Sir Charles Russell said he did not make the appeal for mercy because the prisoner was a lady, yet the anguish and the humili-ation she must in the future feel at the loss of her friends' respect and the grievous wrong she had been guilty of, would be more punishment than any sentence the

Mrs. Hargreaves' Plea for Her Friend. At this point Mrs. Hargreaves rose from her seat at the solicitor's table, and, with great emotion, said: "My Lord, I and my isband are the chief sufferers." The Judge interposed, saying, 'I don't think I can listen to you." Mrs. Har-greaves, however, was not daunted. She

persisted, saying:
"I am going to plead for mercy for
the accused. I am perfectly convinced
that Mrs. Osborne was not in her right mind when she took the jewels. I beg of you to deal as leniently as possible with her. I have known and loved the prisoner all her life.

During Mrs. Hargreaves' remarks Mrs. Osborne wept bitterly, her sobs being audible in every part of the court room. It was thought she would faint, and a second female warder stepped quietly to her side to help support her should she fall. Everybody in the room was much affected, many of the women crying. The Court Severe but Considerate.

The painful scene was added to when the Clerk of the Court, turning to the prisoner, asked, "Florence Ethel Osborne, have you anything to say why the Court should not

pass judgment upon you?"

Mrs. Osborne, sobbing violently, replied in a whisper, "Nothing." The sentence was then pronounced. The Judge recited all the facts in the case and made no attempt o gloss over any incident. He said:

o gloss over any incident. He said:
You stole these goods from your friends when visiting them. You converted the lewels into money which you appropriated for your use. When you were suspected of he theft you commenced an action for libel and sat by the side of your counsel for days, suggesting to them that your friends were milprits. Had you succeeded by your wilful enjury the Hargreaves would have left the your with an indelible stain upon them. The maximum punishment for your crime seven years [this remark caused a sensation in the courtroom], but I am not going o pass such a sentence on you. I am taking all the circumstances of your case into conderation, notably the appeal just made for you by Mrs. Hargreaves.

Mrs. Osborne was seated in the dock

Mrs. Osborne was seated in the dock while the Judge was sentencing her, and on he conclusion of his remarks she would save fallen from her seat but for the warders, who raised her gently, each of them taking ier by an arm and led her away to her cell.

Captain Osborne Is Crushed. Captain Osborne had a short interview with his wife after sentence had been imoom and retired to his house, greatly ffected at his wife's position. The house n which the captain lives presents an ap-earance of mourning. All the blinds are losed. Captain Osborne denied himself to

losed. Captain Osborne denied himself to ll callers. His friends express much sympathy for im in his deep affliction, and highly praise he warm and unwavering devotion he howed for his unfortunate wife during the rying ordeal through which both of them are passed. They say that he is utterly rushed with grief over the result of the rial, and keenly feels the terrible disgrace ntailed by his wife's conviction and sennce to imprisonment. The friends of the shornes express great surprise at the arshness of the sentence imposed upon the

Distress in Australia, Also.

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, March -A deputation of unemployed working-en waited upon the Minister of Public Vorks to-day and secured from him a romise that the Government will expedite to construction of public works so as to ford labor for those who are out of work. dispatch from Melbourne says: The overnment Labor Bureau has found work r 1,500 men who were out of employment, here are still 1,800 men who have no work

The Irish Bill May Be Dropped. LONDON, March 9.-The St. James Gazette Conservative) says to-day that in response representations that have been going on

for some time, and which have grown in vehemence since the elections for members of the London County Council, the Conserv ative leaders contemplate the introduction in Parliament of a bill dealing with the labor question. It the bill is introduced the Government may possibly drop the Irish local government bill. Must Spend Nine Months in an En-

> HIRSCH'S WORK AT CONSTANTINOPLE. His Protest Against Closing of Schools to Be

> Backed by Other Powers. LONDON, March 9 .- The Daily News to day prints an article praising the energetic action of Mr. Hirsch, the American Minister to Turkey, in protesting to the Porte against the decree ordering all schools to procure a license from the Government or else close. The News says that the English and American Bible Missionary Societies in Constantinople announce that of late years the friendly attitude of the Government has quite changed. Vexatious re-strictions are now placed on them, and ob-stacles are placed in their way in defiance of even the Turkish law. One thousand Bibles and other books, the directlation of which was officially authorized by the Porte, have been confiscated by local offi-

> The News concludes by saying that for the last two years Mr. Hirsch's time has been occupied with attempts to obtain the re-opening of the schools and churches that have been arbitrarily closed. But these laws affect others beside Americans, and it is probable that joint representations against the action of the Porte will shortly be made by the English, American and German Ministers at Constantinople.

#### PAMINE AND CRIME.

The Caar Refuses the Advice of His Minis ters to Arrest Tolstol.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—Brigands are plundering the inhabitants of the towns and villages in Asiatic Russia, and highway robberies and deeds of violence are of frequent occurrence. The thieves, emboldened by their successes, do not hesitate to pil-lage the houses of the Russian officials. lage the houses of the Russian officials. Several Cabinet Ministers believe that the letters of Count Tolstoi, published in foreign papers, giving accounts of the distress prevailing in Russia, should be stopped, and as a means to this end they have urged the Czar to place the Count under arrest. His Majesty refused to listen to the advice of his Ministers.

The municipal authorities of Leipsic, where there has been so much distress and discontent among the poor, announce that

discontent among the poor, announce that they will provide work for unemployed persons. Since the free distribution of bread in Vienna to the destitute under private auspices was stopped, the relief fund has grown to 240,000 florins (\$100,000).

## CAPRIVI WEAKENS AT LAST.

He Will Offer a Compromise on the Se tarian Education Bill.

BERLIN, March 9.-The North German Gazette (semi-official) publishes an article indicating a change of front on the part of the Government as regards the Prussian sectarian education bill. The article contains the following:

The Government always respects the opinions of the minority, if backed by the current of public opinion. A compromise will, therefore, be offered the Committee of the Landtag, and if it is rejected the Government will take care to place the responsibility on the proper persons.

#### LONG LIVE ANARCHY

is the Cry of the Mob Which Surrounded the Trial of Xeres' Bloters.

CADIZ, March 9 .- The court martial con vened to try the remaining men charged with complicity in the attack by Anarchists on the town of Xeres, met in this city to-day, The mob at the Court House acted in a riot-ous manner, and shouts of "Long live anarchy" were frequently heard.

The crowd finally became so disorderly

and threatening that the police made an at-tack on them. After a slight resistance the mob scattered. Several of the more violent

## A Plea for Disarmament

BUDA-PESTH, March 9.-In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet to-day Herr Ecetvos, Independent, presented a protest from his party against increasing the arma-ments. He said he hoped the Emperor and his allies would take the initiative in ending Europe's persistent arming. The respect for the Emperor held by the other mon-archs pre-eminently fitted him to undertake this humane mission.

## Women May Have a Chance

BERLIN, March 9.-The Reishea (official organ) to-day says that Count von Seidlitz Truzschyer, Prussian Minister of Education, has requested the senates and press to him their opinions as to the advisability of admitting women as students at the universities.

## A Liberal-Unionist Victory.

DUBLIN, March 9 .- The election to fill the seat for East Belfast, made vacant by the recent expulsion from the House of Commons of Edward de Cobain on the charge of gross immorality, has resulted in a victory for Mr. Wolff, the dissident can-

The Cattle Plague in Scotland.

GLASGOW, March 9.-The market here is closed against cattle, sheep and pigs in consequence of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease, which, despite the efforts to stamp it out, seems to be spreading in Scot-

Two Mongolian Rebels Executed. LONDON, March 9.-A dispatch from Tien Tsin states that two of the leaders of the recent Mongolian revolt, who were captured by Government troops a short time ago, have been executed.

Russia Shaking Her Fist Again, BERLIN, March 9. - The Thorner Zeitung says that an extensive movement is in progress among the Russian troops on the frontier. Every place of importance is fill-

Fighting Against British Rule LONDON, March 9 .- A dispatch from Caloutta says there has been further fighting in the Lusbai country against the British. Four Sepoys have been killed and six

ing with soldiers.

Winter's Parting Kick in Europe LONDON, March 9.—A heavy snowstorm prevails this morning in London and many other parts of the United Kingdom.

A Socialist President of Paris Council Paris, March 9.—The Municipal Council has elected as its President M. Sauton, a well-known Socialist.

## MORMONISM NOT AN ISSUE

An Important Election in Utah Won by

Republicans on National Questions. SALT LAKE, UTAH, March 9. - The nunicipal election in Logan, Utah, has resulted in a Republican victory by a majority of 77. The election was one of the most hotly contested ever held in Utah. Logan has been looked upon as a Democratic stronghold. It is the home of Apostle Thatchstronghold. It is the home of Apostle Thatcher, a man of great personal influence in Utah and a strong Democrat. The Democratic nominee for Mayor also was the son of a prominent Mormon Democrat, Caine, the Utah Delegate to Congress.

Under the circumstances, it is claimed by the Mormons that the result effectually disposes of the question of the Mormon church influence in the political field.

# CRAZY AS A LOON

Sarah Althea Terry Takes a Bath and Refuses to Get Out Again

TILL ALLOWED BY THE SPIRITS.

She Is Arraigned in Court for a Hearing as to Her Insanity.

SOME OF HER MOST PECULIAR FREAKS

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Mammy Pleasant, the old colored woman who is the only true friend left to unfortunate Sarah Althea Terry, to-day swore out a warrant for the arrest of the famous plaintiff in the Sharon divorce case on a charge of insanity.

Mrs. Terry's latest escapade occurred in the Hamman baths yesterday. She took a bath there, and after receiving massage treatment refused to move until "the spirits" should consent. She failed to get heir consent for about three hours, and during all that time remained on a marble slab.

ing all that time remained on a marble slab. About 5 o'clock she got up, dressed herself and left the place.

Sarah was arrested shortly before noon to-day, and brought before Judge Levy. She was accompanied by Mrs. Pleasant, and looked weary. When, with disheveled hair and glaring eyes, she entered the courtroom, she exclaimed:

"What does all this mean? Do they really think the widow of Judge Terry is an insane woman? Well, well! Let them examine me. I want Judge Coffey to conduct the examination."

Rambling Talk of the Lunatic, Mrs. Pleasant spoke kindly to her, but she continued to talk in a rambling manner. "I am broke," she said. "I pawned a ring last night to get my dinner, and I slept in the park all night, for I did not have a bed upon which to rest my head. Look at my shoe."

Here she reached down, pulled off one of Here she reached down, pulled off one of her shoes, and held it up to the gaze of everybody in the court room. "That is my little shoe," she exclaimed, and then laughed hysterically. "It's full of electricity, but I'm going to put it on my foot. There's magnetism in that foot. Mammy Pleasant is not my friend, now. She thinks I'm insane. Ha! ha! They don't know me."

me."
At this juncture Judge Levy made his appearance. When he took his seat on the bench the unfortunate woman, long accustomed to seeing judges and listening to court proceedings, surrounded by a host of attorneys, recognized him instantly, and smiles wreathed her countenance.

Mrs. Terry gave the names of a score of witnesses whom she wanted summoned to prove her sanity. The Judge agreed to subpœna them, and then set the hearing for to-morrow morning.

to-morrow morning.

Careful About Her Custody.

"I suppose that in the meantime you will "I suppose that in the meantime you will want to put me in somebody's custody," said Mrs. Terry. "I don't want to go into Mammy Pleasant's custody," she continued, and at the same time she looked sneeringly at the old colored woman. "She sent a big black man into my room the other night and I don't think that was proper, so I want to be put in charge of Dr. Living-

ston."

Mra. Terry then arose and picked up a value and a large quantity of old wire, which she said was charged with electricity, and went away with a deputy sheriff to the Home for Inebriates, where she will be detained until to-morrow morning.

As Sarah walked out of the room she was followed by a large crowd, upon whom she smiled pleasantly. Her appearance was "shabby genteel." She wore a long seal-skin coat, torn in several places, and which looked as if it had been made for a woman much larger than Mrs. Terry. Her hat had

much larger than Mrs. Terry. Her hat had no doubt once been a choice bit of millinery. It was of the turban style, but the trimmings were all away, and her unkempt hair seemed to be tangled in the feathers of the hat. Her dress was in tatters and her face had been rouged until she looked as if she had been made up for a part in burlesque opera. When she entered the back Mammy Pleasant accompanied her. As she stepped in she said: "Here come the electricals! she said: "Here com-Pull down the curtains!"

## HYSTERIA LIKE RABIES.

The Case of a Boy Who Was Bitten by an

Organ Grinder's Monkey. PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The directors at the German Hospital are interested in a patient recently admitted. He is Herbert Thomas, 18 years old, and his case is diagnosed as hysteria. He had been frequently treated at the hospital before, but seemingly without success, as the virus lurking in his blood breaks out anew when success seems most secured.

ost secured.

When quite a boy he was bitten by a nonkey belonging to an Italian organ rinder. Since that time the symptoms of monkey hysteris have developed, and with time waxed violent. "Last night," said one of the doctors, "we were seated together in by what at first we took to be the barking of a dog as if mad. What seemed most strange was that the noise came from the er floors. Buddenly the barking was seeded by wild screams, alternating with yelps. Going up stairs we found four men holding Thomas down on the bed. He holding Thomas down on the bed. He seemed to be suffering from convulsions. He bit savagely at them, and all the time kept up his barking. The extreme symptoms in some degree resembled hydrophobia, yet it is not hydrophobia. It is really hysteria, although of a very violent type."

## A SELF-CONFESSED EMBEZZLER

osey, the Policy Fiend, Admits Robbi His Employers of \$31,700.

NEW YORK, March 9.—[Special.]—William A. Losey, of Breoklyn, who is charged with embezzling \$31,700 from the Mallison Brothers Company, wholesale paper dealers, was arraigned in the Tombs police court be-fore Justice McMahon this afternoon. Losey, who has been with the firm 25 years. for the last 11 years has been employed as bookkeeper. He admitted to-day that he took the money and lost it playing policy. On May 14, 1890, he said, he dreamt that he saw a policy shop and the numbers 17, 23, 49. When he went to work the next day he told a friend of this dream, and together they went to Billy Spencer's policy shop, at 20214 William street, and played the numbers of his dream. They lost. They

numbers of his dream. They lost. They went back the next day and won.

From then on, Losey said, he frequented policy shops and became a "poke fiend." He lost steadily for some time, and was forced to take money from his employers. He took in all \$31,700. The proprietors of the policy shops were to-day held in \$1,000 bail each for a further hearing on March 14, with the exception of George Morgan, who was discharged. Losey was remanded.

## SPLIT IN THE MANHATTAN CLUB

Over the Choice of Anti-Hill Men as Candi

dates for Office. NEW YORK, March 9 .- [Special.]-The Manhattan Club, on Thursday evening, is to elect five Governors, to take the places of Frederic R. Coudert, Charles B. Peet, Edward Schell, J. Edward Simmons and Charles H. Truax. These five gentlemen have been renominated. In the Manhattan Club ten members may nominate a ticket, and three other tickets have been named One contains the names of Douglas Taylor, Manton Marble, Harry D. Macdons, John A. Rutherford and Frank S. Ellis. Another bears the names of Manton Marble, Frederic R. Coudert, Douglas Taylor, Judge Truax, and Charles M. Celrichs. The third ticket

nominates Mesers. Coudert, Peet, Schell and Simmons, but substitutes Jefferson M. Levy in place of Judge Truax.

The election promises to be interesting. One of the best known members in the club explains the situation thus: "Mr. Coudert explains the situation thus: "Mr. Coudert has been a governor for many years and our President for the last five years. We are all proud of him, but as Fresident of the representative Democratic club of the country there are certain members who believe he should have abided by the action of the Democratic State Committee in calling the State Convention for February 22. Neither the Tammany element nor the friends of Senator Hill have uttered the slightest opposition to Mr. Coudert." The to a Modus Vivendi

slightest opposition to Mr. Coudert." The governors elect the President at the April meeting. There are many members who favor Manton Marble, who was Mr. Coudert's predecessor five years ago. INHUMAN TREATMENT.

SICK LITTLE CHILD ALLOWED TO FREEZE TO DEATH,

An Old Woman's Cure for Diphthe Proves Effectual-The Patient Suffers No. More, but It Is Because Death Relieved the Little One. BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9, -[Special.]-A hocking story of inhuman treatment of a

sick child was brought to Coroner Tucker to-day from Springbrook, a little town just east of this city. J. J. Grace, of that place, accuses M. L. Cavan and his family of a frightful deed. The latter lives on a farm adjoining the former's. The Cavans came from Canada a short

time ago with one child, a boy about 3 years of age. About a week ago the child was taken sick, and, instead of calling a regular physician, a woman named Bronson, of East Aurora, who advertised herself as a doctor, was summoned. She attended for two or three days, when she announced to the fam-ily that the baby had diphtheria and that it

ily that the baby had diphtheria and that it could not get well.

According to the story of the neighbors, Mrs. Bronson ordered that the child be placed in a cold room, saving the baby could not get well, and it could die easier where it was cold. This was three days ago, and the Cavans, having faith in Mrs. Bronson's knowledge, placed the child in the front room, where there was no fire and where the wind came in through the crevices as through an open door.

ices as through an open door.

The disease was contagious and the patient was therefore left to itself. No effort was made to save it. The person calling herself a physician had said that there was no cure, and her word was taken as final. The neighbors in the vicinity feared for their own children and did not call to assist the Cavans. About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon Mrs. Cavan reported that her child was dead. At this hour the windows of the room where the patient lay were opened.

Later in the afternoon Mrs. Jacob Bodamer, a neighbor, called and was horrified to find that the little baby was not dead. She remonstrated and endeavored to close the windows, but the family was obstinate, and at 4 P. M. little Joseph breathed his last. Coroner Tucker will hold an autopsy.

#### A MURDERER CORNERED.

Mills, the Assassin Who Escaped From the Butler Jail, Thought to Be Surrounded Near Foxburg-Seen by Many Persons-Presents a Check.

St. PETERSBURG, PA., March Special ]-All day over a lively chase has been made for Mills, the escaped murderer, who is known to be within a mile of this city in hiding. About dusk Mills was seen crossing the bridge at Foxburg, and later tried to enter a Pittsburg and Western car but was frightened away by the trainmen, who tried to run him down but failed. Mills headed up the narrow gauge track to this city, where he was seen by several who knew him, but who feared to capture the desperado. Sheriff Brown was in Foxburg all day, and was wired at once. He started for this place with several deputies, who have been scouring the neighborhood all evening. It is now known that Mills has some very close friends in Foxburg who sent him away with letters to other friends

in this vicinity.

Late this afternoon, just before the Tur key City bank closed, a stranger, evidently disguised, entered and presented a check for \$500. It was to order of J. C. Miller. and was signed by a prominent farmer of this district. Bank officers had been told to be on the look out for Mills, and they penetrated his disguise at once.

The cashier engaged him in conversation while word was wired here for officers Mills, however, became suspicious of the delay, and though it is hardly half an hour's ride on horseback from here to Turkey City he had gone. The farmer whose name appeared on the check, said his name however, as it is now known Mills has powerful friends in this neighborhood who will never give him over to officers if they can The man is cornered and can hardly hope to escape.

#### INDICTED FOR KILLING A LIVE MAN. Strong Case of Circumstantial Eviden

to Be Eastly Broken Down. MONMOUTH ILL., March 9 .- [Special.]-A strange case of circumstantial evidence containing the elements of a first-class sensational romance, has just come to light here. Fred M. Staley, an unmarried man, 35 years old, was a former resident of this tawattomie county, Kau., where he has a ranch. Last fall he concluded to spend the winter in Illinois, but did not proclaim his intention. One day two young men of his acquaintance asked him to ride with them to town. He accepted the invitation. On the way he informed his companions that the way he informed his companions that he believed he would take the train for the East that night, which he did Monday of this week, he read in a newspaper the startling announcement that the young men with whom he rode had been indicted for the murder of Fred M. Staley (himself), and that the trial had been set for March 10. and that the trial had been set for March 10.

Mr. Staley says that undoubtedly the
authorities have a strong case against the
prisoners, as they were the last men of his
acquaintance seen with him, and he had not
told them where he was going. Staley left
this morning, and will be a welcome witness at the trial to-morrow.

## MERCIER TO BE ARRESTED.

He and His Fellow-Boodlers Must Let Politics Alone or Go to Jail, QUEBEC, March 9 .- It is the intention of

Attorney General Casgrain to at once take out warrants for the arrest of Mereier and many of his followers and prosecute them to the full extent of the law. They will be arrested this week.

This may be counted on, that Mercier will be expelled from the House. He is in town to-day, and is very ill. This morning an agreement has been reached that if Mr. Meroier retires from political life criminal proceedings will be delayed.

SEVERAL saddle horses and fast trotters will be sold at Arnheim's Live Stock Company, Limited, suction sale, March 16.

> -EASY-PROOF-

Of the power of a good newspaper can be had for a-cent-a-word in THE DISPATCH'S want columns. It will secure you the help, papers; these goods are well adapted to re-ception hall, both in finish and style of pat-

WITHOUT-LOSS OF

BERING SEA LETTERS TALK ON TARIFF AT LAST BEGINS

Sent to the Senate by the President, and Discussed Yesterday.

THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT.

President Harrison's Ultimatum in Regard

SENT OVER THE NAME OF MR. WHARTON

WASHINGTON, March 9.-The corre spondence in regard to the Bering Sea question, sent to the Senate by the President today, covers the period from April 20, 1891, to the date of recent correspondence. The most important letters are two from Sir Julian Pauncefote under dates of February 29 and March 7, and the reply sent yesterday. In his note of February 29 Sir Julian informs Mr. Blaine that Lord Salisbury does not admit, as previously in-dicated by Mr. Blaine, that the delays have been greater on the part of Great Britain than the United States. He says British commissioners have reported there is no danger of a serious diminution of the seals, and therefore the necessity of a modus vivendi is not apparent. Still, he would not object to the prohibition limited to a zone not more than 30 miles around the Pribyloff Islands, provided the catch on the islands be limited to 30,000.

Salisbury's Objections Set Forth. In his note of March 7, Sir Julian presents arguments in support of Lord Salisbury's refusal to accede to another modus vivendi-He says the first was agreed to under stipu. lation that the measure could not be re-pealed, and that there is no apparent danger to the seal species. He adds that the zone proposed is more extensive than that men-tioned by Mr. Blaine on March 16, 1891, and that the anticipation of conflicts, considered in the note of May 4, 1891, has been met by the provisions of the Bering Sea act of Par-liament and order in council liament and order in council.

In the response sent yesterday Assistant Secretary Wharton states that the President notices, with the deepest regret, the indis-position of Her Majesty's Government to agree upon an effective modus for the preservation of the seals in the Bering Sea pending the settlement of the respective rights of the two Governments in those waters and in the fur seal fisheries therein. He calls attention to the fact that the treaty of arbitration awaits only the action of the American Senate, and that the judgment of the arbitration tribunal can be stated in time to control the conduct of the sealers during the present season.

The Requirements of Good Faith. The urgent question, he says, is what does good faith, to say nothing of international comity, require of the parties to arbitrations? Was it ever heard before, he whether a nation or an individual—could appropriate the whole or any part of the income and profits, much less the body of the contested property, pending the litigation, without accountability? It is Itigation, without accountability? It is no answer for the tresspasser, it is contended, to say that the true owner will have an undiminished harvest near. Last year's harvest was his also, and, further, this Government has already been advised that Great Britain repudiates all obligations to indemnify the United States for any invasion of its jurisdiction or any injury done to its sealing property by the Canadian sealers.

sealers.

In conclusion, it is stated that this Government will honor the judgment of the arbitration tribunal which has been agreed upon, whether that judgment be favorable or unfavorable, and will not seek to void a just responsibility for any of its acts which by that judgment are found to be unlawful; but certainly the United States cannot be expected to suspend the defense, by such means as are within its power, of the property and jurisdictional rights claimed by it, pending the arbitration, and to consent to receive them from that tribunal if awarded shorn of much of their value by the acts of irresealers. of much of their value by the sponsible persons.

## SPEEDY ACTION TO BE TAKEN

By Canada, in Relation to the Defense

British Columbia. OTTAWA, ONT., March 9. - [Special.]-With reference to the complaint of the Britsh Government that Canada has been deinquent in carrying out her promise to contribute toward the defense of British Columbia, Minister of Militia Bowell states that the matter will at once be taken into consideration by the Government here with view to the early fortification of the naval

dockyard at Esquimalt.

Sir Adolph Caron, the late Minister of Militia, has on more than one eccasion been taken to task for the slip-shod manner in which he controlled the affairs of his department, which has resulted in repeated reouffs from the British Government. Parliament, it is understood, will be asked to vote a considerable sum of money for detensive purposes, to increase the efficiency of the militia and to place the fortifications on a substantial footing.

## ECONOMY NEARLY FORGOTTEN.

The River and Harbos Bill to Cover at Least

WASHINGTON, March 9. - [Special. ]-Con gressman Blanchard's semi-official announcement that the river and harbor bill when completed by his committee will aggregate about \$20,000,000 has greatly dis couraged the Democratic economists in the House who ardently desire that the Fiftysecond Congress shall make a creditable
record for economy and frugality. They regard such an enormous river and harbor bill
as absolutely indefensible, and in downright contravention of the party's piedges.
If the bill should be reported to the If the bill should be reported to the House at \$20,000,000, as proposed, there is but little doubt of its speedy passage, since, under the peculiar circumstances that surround the advocates of the measure, the House is apt to break away entirely from the restraint of the Democratic managers and rush the bill through. In that event it is almost certain that the various other committees new preparing other appropriation mittees now preparing other appropriation bills will abate their efforts at retrench-ment, in view of the folly and futility of depline off a few thousands, or even hundred thousands, from their bills while such a great aggregate as \$20,000,000 for rivers and harbors is permitted to slide.

Allegheny had a \$7,000 blaze this morning about 1 o'clock. An alarm was sent in from box 216, on Nunnery Hill. A fire had broken out in a frame house on the hill near Huckenstein's brick yard, and before the department could get the fiames under control the building was totally destroyed. It was just a new house, scarcely completed.

BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND: a beautiful new frieze. Come and see it. JOHN S. ROBERTS. 719 and 721 Liberty st. (Head of Wood.)

THE auction sale of unredeemed dismonds, watches, jewelry, guns, etc., now going on at I. E. Isaacs, 419 Smithfield street. Will last only seven days. I HAVE a very large assortment of laquet

terns. John S. Roberts,
719 and 721 Liberty st. (Head of Wood.) ALL the new shades of green in beautiful patterns at John S. Roberts' Wall Paper Store, 719 and 721 Liberty street. (Head of Wood.)

Continued from Seventh Page. that it was not the tariff but was the result of his administration of affairs here? Will those gentlemen who were in charge of the appropriations admit that it was on account of the prodigality of that Congress? These had something to do with it, doubtless, but the greatest factor that entered into the overwhelming defeat was the tariff law that we are now attempting to amend.

The Tourist Through Europe Untaxed.

Mr. Chairman, there is another provision of the present law that should be amendedof the present law that should be amended—
the one allowing those who are opulent
enough and have the leisure to go abroad to
bring in free of duty quantities of clothes as
wearing apparel. To illustrate, a rich man
going abroad can bring back thousands of
dollars worth of wearing apparel free from
taxation, but if one of his humble laborers
were to seek to get \$100 worth of woolens
brought back by him for the use of his family he would have to pay, according to the
average rate on woolen goods, more than \$90
duty, and on some grades he would be compelled to pay on knit goods more than \$90
duty. There should be some limit placed
upon the amount even of wearing apparel
that can be imported free of duty.

The law now enables those who buy extensively to pay the expenses of a trip abroad
in the mere matter of saving duty. I know
one man who voted for the McKinley bill
and who helped to saddle that measure upon
the people who, in less than 100 days after
its passage, landed in England and bought
\$1,000 worth of olothes the first thing. He
was a protectionist.

Mr. Chairman, the question of excessive increase in the rates of taxation has been
passed upon by the people and condemned
in a manner not to be mistaken. Thorough
discussion preceded its adoption. Newspapers and periodicals did their work in informing the people of the changes. Then
came the advance in price, speaking in unmistakable tones of the hardship that comes
from increased taxation. the one allowing those who are opulent enough and have the leisure to go abroad to

The Verdict of an Election

Then the election came, and never was such a defeat administered to a recreant party as was visited upon those who had passed this measure. From Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf, people rose almost as one man. They condemned it n bulk and in detail. They relegated to private life the leaders who had conceived

in bulk and in detail. They relegated to private life the leaders who had conceived it and the followers who had executed it. An arrogant majority was converted into an insignificant minority. New England sent a majority of Democrats here; the whole North sent a majority: the South sent a majority. So overwhelming was the defeat that if you divide the country into two sections, North and South, and remove every Democrat from the South, the Democrats from the North would still be in the majority. If you remove every Democrat from the South, who leads the North those from the South would have a majority over their opponents. Those who held the clothes while other threw the stones fared as ill as those who did the stoning. Kank and file were smitten hip and thigh, until to-day there are but a handful of those who favored the bill left on this floor. On the other hand, among the Democrats who opposed it only one in the United States who was renominated was defeated by the neople.

The handwriting is on the wall, and is not to be mistaken. The people have resolved and they will make that resolution good-that they will have a reduction in the rate of taxation or a still further reduction of those in Congress who favor high taxation. This battle is on, and to the finish. On the one side is arrayed the Democratic party, in favor of just taxation; on the other its opponents, clamoring for excessive and unjust axation. We would not avoid this conflict if we could; we could not if we would. Let the battle rage, and the fiercer the better, until some recognition is given to the principle that taxes should be levied and collected for the support of government rather than for the oppression of the many at the behest for the support of government rather than for the oppression of the many at the behest and for the benefit of the few.

Interruptions of the Speak In the course of his speech Mr. McMillin was interrupted by Mr. Raines, of New York, with the suggestion that the State elections in New York had not been of a character to encourage the Democratio party. Mr. McMillin retorted that the ex-Speaker had on Monday last referred to the triumphant march of truth. That march was emphasized by the fact that the gen-tleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) no longer occupied the Chair, but was relegated to the floor, where he could do nothing but curse and cry. [Laughter.] The city of the gen-tleman from Maine had gone Democratic

the other day. [Applause.]

Mr. Reed, who was in the cloak room when his name was mentioned, here strolled down one of the aisles, and as he did so made the apology that he had not been present because he knew that the gentleman from Tennessee was speaking. [Laughter.] Mr. McMillin replied that he cared not what the gentleman's reason for being absent was. At the conclusion of Mr. McMillin's speech he was the recipient of a magnificent cluster of red roses, and his Democratic colleagues honored him with generous applause

Dingley Speaks for the Minority. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, opened the de-bate on behalf of the Republican side in opposition to the Democratic tariff bills, as

If the gentleman from Tennessee represents in his speech and his recent North American article the yiews and purposes of the Democratic party as to tariff legislation—and I have no doubt he does—then the three sporadic bills reported by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee, and now before the committee as the tariff reform scheme of a Democratic House containing 140 Democratic majority, afford the most atriking exhibition of letting "I dare not" before a Presidental election wait on "I would" after the election that has ever been my fortune to observe in the po-

"I dare not" before a Presidental election wait on "I would" after the election that has ever been my fortune to observe in the political history of this country.

The gentleman from Tennessee condemns the McKinley tariff, enacted by the Republican party and presenting a complete plan of protection, and condemns all protective duties as class legislation, as "robbery," a "wall of fire" to destroy foreign trade, and a measure which is bringing ruin upon the country. And he announces—just as he and his Democratic associates did before the election of 1890, at the time the new tariff was framed—that the mission of the Democratic party was to sweep every line and word of the "unholy tariff" from the statute book and substitute a measure of "tariff reform," from which shall be eliminated all "class legislation," all "robbery," all protection.

Pledges Too Long Unredeemed,

Pledges Too Long Unredeemed. The voters who were deceived and pur-suaded to accept Democratic promises in New England that the Democratic schem of tariff reform looked to the relief of manufacturers suffering for want of free coal, iron ore and free pig iron, with a sty intimation ore and free pig iron, with a sty intimation that the manufactured articles would be undisturbed, are anxiously awaiting the redemption of these pledges by this Democratic House. The voters in West Virginia, Virginia and other coal and iron-producing States, who were told that the Democratic plan of tariff reform would leave coal and iron ore and pig iron undisturbed and would severely out the duties on Eastern manufactured products, are beginning to ask for the redemption of pledges made to them, and those Western and Southern farmers whose votes were captured by the assurance that the Democratic plan of tariff reform contemplated a general overturn of the McKinley tariff and protection are becoming uneasy at the non-fulfillment of the pledges made to them.

In this situation, with the Republican policy fully and clearly set forth in the existing law, with the representative of the great Democratic majority in this House repeating his old denunciations of the enormities of the McKinley tariff, what do the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee propose as the Democratic plan of tariff reform? First, to place on the free list bagging for cotton and hoop iron when manufactured into cotton ties, and all machinery for the manufacture of cotton handning; third, to place on the free list the farmers' wool, and abolish so much of the duty on cloth which is for the benefit of the farmer, and to leave an average ad valorem duty of 39 per cent to protect the manufacture.

An Eloquent Tariff Defense, that the manufactured articles would be

An Eloquent Tariff Defense. Mr. Dingley defended the McKinley act eloquently and at length, and argued that the three bills proposed by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee would result in nothing but injury to the farmer. The free wool bill, he said, proposed free trade for the most universal product of the farm, and continued protection for the manufacturer of wool. It would certainly reduce the price and destroy the wool industry. Continuing, Mr. Dingley said:

said:

Every evil prediction relating to the McKinley tariff has been disproved by the
march of events. Every prediction of its
benefits has been made good. Protection is
more than justified. The policy which has
done so much to make this country the
largest agricultural, the largest manufacturing, the largest mining, and the most pros-

perous country on the face of the earth, is here to stay. [Great applause.]

Before the conclusion of Mr. Dingley's speech the committee rose and the House adjourned. The debate will be resumed to-morrow and continue for five or six weeks, with occasional interruptions of two or three days for the silver bill and appropria-

A Tri-State League Organized,

MEADVILLE, March 9. - The baseball meeting lasted until after midnight, and resulted in the organization of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio League. Meadville, Pa., Jamestown, N. Y., Canton and Akron, O., were represented by delegates, and Bradford, Pa., and Olean, N. Y., by proxies. Committees were appointed to visit Youngstown, O., and Eric, Pa., the cities expected to complete an eight-club league. The salary limit will probably be



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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED proposals will be received until MARCH 20, 1892, for the proposed addition to the Thirteenth ward, Minersville, Sub-district school building No. 3, Thirty-third street, Plans and specifications can be seen at the office or Joseph Stillburg, architect,

at the office of Joseph Stillburg, architect, No. 20 Fifth avenue, city. The board re-serves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be addressed to Alf. Lawton, Secretary, No. 732 Wylle avenue, city. By order of the board. CHRIST. GEISLER, President. Attest: ALF. LAWTON, Secre-mb6-26

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